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Note our New Office Address, 111 Richmond St. W., Toronto



Von. VII.

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1895.

No. 12.

Special Lines in

CELLULOID. LEATHER, PLUSH and WOOD, TOILET CASES, MANICURE SETS, NECESSARIES, COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, GLOVE and HDKFS. SETS.

Our Styles are $\mbox{\bf DISTINCTIVE,}$ and can only be obtained from us.

Our Travellers will be on the road early.

Don't order before seeing our good values.

H.A.Nelson & Sons

TORONTO.

MONTREAL.

KINE STATIONERY

For CHRISTMAS TRADE

In Papeteries
Fine Tablets
and Boxed Papers

with ENVELOPES to match

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

HAMILTON, ONT.

The word "TVRIAN" on Rubber Goods is a guarantee of their quality.

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Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe



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

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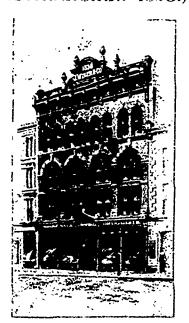
J. WINER & CO'Y,

(ESTABLISHED 1830.)

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holesale School Supplies and Stationery next door.



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Druggists

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Special attention given to all goods sent pg, for enclosure.

54 and 56 KING ST. EAST, - 43 and 45 MAIN ST. EAST, HAMILTON, ONT.

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Leads in improvements

New manifolding device

Latest spacing mechanism

Lightest touch—Quickest action

Proof of Superiority

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THE ONLY SATISFACTORY DUPLICATOR
3,000 COPIES FROM PEN PROCESS
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(LIMITED)

43 and 45 St. Jean Baptiste St., **MONTREAL.**

23 Front Struct West, TORONTO.

BRANCHES IN ..

Boston, Mass. - Victoria, B.C.

Wholesale Druggists

... AND ...

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Druggists' Sundries,
Proprietary Articles,
Etc., etc.

The Largest Importers and Exporters of Drugs in the Dominion.

EYANS SONS & CO., EYANS, LESCHER & WEBB, Liverpool, Eng. London, Eng.

CROWN PERFUMERY

NEW STYLES

CRABAPPLE AND OTHER EXTRACTS
BOTH BULK AND SMALL BOTTLES
CRABAPPLE SOAPS
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CRABAPPLE TOILET POWDER, ETC.

FINEST GOODS IN THE MARKET TRY A SMALL LINE

SPONGES

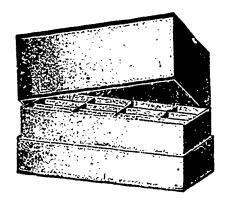
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LYMAN, KNOX & CO.

MONTREAL - - TORONTO

Where do you buy your

Drug Boxes?



For Correct Sizes
For Exact Fitting
For Artistic Shades
For the Right Price

WRITE TO

The Hemming Bros. Co.

(Limited)

76 YORK STREET.

TORONTO.

Highest Award at Chicago Exhibition.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

T. & H. Smith's

CHLOROFORM PURE

(Answering all recognized purity tests.)

MORPHINE and SALTS

And Other Fine Chemicals.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

T. & H. SMITH & CO.

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



ONTARIO OPTICAL INSTITUTE

The next Class in Optics and Refraction will commence on Tuesday, January 14th.

THE teaching embraces most practically everything needed to intelligently and satisfactorily in spectacles. A handsome Diploma is given free at the end of the course to successful students.

"I had taken two courses in other Institutions previous to taking yours, and I have no hesitation in saying your line of procedure and method of teaching is so vastly superior as to have no comparison. If I had had the good fortune to have fallen under your instruction at first, I am sure my previous work in optics would have been more satisfactory. T. P. SMITH, Druggist, Elora."

Dr. Hamill intends giving his Course of Instruction either in St. Jonn, N.B., or Halifax, N.S., at an early date. Those interested communicate at once.

Room 11, Janes' Building Specialist in Eye Diseases King and Yange Sts, TORONTO.

Advanced and private students received at any time.

Canadian Druggist

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

Vol. VII.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1895.

No. 12

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscripion \$1 per year in advance. Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DREGGES; is issued on the 15th of each touth, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the month, and all matter for insertion should reach u
sth of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist, 20 Bay St., TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

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

FRANCE: 5 Rue de la Bourse, Paris-

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The Last Straw.

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The Best and Most Lasting Label Paste.

Notes for Bicyclists.

Substitutes for India Rubber.

FORMULARY.

Bacteriological Studies for Belgian Pharmacists. PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Thought Photography. Test for Chlorates. Practical Hints on Advertising.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Professor Winchell's Paste.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. DRUG REPORTS.

ead Ointment without Fat.

ADULTERATED OIL OF ROSE.—According to reports from authentic sources, the proportion of pure oil of rose which reaches European markets is very small. Adulteration with oil of ros geranium continues to be of frequent occurrence.

What Will the Result Be?

The activity manifested by the provisional executive appointed at the late meeting of druggists in Toronto has aroused in quite a number of pessimistic druggists the feeling that there may possibly be something in this thing after all, and several of them, we understand, are seriously contemplating throwing in their conservative influence to make the thing go. The conservative druggist is the man who always asks, "What will the result be? and who always stands aside until he sees the result coming, when he steps in as a deliverer and absorbs personally as much credit as possible for what is achieved. There are a number of such druggists who will read this article; their selfishness is the dominating trait in their nature; they hate to part with a dollar to aid anything projected for the general benefit of the trade for fear that some specific individual should get a portion of it, or that an executive committee should squander it unnecessarily. Such men are always the ones to cry out for others to save them. They are void of sufficient hope to enable them to encourage anything, yet are possibly more to be pitied than blamed for the inherent disposition which possesses them. Assuming, however, that the question as to the probable result is of very considerable interest to every druggist, whether a persimist or an optimist, we have given it some attention, and feel no hesitation in stating that we have arrived at the conclusion that there is both a possibility and a probability of winning. The retail drug trade is in earnest this time. The members of it are fully alive to the fact that if the present effort fails the business of the retail druggist is bound to s a still lower than it has been, as each failure makes matters worse. The conditions bound to prevail in future are either going to be based upon the principle of mutual support or are going to be established upon the theory of the "survival of the fittest."

The latter condition would be the natural sequence of letting th'ags drift, and is a condition which cannot prevail as long as druggists are in earnest about the movement now on foot. That they are in earnest we do not doubt, and that they will remain so we earnestly hope. The druggists can win if they will do so. They are cemented together by mutual ties of business interest. They have all emanated from one school of training. Their cohesion is natural for just such reasons, and those who deliberately antagonize the entire body are in serious danger of feeling the influence which can be unitedly wielded by eight hundred and fifty druggists. Opposition binds them together, and as there is likely to be some of that for considerable time to come, we can entertain fair hopes of continuous and prolonged effort. That they intend to win, we believe; that they can win we also believe; and that they will evolve a condition of reputable maintenance for the drug trade of Ontario we have every reason to expect.

Study This Out.

On Dec. 3rd, immediately preceding the meeting of druggists to be held in Toronto the following day, there appeared in the Mail-Empire, in the Globe, the News, and Star, the form of advertisement given below. Reading, apparently, as a news item gathered by the reporters for the respective papers, it would at first blush seem to be directed by the firm of McKendry & Co. for business purposes, and in such a manner as to place them in competitive opposition to the retail drug trade in selling goods manufactured by Messrs. Edmanson & Bates; while, at the same time, the firm of Edmanson & Bates would appear to be over-zealous in acting on behalf of the retail and wholesale drug trade.

First impressions are not always lasting, however, for in this case circumstances appear to divert them. The item was doubtless paid for, as it appeared in morning and evening editions of the papers named, in all cases practically alike, and, singularly enough, in the form of advertisement frequently used by Edmanson & Bates and rarely or never used by McKendry & Co. The date in question forms one of the regular days, we understand, for the insertion of Edmanson & Bates' advertisements, yet in no other part of these papers we noticed their usual advertisement. The time is peculiarly appropriate for impressing upon the retail druggists that Edmanson & Bates are their staunch friends and supporters, and it has apparently been made good use of.

Assuming that McKendry & Co. were likely to receive benefit from such a form of advertisement, and that they were alone responsible for the insertion and payment for it, we are at a loss to find them placing it in papers in which they do not regularly advertise and, at the same time, neglecting their special paper, The Evening Telegram, which goes into the majority of city homes, where it would be most likely to prove productive of the results they would desire.

There is such a form of advertising as " mutual abuse advertising," usually paid for by both parties interested; and while we are loth to charge the patent medicine firm with guilty knowledge, connivance or responsibility, we must say that, to us at least, the circumstances surrounding this are disagreeably suspicious. One dollar and ten cents paid for the issuance of a nominal writ would be, in our opinion, a cheap and satisfactory method of securing notoriety for both, and if it did not give rise to suspicion would be profitable as well. Read the advertisement carefully and find out who should pay for it and who should believe it. If our suspicions are wrong we regret having to entertain them, but if they are well founded, the matter is one which would completely shatter our faith in the unanimous support of the patent medicine manufacturers.

Here is the item: Toronto druggists have been feeling very sore for some time at the manner in which the large departmental stores are cutting prices. Refusals to sell them goods proved meffectual, because smaller dealers were constantly failing, and the big dealers could pick up their stocks and sell them at less than wholesale.

But still the patent medicine manufacturers claimed the right to fix the retail prices, and to test this right Edmanson Bates & Co., the Canadian agents for Dr Chase's remedies, have taken upon them' selves to apply to the courts for an injunction against McKendry & Co.

Irving and Jameson, solicitors, on behalf of Edmanson, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard street, Toronto, this morning served notice of action on McKendry & Co., departmental dealers, Yonge street, threatening to apply to the courts for an injunction restraining the latter from selling their goods below cost. The plaintiffs allege that McKendry & Co. have been selling Dr. Chase's remedies retail at prices less than wholesale.

The plaintiffs say that they will certainly test this matter in the courts if McKendry & Co continue to cut their prices in this way. They say they intend to see the matter through, and have the rights of the manufacturers to fix prices determined. Chase's Pills must not and will not be sold at nine cents a box, as advertised, when the regular retail price is 25 cents. That is their position.

But Mr. McKendry, who has one of the leading departmental stores in Toronto, thinks differently. To a Mail and Empire reporter he was very outspoken. "We have been notified by Edmanson, Bates & Co. that they wanted us to sell Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at fixed prices. We don't propose to be dictated to by this firm or any other firm as to what price we shall ask for our goods.

"I presume it is their business to sell at whatever price they please to the wholesale druggists, and it is ours to sell to our customers at whatever price we

please.

"If manufacturers are allowed to dictate prices to us, we might as well close up shop, because there are many lines of goods to day selling at less money than it costs to produce them.

"There are wheels within wheels in commerce, and without letting you into the full secret, we hereby say that we intend to do as we please in regard to

"We are constantly buying stocks of merchandise from one cause and another for much less than it costs to produce them. Would it not be ridiculous to suppose that goods bought in this way must be sold to suit the original manufacturers? They must think we are crazy."

Points in Dispensing.

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society a member said he had frequently had to send out a mixture of equal parts of cod liver oil and Parrish's syrup, and as it was anything but a sightly compound when finished, he tried to make an emulsion, using mucilage of acacia or tragacanth. That answered fairly well, but the dose was too much increased in bulk, so he had to try and devise an alternative, and found this in tincture of quillaja. If thirty minims of tincture of quillaja be used for each ounce of oil in the mixture,

a perfect emulsion is at once formed, and as elegant a preparation as is possible with such a combination of ingredients is the result.

As an instance of the peculiar way in which the directions of some prescriptions were drawn up, the following was placed before the meeting:

Directions.—Six drops to be taken in half a wineglassful of water three times a day, five or ten minutes to half an hour before meals, or five or ten minutes to an hour or two after meals.

The next communication was in relation to a rather nice point in dispensing.

A member had dispensed a mixture of quinine, potassium, iodide, and hydro-bromic acid, made up with peppermint water, and was surprised to see after a short time unmistakable evidence of iodine being liberated from the iodide. The iodide on examination proved to be free from iodate, and the other ingredients pure also, except the peppermint water, which in the stock bottle had a distinct odor of nitrous ether. This was finally explained by a mixture containing spirit of nitre having been made up direct by pouring the peppermint water into the bottle in which the mixture was dispensed, and the volatile nitrous ether passing into the peppermint water stock bottle by displacement had thus contaminated the whole lot. This peppermint water readily liberated iodine from an acidulated solution of an iodide. The president said he had had a similar experience with distilled water spoilt with eiixir phosphori, and H. Wyatt, jr., gave an instance in which distilled water had become contaminated with ammonia. These distilled waters should always be poured into a measure before filling up dispensing phials with them, or bottles fitted with glass taps should be used, and then the contents can be run off without any risk .- American Druggist.

Hints in Stock-taking.

The contents of shelf bottles for inventory purposes may be quickly and approximately measured by comparison with a rule or gauge attached to a shelf in a perpendicular position and graduated with a scale of inches and parts of inches. The first step in the application of this plan is to find the exact amount of tincture or other liquid in each inch of height as contained in a pint shelf bottle, and then measure up all the pint bottles. The same process applies to the quarts, halfgallon and gallon bottles. Another timesaving expedient may be used in calculating, say, the number of pills in a bottle. For instance, a bottle contained 1,000 pills, how many does it now contain? Carefully weigh 1 dram, and count them, then ascertain how many drams of pills there are, and you have tue number. Broken sacks of corks can be quickly counted in the same way.

A. Y. SCOTT.

D. MacMILLAN.

Scott & MacMillan

Manufacturers of



Perfumes Perfumed Waters and Toilet Sundries.

TELEPHONE 2052.

14-16 MINCING LANE, TORONTO, ONT.



Perfumes

PERSIAN LILAC MO-KO-KA WHITE RGSE SWISS CLOVER JASMIN

SPANISH BOUQUET

WHITE HELIOTROPE JOCKEY CLUB CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM



Perfumed Waters

LILAC . VIOLET . LAVENDER, ETC.



Sundries

ALMOND CREAM, PANSY VIOLET TO

PANSY VIOLET TOILET POWDER,

PANSY VIOLET JELLY CREAM, PANSY VIOLET TOOTH POWDER

Seasonable Goods

Reasonable Prices



"Cobb's" Pine Tar Cough Drops

Stamped CCC.

In two strengths-medium and strong. Put up : 40-5 cent boxes in cartoon.

Billings, Clapp & Co.'s (Boston) Slippery Eim Tablets
In 5 lb. glass front tins, also in cartoons of 40 5-cent boxes.

Hallamore's Expectorant.

The old reliable Cough Remedy. 10 and 25-cent bottles.

Elmendorf's Tar Gum

Vollor's Refined IXL Spruce Chewing Gum

- "American Banner" "
- " "Gilt Edge

Souder's Chewing Gums

Manufactured by the Royal Remedy and Extract Co., Dayton, O. Full line Tolu Sugar Plums, Sweet Wheat, Celery Pepsin, etc.

Restuccia's Pure Cream Salad Olive Oil

French, Cave & Co.'s Sweet Chimes Perfume, Sachet Powder, Toilet and Face Powder, Etc.



WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.
38 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

Hot Water Bottles . . .



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

Universal Hot Water Bottles

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

The Same Applies to

Universal Fountain Syringes

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

"Highland" Chest Protectors-

These are exceptionally good value.

No. 1	Protector,	double,	chamois	lined, small	\$ 7.50 do	oz.
No. 2	• •	4.6	44	" anedium	10.00 "	į.
No. 3	44	44	**	" large	12.00	•
No. 4	Vest, wool	·lined, ci	rcumferer	nce 30-33 inch	18.00	14
No. 5	4.6	"	44	34.37 inch	18.00	4
No. 6	** chame	ois-lined,	44	30·33 inch	21.00	
No. 7	14	44	44	21.27 inch	21.00	

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

The following are a few latest arrivals.

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

Frog in Your Throat

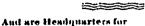
ELLIOT & CO.

5 FRONT STREET EAST

TORONTO

We Manufacture

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



ALL KINDS of STATIONERS' SUPPLIES

DO YOU WANT THESE GOODS?

Then write us for prices.

THE W. J. GAGE CO., LED. 52-54 Front St Wat, TORONIO.

J. STEVENS & SON, LONDON, E.C., 78 LONG LANE. **ENGLAND**

Red Cross English Dressings. Druggists' Specialties. Glass and Earthenware. Hospital Supplies and Instruments.

1895 List and Discounts now ready.

CANADIAN AGEIICY:

145 Wellington Street West.

TORONTO

We have a New Line of



which we are offering to the trade at

Very Low Figures

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

Prices and quantity discount on application.



DICK'S AND CATTLE

They always give entire satisfaction, and there are no medicines in the market that can compare with them.

Thrifty farmers, stockowners and carters all over the country are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot afford to be without a supply of Dick's Blood Purliler Price 50c.

Dick's Blotter, for Curbs, Spavins, Swellings, stc. Price 50c.

Dick's Lindment for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, etc. Price 25c.

Dick's Cintment. Price 25c.

Circulars and advertising cards furnished.

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

Licorice . Licorice

A FULL SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN BRANDS:

A.B.C. Blocks

Bala

Cataluna

Grasso

Lozenges Y. & S.

Pastilles

Pellets Eureka Pellets Y. & S.

Pomfret Cakes

Purity

Solazzi

Y. & S. Sticks in 4. 6. 8. 12. and 16's.

errentitelleffered.

THE

DRUG

LONDON, ONT.

Brushes

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

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Dupont & Co.

Paris

Agents for Canada-

J. PALMER & SON.

1747 Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL

THE

Lyman Bros. Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

GREASE PAIN

We are Canadian Agents for the celebrated Grease Paints manufactured by Chas. Meyer. New York, and have in stock the following, which we shall be glad to quote:

No. 1-Very Pale Flesh Color 2-Light Flesh, Deeper Tint 3-Natural Flesh Color, for Juvenile Heroes 4-Rose Tint 44 5—Deeper shade "6—Healthy Sunburn Deeper Shade S--Sallow, for Young Man 9-Healthy Color, for Middle Ages to-Sallow, for Old Age 11-Ruddy 12-Olive, Healthy
13- ' Lighter Shade
14-Gipsy, Flesh Color 15—Othello 16—Chinese 17—Indian 18—East Indian

Japanese and all other colors made to order. Do se up in sticks of eight inches in length, and two sticks in a box, per doz. boxes.

Lining Colors

Black, Brown, Lake, Crimson, White, and a color for shading wrinkles. Done up in six sticks in a box, per doz. boxes.

Carmine Grease Paints

Small sticks, per doz. boxes.

Assorted Grease Paints

Box containing two shades of Flesh, one Black, one Brown, one Lake, one Crimson, one White, one Carmine, and a color for shading wrinkles; per doz. boxes.

Powder Exora

The finest powder in use, Meyer's. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. In all colors; per doz. boxes.

Cream Exora

In china pots. A very fine preparation for beautifying the complexion. In differ-ent shades, as follows: White, Pink, and Brunette; also Creole, Gipsy, Indian, and all other colors made to order; per doz.

In china pots, extra fine quality; per doz. For the lips; per doz.

Spirit Gum

For pasting on Beards, Moustaches, Whiskers, etc. No. 1, very strong; No. 2, medium; No. 3, mild. Small bottles, per doz. Large bottles, per doz.

Eyebrow Paint

Meyer's. Black, Brown, or Blue; per doz. sticks.

Nose Putty

Per doz.

We are also Canadian Agents for

Cumpbell's Arsenic Wafers Fould's Arsenical Soap Mitchell's Plasters

Trade Notes.

- W. Ashton druggist, Aurora, Ont., has made an assignment.
- J. H. Rose, druggist, Winnipeg, Man., has made an assignment.
- E. G. Lematre is opening a branch drug store at 144 Queen street east, Toronto.
- W. A. Dyer & Co. have opened a new drug store at 2337 St. Catherine street, Montreal.
- J. H. Clements, formerly with Clarke & Co., Kamloops, B.C., is opening a drug store in Ashcroft, B.C.
- A.W. Harding has sold his drug business at Kamloops, B.C., to R. G. Macpherson. Mr. Harding intends opening in Rossland.
- F. J. Greer has opened a new drug store in J. A. Gibbons & Co.'s old stand, corner of Queen and Elizabeth streets, Toronto, Ont.
- J. A. MacDonald will shortly occupy as a drug store the building formerly occupied by J. L. Lamont, at Whitewood, Assiniboia.
- P. Bawden's store, Ridgetown, Ont., was entered by burglars recently and a quantity of goods and about ten dollars in cash taken.
- C. B. Reeves, formerly of Chilliwack, B.C., has purchased, at bailiff's sale, the stock and fixtures of Grant Jessup's drug store, Nanaimo, B.C.
- F. H. Hiscock, druggist, formerly with Langley & Co., Victoria, B.C., will take F. M. Crydorman's interest in the firm of Dean & Crydorman, in that city.
- T. R. Morrow, of Rossland, B.C., formerly in the drug business, but lately in boots and shoes, has sold out, and intends opening business again as a druggist.

The Linseed Oil Mill, of Body & Noakes, Winnipeg, Man., is running full time, and the oil manufactured there is shipped not only to the Pacific coast, but also to eastern Canada.

A. J. McCall, Phm.B., of Toronto, has entered into partnership with G. A. Deadman, of Brussels, Ont. The new firm will carry on business in Mr. Deadman's old stand under the firm name of Deadman & McCall.

Montreal Notes.

It is currently reported that Mr. Henry Miles will remain in Montreal at the expiration of his present term of partnership with Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., and that he will embark in the wholesale drug and manufacturing pharmacy business on his own account. If he adheres strictly to the rule of not selling to the legitimate customers of pharmacists he is sure to succeed, and all good pharmacists will wish him success.

The appointment of Mr. W. Lecours as French Professor of Materia Medica and Toxicology at the Montreal College of Pharmacy has given general satisfaction. Mr. Lecours is already very popular with the students and the Board of Management. His method of teaching is very plain and simple. He does his best to make his students understand what he is talking about, and it is wonderful how he secures their attention.

Dr. Langelier, of the "Pharmacie Nationale," has returned from Europe, where he made extensive purchases of French and English novelties never before introduced here.

Mr. W. A. Dyer has rented his new premises and the placard on the window states that he will shortly open. His location is in the heart of the west end, which must be as sickly a region as is the east end, judging by the number of pharmacies.

It is rumored that an old established pharmacy is about changing hands, a pretty large sum having been offered for the whole thing as it stands. It is one of the few stores which have held their own in the face of all opposition.

When the retail pharmacists of America are united in one solid phalanx, then we shall see the manufacturers of patent medicines a little more anxious to stop the absurd cutting, which they, in a backhanded way, seem to cultivate.

As to departmental stores, which are doing so much temporary injury to all retail trades, many long-headed men do not believe they have come to stay. They are merely a revival, on a large scale, of the general store, and the old adage, "Jack of all trades and master of none," may well apply. Pessimists who think that the pharmacist will be wiped out of existence in the so-called march of business progress will, perhaps, be mistaken.

The public cannot do without the pharmacist; he is becoming more invaluable every day, and it is just possible that as education spreads, quack medicine, sold like ordinary merchandise in general stores, will be appreciated at its just value by a discriminating public, who will continue to rely on the physician and the pharmacist as their true friends.

The Universal Trade Association seems to be going ahead, notwithstanding the efforts of the patent medicine men and certain wholesale druggists. It is just possible the present platform of the association may have to be changed slightly, but the great point is to get the pharmacists of America into one solid phalanx at a mere nominal cost to each, and any association which can do this will be able to use an immense influence in the settlement of trade disputes. At present, the wholesale druggists and manufacturers are combined, both in Canada and the States, while the pharmacists are merely members of innumerable small local societies. The American Pharmaceutical Association's work is cut out in another direction

altogether and can have but little influence in purely trade matters.

Meantime let the pharmacist make his business as personal and confidential as possible, and the public will soon find out the difference between patronizing an intelligent and honorable pharmacist and a drug department in a general store whose real owner perhaps resides in Glasgow or Timbuctoo.

Prince Edward Island.

As a result of one Charlottetown druggist wishing his name withdrawn from the agreement entered into last spring, and regulating the price of proprietary preparations, all the other druggists have lately met together several times and formed themselves into the Druggists' Association of Charlottetown, with its object "the mutual benefit of its members." The associated druggists renewed their pledges to uphold the scale of prices agreed to last spring, regulated the retail price of many drugs and medicines in common demand, and transacted other business calculated to encourage a kindly feeling among the druggists, to protect their rights and further their interests. The association is to meet from time to time, as need may arise, and it is not unlikely that an early outcome of the formation of the society will be the early closing of Charlottetown drug stores during the winter months.

It is announced that Mr. Fred de C. Davies will shortly leave the province, having undertaken work in connection with a bicycle manufacturing firm.

Messrs. Manson & McNeill, of Summerfield, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Manson entering the employ of a St. John, N.B., drug firm, Mr. McNeill opening a drug store in Montague, P.E.I.

British Columbia Notes.

December is with us again and 1895 will soon be past history only. And what a year it has been! We shook ourselves gladly free of the gloomy '94 and fairly leaped to meet the promising young year '95. But we have had disappointments with the gratifications. We were told that the back of "bad times" had been broken and it was only a question of waiting patiently for things to get gradually better. There are many waiting patiently yet. The drug business, as far as British Columbia is concerned, has had the least cause for kick of any business. Though there has been a shrinkage, yet (as far as your correspondent can learn) it has not been nearly as great as that experienced by other lines.

Competition is keener in British Columbia than even a year ago, and there is, unfortunately, a very strong inclination to cut prices. Both Vancouver and New Westminster have suffered considerably by this mistaken method of gaining business, and even Nanaimo has not been without a touch of the green monster. I am pleased to be able to say that, with a few trifling exceptions, Victoria druggists have thus far succeeded in working amicably together, and uniformity in prices is the order of things.

In legislation (895 is a golden year in the history of pharmacy in British Columbia. The pharmacy law of (1891 was a very poor affair, but the improvements made by the amendments of (1895, which became law in February, have furnished a pharmacy law equal to any in the Dominion.

Now as to the future. This province is recognized as a mining province, and with good cause: for without doubt there are millions of dollars in gold, silver, copper, and coal alone yet to be unearthed. The impetus given to mining during this year is but an earnest of what is to follow: for the next three years will undoubtedly see some great developments throughout the province. Hence prospects are encouraging, and though it will take time to recover from the universal depression, better times are ahead.

Then we are in hopes of furnishing means of study for the rising pharmacist in this province. At present there is no university: but with the completion of the parliament buildings at Victoria, and the immediate establishment of a school of mines, lectures in pharmacy, botany, chemistry, etc., may be confidently expected.

Mr. Frank Coyderman has disposed of his interest in the firm of Dean & Coyderman to Mr. E. H. Hiscocks, who for upwards of twenty years has been head clerk in the retail department of Messrs. Lang ley & Co., Victoria. Mr. Hiscocks was presented with a very handsome marble timepiece by his late employers upon his leaving.

Mr. Dean seems to have a taste for new partners just now, for on November 14th he united his fortunes with those of Miss Tite, of Victoria. Hence the store which was till November run by bachelors will hereafter be managed by old married men.

C. E. Jones' new "P.P.P.P." is a store unique in almost every particular. It is handsomely finished in oak. The counter runs along the end of the store instead of the sides, as usually seen. At the rear of this counter is the dispensing department, and at the rear of this again the sitting room, bedroom and bathroom, for the use of the "always open" drug store night clerk. This is pure enterprize.

A "Frog-in-the-throat" window has been put in by John Cochrane, Victoria the first in Victoria.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.—The anticipated combination of manufacturers of heavy chemicals in this country and Europe has been officially announced, and the effect on the price of certain heavy chemicals is already observed.

Pharmaceutical Testing.

AY BARNARD S. PROUTOR.

Pharmacists apparently require frequently reminding of their responsibility regarding the sale of any article named in the B.P. to supply it of B.P. quality, and the consequent necessity of examining preparations which they do not make for themselves. Probably few now make mercurial ointment. In my establishment there has been none made for fifty years, excepting one or two experimental batches, and our purchases during the same period have only yielded us two samples that raised any suspicion of questionable quality. One of these looked unusually pale in color, and proved to have globules of mercury still visible; the other was unusually dark. Both were obtained from makers of high repute, and both proved to contain the legitimate proportion of mercury: nevertheless, it may interest the trade to have an account of a simple method of dispensing counter testing 1 have recently adopted, which yields fairly accurate results in the hands of minor men. It may be performed as follows:

Mercurial omtment, (4). Put it in a small flask and add:

Benzol	Sii.
Water	
Indide of potassum	.īss.
lodine	gr. 23.

Warm till the ointment melts. Shake till the iodine dissolves. The brown color should disappear, the resulting liquor being turpid and rather dirty looking, but not brown, otherwise there is a deficiency of mercury. Two grains more todine being added, the brown color is permanently restored. The theoretical quantity of iodine for neutrality is 24.6 grains, and the defining of the quantity as between 23 and 25 is probably as close as should be looked for in pharmaceutical work, and that no doubt would have sufficed to save our North London friends from the annovance of public prosecution.

A test for the strength of tannin solutions which I devised some years ago, but have not hitherto published, may also have some interest, though not in relation to drug adulteration. It was brought into use a few days ago when a lady brought a few ounces of a tannin gargle, which she had obtained in another part of the kingdom, and desired we should prepare a further supply of the preparation having the same tannin strength.

Though tannin is slowly and imperfectly precipitated from its aqueous solutions by iron salts generally, the ferric salts are precipitated better than ferrous, and the acetate better than the chloride, and the presence of alcohol renders the precipitation speedy and complete. A solution was prepared by mixing:

This solution was found to effect the complete precipitation of the tannin from an equal volume of a solution containing

5i. of tannin in two ounces, the solvent being weakly alcoholic. When the solutions are mixed, a thick, black magma is immediately produced, in which settling of the precipitate would be quite hopeless, but if a drop is let fall upon bibulous paper, a black spot is formed, surrounded by a nearly colorless margin, and the neutrality of this margin may be readily indicated by its not developing color when touched by a drop of either of the reagents—iron or tannin.

The most convenient mode of operating is to make a number of spots of the iron solution upon white blotting paper. Mix half an ounce of the gargle with an equal volume of methylated spirit, add to this half a drachm of the iron liquor, stir well, and let a drop of the mixture fall upon the blotting paper very near to one of the iron drops, so that the spreading of the liquor in the substance of the paper causes the filtered margin of the drop to come into contact with the iron stain, where it will cause a dark line if the tannin be still in excess. Further additions of iron liquor to the tannin are to be made in the same way, testing after each. and making the additions smaller as the increasing faintness of the dark line of contact indicates that the neutral point is approaching. When the dark line ceases to be produced, count the number of minims of iron solution that have been used. Every sixteen minims used indicates one grain of tannin in the half ounce of gargle operated upon. The gargle tested was found to contain honey also, but that did not interfere with the accuracy of the indications, as was proved by preparing a gargle of the calculated strength, containing honey, and repeating the tannin determination with the same results .- Pharmaceutical Journal.

Ammonia Present in Corks.

In a preliminary note published in the Schweizerische Wochenschrift fur Chemie und Pharmacie, Dr. Paul Liechti states that his suspicious having been aroused by the results of some water analyses which he was engaged on, he determined to examine the new corks with which the containers had been closed. This he did by shaking each cork with 50 ccm. of water in a clean glass bottle provided with a glass stopper, pouring the water off into a tube, and testing it by means of Nessler's reagent. In every case a decided coloration.appeared. He examined not only his own corks, which he had himself purchased but a few weeks previously from the manufacturer, but also a number of new corks obtained from local pharmacists and grocers. To avoid handling them, the corks were taken up with pincers to lay in the water. The reaction was not equally marked in each case, but it was always very decided.

In view of this observation Dr. Liechti utters a caution against the use of new corks as stoppers for bottles of water intended for analysis.—American Druggist.

"Sure Death"

One of the very Best and Cheapest Rat Poisons on the Market.

\$9.00 PER GROSS.

NEATLY PUT UP. SELLS QUICKLY.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

HAMILTON.

The Optical Institute of Canada

Principal, LIONEL LAURANCE. .



IN CONNECTION WITH

The Montreal Optical Company

60 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Classes will be held on

Monday, January 6th, and Monday, January 20th, 1896.

This Course is given by an Optician for Opticians, and is the Most Practical in the World.

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.. \$5 00 per doz. Winchester (12 Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each. Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

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

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

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

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheer fully furnish samples for that purpose

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

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS. Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch :

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

I Want You

You Want Money

Made in an honest way while doing a public good, and building for yourself a larger business.

I want one druggist in every county in the United States and Canada to act as my General Agent and keep supplied every other dealer in that county with my goods.

I am no quack doctor with a dope, no Gee-Hee Pagan-Chinese

Joe-He Indian long-haired poke-root decoctor, or returned mis-sionary from India, but a plain every-day honest American Geologist, with a discovery made in the mines—a nature-made article, nothing added or extracted. Nothing ever made by man sells like it sells and holds its friends, and I am able, ready, and prepared to prove it at my own expense to any honest druggist in every county as above. It has never before been offered to the trade, and will not be sold to the wholesale dealers for its weight

I want to correspond and conclude a deal with one dealer as above, who wants to increase his business and expects to stay where he is, and who is worthy of credit and confidence.

Remember I amonly going to deal with one in a county, and in such a way that he will be protected from all outsiders. This is no humbug or swindle, and not a cent will be required of you until after you have made money at my expense. Address,

> THEO. NOEL, Geologist 857 West Polk Street CHICAGO, ILL.

TAR SOAPS

MADE BY

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO'Y Are the best sellers in the market.

BURTON'S ALL-HEALING TAR AND CLYCERINE Specially made for shampoing

Used in all the Maternity Hospitals

MASTER MECHANICS' In trafeil and Carton. In times of a dozen, and cases of se-

PINE TAR Tinfoll and Carton, One-dozen parkets. A popular 5-cent article.

CONFIDENCE in the merits of the goods you sell is an important element of success.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

can always be sold with the most absolute guarantee that it is the best Beef preparation.

We will back you up in this statement to the fullest extent.

The JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO..

MONTREAL.

AT RIGHT PRICES

OUR LINE OF

ENEMAS. TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

SURE-SELLING SPECIALTIES:

CARSON'S BITTERS PECTORIA SILVER CREAM AN'S COUGH CANDIES gross Hox at \$1 per Hox.

SOAP BARK

In Sc. Parkages, 1 gross Hox, \$2 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed

ALLAN & CO. 132 BAY ST., TORONTO

Pharmacy in England.

The History of Aconitine, by Dr. Freund.-Airol
-An lodoform Substitute—A Dyeing Soap
Novelty—Hospital Ship for Ashanti-Ointments of the B.P.-Artistic Labels for Specialties.

(Hy Our Own Correspondent.)

The aconitine controversy is by no means over. Those who have followed carefully the evidence in favor of either Dunstan or Freund have long ago concluded that the last word has yet to be said. But it is also manifestly clear that it will have to be uttered by neither Dunstan nor Freund. In this country we regretfully admit that since Dr. Alder Wright's decease we have no sufficiently careful investigator capable of taking up the matters now in dispute and setting them at rest forever. The latest contribution to the question is by Dr. Martin Freund, who writes the history of aconitine, as viewed by Martin Freund. Soon, no doubt, a reply will be forthcoming from Dunstan denying Freund's charges and reiterating the correctness of the research laboratory's figures and conclusions that Freund so scriously impugns. In the interests of science it is to be hoped that an independent observer, whose ability and freedom from bias should be unquestionable, may speedily arise and determine the correctness of the much-disputed formula of aconitine. Should Professor Dunstan's work be corroborated, a banquet in his honor would be none too small a recognition of the manner in which he has fought the question against an extremely bitter opponent. If, on the other hand, Dr. Freund's conclusions are confirmed, the Pharmacentical Society had better close forever the page on the aconitine research and undertake something less ambitious and more likely to yield correct and useful results.

Airol, the latest iodoform substitute hailing from the Fatherland, is receiving considerable attention in medical quarters just now. The British Medical Journal had a favorable notice of it only last week, and the London agents are sending a neat brochure to all the members of the medical profession and to pharmacists. Airol is an iodo-bismuth preparation in combination with gallic acid. It is a grayishgreen powder, very light and voluminous, free from odor and taste and insoluble in alcohol, ether, water, etc. Its advantages over iodoform, dermatol, and similar substitutes are stated to be: It contains todine in an active but harmless condition; it liberates iodine and gallic acid gradually in the presence of the serous liquids of wounds; it leaves a basic hismuth residue as a protective to the wound; it combines the antiseptic advantages of iodine, the astringent property of gallic acid and the dessicated action of bismuth. Experiments have shown that it is free from toxic or irritant characters, whilst owing to its extreme lightness in comparison to iodoform, it is relatively cheaper. The objections may be summed up as chiefly concerned with its price and also us to its superiority to this form. The latter is cheaper, and so far has received a fairly satisfactory amount of attention. In spite of all, however, in the large hospital practices iodoform holds its own, although its objectionable odor is painfully recognized by both physician and patient.

A novel soap is about to be introduced to the public for the purpose of dyeing garments, ribbons, etc. This soap is the patent of a Belgium chemist and contains the dye incorporated in the soap, so that by merely washing the article sufficiently with the acid of the soap the particular dye is obtained. The principal objection to amateur or home dyeing is also re-moved, as it is claimed that this peculiar combination prevents the dye from acting on the skin of the operator. The soap will be shortly placed in the hands of the retail druggists, and if the claim is correct it will probably prove a popular article, as the price is only 8 cents per tablet to the public. I have not had an opportunity of examining the soap, but am assured by those who have done so that it fully bears out the claim of the inventor. Of course the soap will be procurable in all the principal shades, including some of the most recent and fashionable.

The expedition to Ashanti has caused the authorities of the army medical department to requisition one of the P. and O. steamers, the Coromandel, as a hospital ship. She is now lying in the Royal Albert Docks and is being fitted up for the purpose with the necessary hospital appliances by Messrs. Savory and Moore, of New Bond street, London. A regular dispensary is being arranged, as well as special surgical and sick wards. The hospital ship will form a base for the treatment of the more seriously wounded where special operations have to be performed, and particular attention is being paid to antiseptic precautions, so that the surgeons will be operating under the most favorable circumstances that recent discoveries can suggest. Some remark has been caused that the work of fitting up the ship has not been given to the present contractors for the supply of drugs, etc., to the army. But the work is more in the nature of supplying special fittings and appliances, and Messrs. Savory & Moore appear to have held this position to the army for some time. Their military panniers, field dressings, hospital haversacks and pharmacy wagons have been adopted by the army medical authorities for very many years.

Some very practical notes on the B.P. ointment are now being published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. Dispensers and manufacturers have had more reason to complain about ointment than perhaps any other class of preparations in the B.P. Some are too hard and some too soft, whilst no provision is made for the variation of temperature. The formulæ of some of them, such as carbolic acid, iodoform, eucalyptus, etc., are so unsatisfactory that strict adhesion has long been abandoned in many pharmacies. In the

paper referred to on ointments, alternative formulæ are suggested, and most of them are a distinct improvement on the official. Iodoform ointment, however, is recommended with basis of wax, oil and simple ointment. I have not tried this, but the experience of several years has shown me that when vaseline is substituted for the benzoated lard of the present official formulæ, a product is obtained that is perfect both as regards appearance and keeping properties. In hot weather the addition of a little hard paraffin for a portion of the vaseline is advisable. It was recommended some time ago that lanoline ointment was a capital basis for this preparation, but such a complete alteration in the formulæ would be hardly justifiable without the prescriber's consent, whilst its general acceptance is unlikely unless lanoline descends considerably in price. As to its keeping properties when so made I can certainly testify in its favor.

At a recent exhibition I remember noticing that a certain manufacturer of proprietary preparations had displayed a framed parti-colored picture that on a closer examination proved to be a collection of his labels. They were all exquisitely designed in gold and colors and had a very attractive appearance. It struck me that pharmacists too often overlook the effect that a really artistic label has upon the public. Without any lavish expenditure of money it is possible to obtain labels, printed only in black and white, of very tasteful appearance when taken from a copper plate. Many pharmacists who would scorn to send out a mixture from their dispensary department not finished off with a pleated cap seem quite satisfied that their specialties should bear even less adornment and a severely plain label. Art in advertising is recognized as productive of good results, and what is the label but an advertisement if properly arranged.

Treatment of Customers.

Do not let customers remain in your store unattended longer than possible; find out what they want and ask them to be seated. They will then willingly wait a few moments if you are too busy to serve them immediately. At the same time, you must not forget to wait upon customers in the order in which they enter the store. Give the child or poorly dressed person the same attention you would bestow upon the sage or millionaire. Each one is justly entitled to such attention, irrespective of the money he may leave with you. Honorable dealing of this character soon gets to be known in your neighborhood, and the knowledge of it gives you added dignity in the eyes of your friends.

To preserve hydrogen peroxide, add to each liter of the solution one gramme of naphthalene.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of oprespondents.

Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Guelph, Ont., Dec. 5th, 1895.

Editor Canadian Druggist.

Sir.-Your remarks regarding my refusal to sign a document presented to me by an entire stranger, who refused to give his name or whom he represented, or any information regarding the promoters of the document, or the proposed scheme to be discussed, is taking a liberty which no respectable journal is in the habit of

Any further interference by you, with me, in the management of my business, will be dealt with as it deserves.

It will be necessary for you to give this the same publicity as you gave your editorial in the last issue of your publication Yours truly.

A. B. Petri

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 3rd, 1895.

Editor Canadian Druggist

Sir,-Will you kindly insert the enclosed letter in your next issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, giving an explana tion of the item appearing in the Novemher number of your paper, to the effect that the druggists of St. Catharines were cutting on the goods of the Ontario Chemists' Manufacturing Co.

Yours sincerely, JOHN HAR-REAVES, For Ont. Chem. Mfg. Co.

[A Copy.] St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 17th, 1895.

John A. Clark, Esq., Sec'y O.C. M'fg. Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,-Your favor of the 16th to hand. In reply I take pleasure in stating as follows: You will remember about two weeks ago. I received from you a letter drawing my attention to the fact that by my advertising Ontario Chemists' Iron Tonic and Liver Pills at ten cents I was breaking the rules, customs, etc., of the Ontario Chemists' Manufacturing Company. You will also remember that I wrote you at once, acknowledging my error by so doing, and also stating that I would have my advertisement removed at once, which I did. Since then I have obtained full prices for all O.C. goods. I may also state that it is my intention to uphold full prices on all O.C. goods.

Yours very respectfully, (Signed) J. N. WAIKER.

A Large Production .- The annual production of olive oil by Spain is larger than that of any other country. It is nearly seventy-nine million two hundred and fifty thousand gallons.

Pharmacy in Mexico.

BY TANKS I, BALLARD.

There are six large wholesale and re tail, and about fifty retail drug stores in the city of Mexico. The largest of the wholesale and retail establishments are the "Drougera Universal" and Felix Carlos & Company; either of these carry a well-equipped stock of fully \$500,000. and are said to have behind them a capital of from four to five million dollars. The former, however, is reported to have met with serious losses, through mismanagement extending through a period of years, and is understood to be going into inquidation. The other wholesale estab lishments appear to be prosperous.

THE RETAIL TRADE.

The retail stores are the ones who are reaping the harvest; they have no brother cutters to contend with, and no department stores to compete with. Clerks are well paid: the ordinary salary for drug clerks off the main thoroughfares, where only Spanish is spoken, is \$60 per month, but in stores on prominent streets where more than one language is required to be spoken, salaries average from \$80 up to \$125 per month, and in the wholesale and retail stores the retail clerks speaking English and Spanish are started in at \$90 per month first six months, \$100 second six months, \$125 second year, and \$130 third year. These regulations exist at Carlos & Company. The clerks in wholesale departments are paid up to \$300 per month, according to ability, etc.

THE PRICES IN MEXICO.

The ordinary drugs and medicines command about the same prices which are obtained for them in the United States, but soap, sundries, brushes, combs, toilet articles, patent medicines, and all imported proprietary articles come very high, as the following prices will indicate:

Pears' Soap	.60
Cuticura Soap.	-75
Tacker's 1 ar Soap	.Sc
Strong's Arnica Tar Soap.	S
Cashmere Bouquet Soap	×.
Proctor & Gamble's Ivory Soap	. 03
rioctorite chambles from a south	٠,٠
PATENT MEDICINES.	
Paine's Celery Compound, per box\$4	00
Hood's Sarsaparilla, per bottle 3	50
Syrup Figs, 50c	~
Syrup Figs, \$1	~
Horsford's Acid Phosphates, \$1 4	~
Horeford's Apid Ohmaharas and	00
Horsford's Acid Phosphates, 502 2	
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, I1 4	00
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, 50c 2	00
Castoria	12
Hostetter's Bitters	oc
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	7:
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 1	43
right a control of the control of th	13

These latter articles (Ayer's) are manufactured in Mexico, hence pay no duties.

It would seem the Mexican druggist made an enormous profit, but such is not altogether the case, as the following will demonstrate :

\$48 **∞**

One dozen Paine's Celery Compound sells at \$4 per bottle, or \$48 per doren value between Mexican and United States money) . . . Freight, New York to City of 15 00 Total.... ... \$31 00 31 00 Net profit per dozen

Seventeen dollars profit on one dozen looks like a large margin, but this must be divided by two, as a Mexican dollar is only worth 54 cents in our money, hence they have only made about 75 cents profit on the sale of one bottle. However, this is twice as much as the American druggist would make if the articles were sold at regular price.

Mexico is suffering from a depreciated currency, as are all other Latin American countries. This fact, combined with the high tariff, makes all imported articles unreasonably dear. The native products of the country, however, are correspondingly low in price. I am told it requires about \$20,000 in Mexican money to fit out a first-class retail store, and the inference would be, for those who had the necessary capital, Mexico offers unusual inducements for the next few years to the enterprising American who desires to embark in retail drug business .- Meyer Bros'. Druggist.

The Last Straw.

The long-suffering Spanish pharmacists, or "bobicario," so worried of late by domiciliary visitations, anything but few and far between, on the part of the revenue officials in their efforts to enforce the tax upon patents, have the prospect of other troubles of a like nature not very far ahead. The latest vexatious order issued by the treasury is that frequent visits are to be made to pharmacies by the tax-collectors, who have orders to demand the production for their inspection of the prescription books or registers, so that it may be seen if the medical men have comphed with the regulation imposing upon them the use of stamped forms, value to centimos each, upon which the prescriptions are to be written. Spanish pharmacists contend, and rightly, too, that they have entire control of their books and registers, and can only be compelled to produce them by a judge's order in case of any poisoning or during a criminal investigation in open court, as is already provided for and stated in the Criminal Code. It is most derogatory to professional dignity, certainly, to be obliged to assist in bringing into the hands of the law fiscal delinquents, and it is to be hoped that the Spanish treasury authorities will not press such an unheard-of interference with pharmacists' rights. - Pharmaceutical Journal.

2 GOOD SELLERS

VELROSE SHAVING CREAM SHAVING STICK BARBER'S BAR





PAY YOU WELL. PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS ATTRACTIVE COUNTER ARTICLES

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

THOS.LEEMING&CO. MONTREAL





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

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

MANUFACTURED BY

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



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

22' 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to 'Lattle's Sheep and Cattle Wash' in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



CHEAP, HARMLESS, AND EFFECTIVE

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all

parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 5oc. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



Fine Fruit Tablets



ENGLISH FORMULA TABLETS

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

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



A PERFECT TOILET GEM.

ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP

The drug trade of Canada will find this one of the most satisfactory articles on the market. The package is convenient and attractive.

Kindly make sure the ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP offered you is made in Winnipeg. The genuine is for sale by

Lyman Bros. Co., Toronto, Elliot & Co., Toronto, Evans & Sons, Montreal, Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, J. A. Kennedy & Co., London, and by

THE

MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG.

ALL KINDS OF . . .

CRUDE DRUGS.

- - SPECIALTIES OF - -

FREDK. GRAF, MERCHANT.

65 FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

Established 1886. Prices and samples on application.



No. 1. Nozzle and Shield, with Outlet Tubing . . \$30
No. 2. "Complete 2-qt. Fountain, 46
BISCOUNT TO TRADE ON APPLICATION.

SEST SYRINGE ON THE MARKET. SOLD BY ALL JOBSES!

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.

Montreal and Toronto Agents for Canada.

Ontario Society of Retail Druggists.

An important meeting of the retail druggists of Ontario, convened by circulars, was held at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Gerrard street east, Toronto, on Wednesday, Dec. 4th, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of forming a permanent association having for its objects the safeguarding of trade interests and the general advancement and welfare of the retail druggists of the province, with particular attention to the burning question of price cutting. The meeting was called to order shortly after 1 o'clock with Mr. S. Tapscott, of Bradford, in the chair, and Mr. J. T. Pepper, Woodstock, acting secretary. The following gentlemen were precent vir.

men were present, viz. : J. B. Meacham, Robert Tuthill, G. G. Butler, J. R. Bond, Thos. Cruttenden, jr., D. C. Ferguson, F. B. Bunting, S. Howarth, W. R. Reid, Harry Sherris, A. Dow, D. L. Thompson, E. A. Goodman, G. A. McCann, G. M. Petrie, J. W. Houston, F. Terry, W. J. Mitchell, G. E. Gibbard, J. H. MacKenzie, H. G. Horton, Jas. H. Hallett, W. H. Cox, W. H. Ellis, Geo. A. Harbottle, G. E. Hazelton, J. W. Struthers, J. A. Austin, W. Murchison, Robt. Robinson, W. Latimer, C. F. Botsford, H. M. Kipp, C. H. Conen, F. W. Flett, John McKay, W. H. Gilpin, W. A. Hargreaves, Geo. H. Hanna, G. J. Little, Hugh Brown, J. R. Lee, Robert W. Camphell, W. H. Field, T. W. Scott, E. H. Bauld, J. C. Lander, John C. Gray, W. V. Cook, George A. Bingham, Jackson L. Little, Isaac Curry, Ira F. Belfry, E. B. Stevenson, R. W. Boyle, George Marshall, C. D. Daniel, Jas. Hutty, J. M. Pearen, A. J. Truss, all of Toronto; J. A. Zimmerman, W. A. Howell, Alex. Mitchell, James, Harrison, of Hamilton; Henry Watters, Ottawa; N. J. McDermid, E. W. Boyle, Geo. M. Anderson, J. G. Ross, London; D. S. Sager, M. H. Robertson, Brantford; John McKee, Wm. Walsh, John Nugent, Peterboro; Allan Cameron, Robert Wightman, A. W. Manley, W. H. Taylor, J. F. McCallum, Owen Sound; W. A. Karn, J. G. Karn, J. T. Pepper, D. B. Phillips, D. A. White, Woodstock; A. J. Greenwood, Geo. M. Mittleberger, Harry Southcott, W. W. Greenwood, St. Catharines; Robert Ferrah, R. S. Strong, jr., F. C. Bond, W. M. Kirkland, Galt; S. Fraleigh, F. G. Sanderson, John McLean, St. Marys; W. G. Smith, John B. Williams, Guelph, C. E. Nasmyth, Stratford; A. J. Roos, J. H. Landreth, Berlin; S. Snyder, E. M. Devitt, Waterloo; John Wood, D. H. MacLaren, Barrie; S. Jackson, E. J. Dick, Preston; J. H. Smith, Dunnville; J. E. Richards, Aylmer; J. V. Kannavin, Acton; R. Ventress, Bobcaygeon; R. H. Hodgson, Brampton; S. J. Snell, Bolton; F. W. Law, Beeton; John H. H. Jury, Bowmanville: L. W. Yeomans, Belleville: G. A. Deadman, Brussels; H. Parker, Durham; J. Seatter Hagersville; J. C. Mills, Jarvis; A. McKinnon, Kincardine;

W. Turner, Markdale; A. Higginbotham, Milton; Stuart Scott, Newmarket; W. Rutherford, Norwood; A. Turner, Orangeville; R. C. Balmer, Oakville; Chas. A. Nettleton, Penetanguishene; J. K. Kellock, Perth; H. W. Ansley, Port Dover; W. A. Sanderson, Rich-mond Hill; M. F. Derby, E. E. Phillips, Selkirk; W. J. Dyas, Strathroy; R. H. McClury, Streetsville; Alex. Wilson, Seaforth; J. L. Mackenzie, Stouffville; C. A. Auston, Simcoe; and H. C. Fleming, Windsor. A few besides the above were present but omitted to sign the roll, the total attendance being over one hundred and fifty. Throughout the entire proceedings, which lasted until late in the afternoon, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and every reference made by speakers to the necessity of prompt, united and determined action was loudly and unanimously applauded.

In opening the proceedings the chairman briefly outlined the situation, and spoke of the draft agreement which had been drawn up by the provisional executive and submitted to the druggists of the province, adding that the response had been hearty, indicating a widespread determination to take action along the lines proposed and to support the movement to organize a permanent association to protect their interests. The secretary read a large number of letters and telegrams from those unable to be present, including the following: R. D. Scott, Sarnia; R. W. Chambers, Blenheim; N. A. Bosworth, Stratford; R. N. Thurtell, Teeswater; — Miller, Walkerville; Harry Days, Lucknow; A. Higginbotham, Lindsay; Thos. Sweet, St. Catherines; John Coats, Walkerton; S. A. Hodge, Mitchell, T. B. Taylor, Watford; F. G. Walley, Ingersoll; R. A. Harrison, Dunnville; W. H. Smith, Niagara Falls; J. F. Roherts, Parkhill, J. E. Neville, Berlin; M. F. Ely, Port Elgin; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; W. J. Macartney, Thorold, and others. These all expressed hearty sympathy with the obiects of the association and promised moral and financial support. The chairman intimated that the provisional committee had prepared a draft constitution for the consideration of the meeting, but he suggested some general discussion before proceeding to definite action. This suggestion was adopted and several present spoke.

Mr. Seatter, Hagersville, said that they found so many cutting prices in his locality that they hardly knew if they had any trade left unmolested; organization was what was needed.

Mr. Nugent, Peterboro, expressed himself fully in sympathy with the meeting, and Mr. Walsh of the same town declared that the great trouble was that the druggists had not confidence in one another. There were too many small men in the business, but if they would only act as a unit they could dictate their own terms. Mr. John McKee, the other member of the Peterboro trinity, and

vice-president of the college council, endorsed these views.

Mr. Phillips, of Selkirk, said they were not cutting in his locality but were still doing business on the good old principle of selling for a profit—("Hear, hear")—and unless they had a definite promise from, and understanding with, the wholesale men they could not do much. He would ask if the proposal was to dispense with the jobber and deal direct with the manufacturer.

The Chairman—No, thereverse of that; we deal through the jobber and wholesale man every time.

Mr. Phillips—Well, how do the manufacturers stand; have they given any sign?

The Secretary replied that he had written to all the wholesale men and had replies from some. Messrs. Henry Skinner & Co., Kingston, expressed hearty sympathy and a wish to co-operate. The secretary of the Wholesale Druggists and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association wrote that his association was meeting on the following day and would be pleased to confer with a deputation, and Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, were ready to co operate in every reasonable effort, if only the retailers themselves would be unanimous; and Jas. A. Kennedy & Co., London, and the London Drug Company wrote cordial endorsation and each enclosed a cheque for \$10 towards the funds of the society. Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, had always tried to prevent the cutting of prices and if the manufacturers would deal only with the wholesalers, then something tangible could be accomplished. T. Milman & Co., Toronto, Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and the Garfield Tea Company, all wrote in the same sympathetic strain and promised every possible assistance.

The Chairman announced that the jobbers were a unit on the question and had passed a unanimous resolution to that effect.

Mr. W. A. Karn, Woodstock, was anxious for a full discussion of the matter, that all might express their views. evils they were complaining of were flooding the country with a sea of demoralization which would sooner or later swallow up the trade if something was not done to stem the tide. They were in the wilderness of unfair cutting and unscrupulous competition and must look for a Joshua to lead them safely out into the promised land. President Tapscott was their Joshua who would lead them out of bondage (Cheers). He felt encouraged at the success of the movement so far and was satisfied that victory was ahead of them. Their trade was slipping away from them, but they had largely themselves to blame. The Pharmacy Act was as full of faults as a pelican's egg was full of meat. The council had done all that could be reasonably expected of it, but what was lacking was the co-operation of the trade, for if the druggists would not lend a hand the council could not longer guide the pharmaceutical ship off the trade breakers ahead. No trade to-day was succeeding except by co-operation, and those that stood together won every time. One suggestion he would make to them: do not deal with the departmental stores, for all the patronage they gave in that direction was so much more towards turning the key in the door of the little store at home. ("Hear, hear").

The jobbers were with them, continued Mr. Karn; let them stand by the jobbers. The manufacturers also should be with them, and they would be if they were sure of support. He advised that a deputation meet the wholesalers the following day and make a reasonable proposition to them. There was plenty of material for the proposed association to work up a universal price book; for instance, a Dominion organization, and so on. Above all things let them keep above petty local disputes. Let the local organizations deal with such. He would advise a scheme of district organization, with a local man to perfect the work. Let them unite, keep in touch with one another, secure the sympathy of the trade journals, and rely upon each other. Their interests were identical, whether in city, town, or village, but they must work together in peace and harmony, back up the association they were about to form with their brains and their money, and let their loyalty to the cause be equal to the greed of their unscrupulous competitors. (Cheers.)

Mr. Murchison, Toronto, asked what had become of the old association.

President Yeomans replied that the old association was more of a scientific society, whereas this was a business concern, but the old officers would most gladly lend every aid; he was delighted to see such unanimity of spirit pervading the meeting.

The consideration of the draft constitution was then taken up, and, after lengthy discussion, was adopted without material change. The main clauses provide that the organization be called the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, that any registered druggist actually in business under his own name be eligible for membership who will agree not to sell patent medicines and proprietary articles under the prices intended by the manufacturers, and to sell drugs, sundries, and specialties at regular prices. The objects of the society, as set forth in the constitution, are to safeguard the interests of the trade, to establish, as far as possible, a uniformity of prices, to co-operate with the manufacturers, wholesalers, and jobbers in preventing cutting, and to establish a fraternal and kindly feeling among the members of the profession. The officers decided upon were a president, a vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee of thirteen, one from each of the electoral districts of the Pharmacy Act. An annual fee of \$1 is collected from each member, and if the funds at any time prove insufficient, the executive have power to make further calls, but not more than \$5 in all can be

demanded from any one member in any one year. A two-thirds vote is needed to change the constitution, and then only after a month's notice to the members.

The matter which created most discussion while the constitution was under consideration was the question of a name. A very strong feeling was expressed in favor of making the title co extensive with the Dominion, Messrs. Yeomans, Meacham, and McCann speaking in that behalf, while Messrs. MacKenzie, Dyas, Gibbard, Korn, Waters, and Greenwood advocated the Provincial style and title proposed by the committee, though more than one suggested that eventually the name might be made more comprehensive, as the work extended beyond the limits of Ontario. Finally, the question was put to the vote, and on motion of Messrs. Waters and Greenwood the association was named the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists. An amendment from Dr. Sager to leave it to the Executive, and a second amendment from Mr. McCann to call it the Canadian Society of Retail Druggists, were both voted down.

The election of officers was next taken up, and Mr. Tapscott, of Brantford, was nominated for president amid great applause. That gentleman, however, declined it, and, though repeatedly urged from all parts of the meeting, was unable to see his way to accept the office. Messrs. W. A. Karn, R. Ferrah, L. W. Yeomans, W. G. Smith, and G. E. Gibbard were then nominated in the order named, but declined with various reasons, except the last, who consented to take the position, amid applause.

For vice-president, Mr. Tapscott received the unchallenged vote.

For secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. T. Pepper was chosen without a second nomination.

The executive committee was chosen as follows, a representative from each of the thirteen electoral districts: 1, W. A. Lloyd, Ottawa; 2, L. W. Yeomans, Belleville; 3, William Walsh, Peterboro; 4, Isaac Curry, Toronto; 5, F. W. Flett, Toronto; 6, C. A. Nettleton, Penetanguishene; 7, W. G. Smith, Guelph: 8, A. J. Greenwood, St. Catharines; 9, R. Ferrah, Galt; 10, Charles A. Auston, Sincoe; 11, W. T. Strong, London; 12, John Parker, Owen Sound; 13, 14. O. Fleming, Windsor.

The officers and executive, with Messrs. J. H. Mackenzie and W. A. Karn, were appointed a deputation to meet the wholesale druggists and jobbers and consult with them upon the subjects which had been under discussion.

The executive was authorized to engage a paid organizer to work in the interests of the society wherever it was thought necessary to do so.

This concluded the business before the chair, and by resolution the meeting decided to hear a few remarks from Messrs. R. C. Spohn, Toledo, and N. Hayes, Detroit, upon the objects and methods of the Universal Trade Association of Retail

Druggists, an organization in the United States, having similar objects in view as the Ontario Society. The particulars of an ingenious label system of tracing sales, by means of which it was practically impossible to sell surreptitiously to blacklisted cutters without detection, was fully described, after which the visitors asked that the new society give them a tholution of sympathy and endorsation. The matter was on motion referred to the executive committee for action.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the chair.

Dr. Julius Althaus writes a letter to the British Medical Journal, in which he advocates the extension of the principle whereby the names of officiai preparations do not indicate their principal constituents, after the manner of pil. saponis co. He suggests that liquor arsenicalis should be called h quor Asiaticus or liquor Heyzoti; tinct. nucis vom., tinct. amara; potass. bromid., sal alterans; liquor strych., lie pelletieri or liquor ignatii, and so forth. —British and Colonial Druggist.

To MAKE A PAINLESS VESICANT.— Take of menthol one gram, chloral hydrate one gram, cacao butter two grams, spermaceti four grams. Make into an ointment and spread upon lint or adhesive plaster.

To Clean Rusty Instruments.—Fill a suitable vessel with a saturated solution of chloride of tin in distilled water, immerse the rusty instruments, and let them remain over night. Rub dry with chamois after rinsing in running water.

SALOL CAMPHOR.—A mixture of salol, three parts, and camphor, two parts, forms a viscid liquid, but the addition of 10 per cent. only of camphor results in the formation of salol camphor, which is crystalline and can be powdered.—A. D. & P. R..

A FLORIDA LAW. —"Any person or persons who shall falsely or maliciously disseminate or spread rumors or reports concerning the existence of any infectious or contagious disease shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than three nor more than six months."

At Venice, when any one dies, it is the custom to fix a placard on the front of the dead person's house, as well as in the neighboring streets, as a sort of public notice, stating his name, age, place of birth, and the illness of which he died, affirming also that he received the holy sacraments, died a good Christian, and requesting the prayers of the faithful.

To remove aniline stains, wash with a solution composed of sodium uitrate, seven parts, sulphuric acid dilute, fifteen parts, water, five hundred parts. Before using let stand twenty-four hours and apply with a camel's hair brush.

About Cough Drops!

Should Druggists handle those lines every Confectioner and Grocer sells?

Should Druggists drive the trade to the Confectioners by limiting their line to the nauseous and old brands that the public are tired of?

Why not carry and push the sale of

Honey and Horehound Cough Drops

when they sell well, and are sold only to the Drug Trade?

Mr. J. S. Armitage, Paris, Ont, writes: "Send another pail of those Honey and Horehound Cough Drops at once. I sold the first pail in only ten days."

It will pay you to use our five and ten cent sizes of folding cartons to encourage the sale of Cough Drops; and advertise your Cough Syrup on the back of them.

LAWSON & JONES

LONDON, CANADA.

Have You

Bomerville's Pepsin Fum?

It is the Gurn the others are selling.

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

Our Carving Set Premium Packages are having a great sale.

C. R. SOMERVILLE LONDON, ONT.

Harris H. Fudger

50 Yonge Street, TORONTO



Late Goods Marked Low.

A few cases (repeat orders) of our best sellers in Toilet Sets, Fancy Boxes, etc., as well as a small shipment of Toys, have arrived late and cannot this season be shown on the road. December buyers will secure these at a discount.

Several lots of Albums, Dolls, and Notions to clear before stock-taking at job prices.



Harris H. Fudger

Wholesale Fancy Goods, Etc.

50 Yonge Street, - Toronto.



Stearates.

BY FRANK RDEL.

While much attention has been given to the medicinal properties and mode of preparing the different oleates, the stearates have been vouchsafed but little notice. It is true that some years ago Rother recommended the stearate of lead, and suggested a formula for preparing it; but further than this, until the recent efforts of a manufacturing firm in behalf of the stearate of zinc, these preparations were but little more than chemical curiosities. Some months ago the writer, after experimenting with different processe, for producing zinc stearate, determined to extend the experiments so as to take in the more prominent stearates, some of which are, he believes, destined to play a useful part as medicines. The result of the experiments with the production of zinc stearate was given in a paper on this subject, published in another journal some months ago.

In the preparation of the oleates, preference is usually given to the oleate of soda, but this is largely a matter of convenience, and not in the writer's opinion due to any superiority of this oleate over the oleate of potassium; on the contrary, where the oleate is made, as recommended by Beringer, from oleic acid and base as wanted, the potassium salt is much to be preferred in the great majority of cases. In preparing stearates the potassium stearate will be found preferable.

In my first experiments some difficulty was experienced in preparing a solution of stearate of potassium. This was due to the insolubility of the acid in water; but by taking advantage of the solubility of both acid and alkali in hot alcohol, the difficulty was overcome. The formula then suggested for preparing this solution, and used in experiments with stearate of zinc, was as follows:

Solution Stearate of Potash.

Caustic potash	143 grains.
Stearic acid, cut fine	897 "
Alcohol	3 ounces.
Hot water to make	

Dissolve the acid in two onnces of alcohol by aid of heat, and the potash in one ounce of alcohol; mix the two hot, stirring constantly, and gradually add hot water to the limit.

This process was changed in the later experiments, as follows:

Stearic acid, cut fine	S81 grains.
Caustic potash	176" "
Alcohol	
Distilled water to make	14 gallon.

Dissolve the potash in half a pint of water, and the acid in hot alcohol in a kettle or evaporating dish. Maintain the heat, and add solution potash with constant stirring, adding carefully toward the last till the solution (in which have been dropped a few drops solution phenolphtalein) remains a faint pink. Then gradually add the water to make the specified amount.

This solution should be used at a temperature of 160° or 180° F., and is best used immediately after making.

In preparing the different stearates it will be found best to use an excess of base, otherwise the stearate separates imperfectly, and difficulty will be found in washing.

Stearate of Zinc.

Dissolve the zinc in water, and add gradually to the solution of potash with constant stirring. Pour on muslin strainer, wash free from acetate of potash, and dry without heat.

The resulting stearate is a white, soft, impalpable powder.

Stearate of Iron.

Dissolve the iron in water; add gradually with constant stirring to the solution of potash; drain on filter-paper; wash, and dry without heat.

The resulting stearate of iron is a brown mass which can, on drying, be reduced to powder.

Stearate of Lead.

Acetate of lead	605 grains.
Acetic acid	q.s.
Distilled water	2 pints.
Solution stearate of potasa	14 gallon.

Dissolve lead in water, and add acetic acid until solution is clear; then add gradually with constant stirring to the solution of stearate of potash. Throw on muslin strainer, wash thoroughly, and dry without heat.

dry without heat.

The resulting product is a soft, white, impalpable powder.

Stearate of Manganese.

Sulphate of manganese	348 grains.
Distilled water	t pint.
Solution stearate of potash	½ gallon.

Dissolve manganese in water, and add to the solution of stearate of potash. Drain on filter-paper, and wash. Dry without heat.

The resulting stearate is a light brown fine powder.

Stearate of Nickel.

Sulphate	of nickel		218 grains
Distilled	water		r pint.
Solution	stearate	of potash	1/2 gallon.

Dissolve the nickel in water, add to the solution of stearate of potash, wash, and drain on paper filter.

The product is a light green soft pow-

Stearate of Copper.

Distilled water	2 pints.
Solution stearate of potash	½ gallon.

Proceed as directed with nickel; drain, and wash on paper filter.

The resulting stearate of copper is a fine light blue powder,

Stearate of Silver.

Nitrate of silver	534 grains.
Distilled water	1 pint.
Solution stearate of potash	🔒 gallon.

Proceed as above. Drain on filterpaper. Dry without exposure to light.

The resulting product is a soft powder of light brown color. If dried carefully away from the light the color is very light.

Stearate of Aluminum.

Sulphate of aluminum	328 grains.
Water	t pint. } gallon.

Proceed as with stearate of silver. Drain, and wash on filter-paper.

The product is a white, soft mass, easily reduced to powder.

Stearate of Mercury.

Bichloride of mercury	419 grains.
Water	2 pints.
Solution stearate of potash	👍 gallon.

Proceed as directed with aluminum. The product is a fine white powder.

Stearate of Tin.

Solution chloride of tin	 q. s.
Solution stearate of potash	 J gallon.

Add the solution of tin chloride to the potash solution with constant stirring as long as a precipitate is formed. Wash, and drain on muslin strainer.

The stearate is a white mass, easily reduced to a powder.

The above stearates, when dried and rubbed under the spatula, break down to a fine soft powder, having the same "feel" when rubbed between the fingers that powdered soap has.

Stearate of Bismuth.

Subnitrate of bismuth.	 307 grains.
Solution of soda	 22} drachms.

Mix, and boil for five minutes; wash free from nitrate of soda by decantation; then add r pint of water, raise to a boil, add SSr grains stearic acid, and continue boiling for twenty minutes, adding more water as necessary, stirring the mixture thoroughly.

The acid and bismuth will combine and form a white granular mass in bottom of vessel. This should be washed, dried on filter-paper, and reduced to powder by rubbing in mortar.—Bulletin of Pharmacy.

Lanichol..—A neutral wool-fat prepared by special methods, which leave it entirely free from odor.

STYPTICIN.—New styptic introduced by Merck, and said to have a specific action on the uterus, thus preventing flooding, etc.

RUBROL.—Name given by Schmidt to a solution of boric acid, thymol, and "a coal tar derivative" (which one is not stated), recommended as an injection in gonorrhœa.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

DECEMBER 15TH, 1895.

Impressions of the Meeting of O. S. of R. D.

The attendance was large, enthusiastic, and intensely in earnest. The province, from cities, towns, and villages, was thoroughly represented. The president, Mr. Tapscott, and the secretary, Mr. Pepper, had won golden opinions for the excellence of their preliminary work, and were in thorough touch with everything that went on The reports from the provisional executive were freely commented upon, yet unanimously endorsed. druggists who couldn't come were represented by letters and telegrams of proxy, many of which well represented the individual sending them. Mr. Yeomans, president of the Provincial Association, in words aptly suitable to the occasion, gracefully made way for the new society, and lent it his ability to promote its successful issue. A proposition to terminate the meeting at an early hour to enable northern druggists to return by first train aroused a member of the council. Mr. Karn, of Woodstock, who, in a glowing speech of lengthy duration, covered the entire field of discussion, and showed that the druggists were assembled to discuss or listen to discussion of the subject which drew them together, and that if the time of meeting was prolonged for such a purpose, it would be profitably so. Mr. Karn was earnest, eloquent, and thoroughly infected with the desire to accomplish something, and his speech was undoubtedly the gem of the meeting. The naming of the baby" provoked more discussion than any other matter taken up. It was, how ever, finally baptized by Mr. Watters as the "Ontario Society of Retail Druggists," and peace once more reigned. During the discussion, an attempt to appropriate the name Dominion, instead of Ontario, called forth a warm protest from Mr. Gib bard, who characterized it as an attempt to steal the thunder of our Quebec brethren, who were entitled to the name, they being the originators of a Dominion association. Judging from the expressions used at the meeting in this connection, there should not be much difficulty in promoting a satisfactory entente between these two bodies.

The constitution was short and to the

point, and framed for work rather than for appearance. Mr. Tapscott had the undoubted call for the president's chair, but saw fit to decline. Messrs. Karn, Yeomans, MacKenzie, Ferrah, and Gibbard were in turn named for the position, but all with one accord commenced to make excuses, except the latter gentleman, who, possibly, was unable to frame a new one after the others got through. Upon his acceptance he was immediately installed, and the celerity with which he shoved the remainder of the work showed that he meant business.

The principle of district representation has taken a firm hold of the drug trade, and the greatest desire for fairness in selecting on those lines is always manifested. If each member of the executive committee performs his duty, there should be no undiscovered grievances existing throughout Ontario. Unfortunately for the representatives of the U.T.A. plan their speeches were not permitted until the majority of the druggists had departed, and but scant deference was given them. If their plan is a good one, the executive are to have the privilege of saying so at a later date.

The completion of organization was the last, but not the least, feature of a most successful meeting, and the druggists departed, feeling that union meant success, and that success meant prosperity and a a reinstitution of the good old times.

The New President.

Mr. G. E. Gibbard, the gentleman selected as the president of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, is prominently connected with the retail drug trade of the city of Toronto, his chief place of business being on the corner of John and King streets, immediately opposite the Arlington Hotel. He is just in the prime of life, and, judging from appearances, capable of filling any position requiring inexhaustible energy and activity. His record as an active promoter of everything projected for the welfare of his fellow-druggists in the city has been such as to warrant most sanguine hope of results as the outcome of his leadership in the new and responsible position to which he has been elected.

Mr. Gibbard spent the early years of his life on a farm in the county of Durham, his father being one of the earliest settlers of the township of Darlington. He served his apprenticeship with H. J. Rose,

one of the fathers of Canadian pharmacy, in the historic drug store at the corner of Yonge and Queen streets, established in 1850, and passed his examination as a licentiate in 1879, after attending Prof. Hayes' class. He carried on business in Galt and Whitby between the years 1880 and 1890, when he came to Toronto. His eldest brother died in 1875, while travelling for Elliot & Co., and another brother has recently accepted a position in the house of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, after travelling for some fifteen years. The name of Gibbard has thus become well known throughout the retail drug trade, and if the gentleman about whom this is written performs the services which it is hoped can be performed under his guidance, the fame will not merely attach to the name, but to the personalty. Starting in office with the moral support and sympathy of over 800 druggists, the position is one which has never before been accorded a member of the trade, and the influence which can be judiciously wielded should be such as to evolve a new era of commercial advantage for the number mentioned, and for those who may succeed them. We say, hail! to the new president, and all hail! to his supporters.

Dalmatian Insect Flowers.

According to De Boisse, the active principle of Pyrethrum cinerariafolium is a yellow resin soluble in ether, insoluble in water, and very slightly soluble in alcohol, carbon bisulphide, or fatty bodies. It is readily decomposed by alkalies. To extract the active principle the author exhausts the flowering tops of the plant with ether. The principle thus extracted is described as being of the color and consistence of virgin wax, with an apple-like odor. From the fresh plants the active principle may also be extracted by macerating the finely-chopped flowering tops with half their weight of ether, vaselin oil, colza, or petroleum, according as the product is intended for medicinal or agri-The mixture, after trituracultural use. tion, is allowed to macerate for seven or eight hours. It is then strongly pressed, the resulting liquid allowed to stand, and the supernatant yellow, oily liquid separated from the watery portion, which is rejected. When prepared with vaselin oil, the oily solution is useful for human medicine, being a powerful insecticide. The solutions in colza or petroleum have a wide application in agriculture to destroy insect parasites, being applied direct to trees or shrubs. Emulsified with forty times their volume of soot water, they may be used for spraying the twigs and leaves. - Rev. de Scient. Natur.; Pharmaceutical Journal.

DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE

Relief Quick

Cure Certain

Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure is a remedy made according to scientific knowledge that will cure **Asthma**. Thousands are permanently cured annually by this cure. It is a radical, speedy, and sure cure for all forms of Asthma. It is for sale by all the leading wholesale druggists in the Dominion of Canada, to wit: Lyman Brothers & Co.; Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Quebec; Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia; J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.; and T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, New Brenswick.

A supply of Dr. Hair's pamphiets, and other Asthma literature, also prices and terms, will be sent to any retail druggist on request.

All druggists should keep this remedy.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through wholesale druggist, or direct from us.

None genuine without the trade-mark.

Manufactured only by Dr. D. W. Hair, Cincinatti, O., U.S.A. Address,

DR. W. B. HAIR
341 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

Cluthe's Bankrupt Stock of Trusses Shortlan Proces

Shoulder Braces

Druggists if you have any customers wearing or wanting this make of apphances, now is the time to secure them. We bought the stock, and, as we want to get rid of them quickly, we are offering them at less than half the old prices. We have also the whole stock of Instruments for Deformities, etc., which will like wise be sold cheap.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT & TRUSS COMPANY

171 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO

Manufacturers of Trusses, Electric Belts, Insoles, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensories, Instruments for Deformities, Etc., Etc.

Have you TEETHING NECKLETS in Stock?

RETAIL AT 50 CENTS. WHOLESALE. \$3.00 PER DOZEN.

TRY A FEW!

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On preparing private



preparations, and cordially invite correpondence on the subject.

All formulæ submitted to us are considered strictly confidential, the private property of our correspondents, and are guarded so with scrupulous care.

Our facilities for manufacturing and finishing specia' preparations are unequalled, for, in addition to our well-equipped manufacturing and finishing departments, we possess complete and extensive printing, binding, and paper boxmaking establishments, and are thus able to turn out first-class work at the lowest cost. We are in a position to prepare any private formulæ put up in the form of a Fluid Extract, Solid Extract, Elixir, Wine, Syrup, Glycerole Capsule, Cachet, Perle, Pill (sugar, gelatine pearl, or silver-coated), Lozenge (hand-cut or compressed), Tablet Triturate, Compressed Tablet, Effervescing Granular Salt, etc., as well as preparations in the form of Sarsaparillas, Cough Syrups, Liniments, Veterinary Remedies, Toilet Preparations, etc. We charge nothing for making an estimate on any preparation, but are pleased to do so, and trust we may be favored with formulæ for the purpose.

Frederick Stearns&Co.

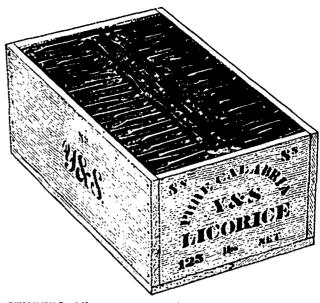
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS

Private Formula Department

WINDSOR, Ont.

Retail Druggists

 WE put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose, in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. Will sell rapidly if displayed prominently in your show windows, and will insure you large profits.



WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Acme Licorice Pellets

Y & S Licorice Lozenges

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers .. and .. Pure Penny Stick

If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE

Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

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THE POOREST MAN ON EARTH

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THE TOBACCO HABIT

BY OUR METHOD

We offer by mail a Remedy that will FREE EVERY SLAVE to Tobacco in ten days

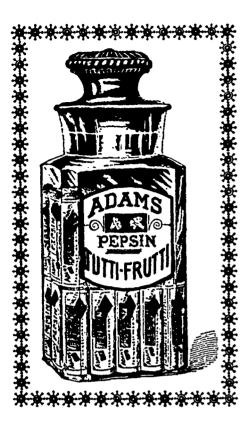
Read the strongest endorsement ever given any remedy, and if you are not fully satisfied write for leaset containing over 6,000 testimonials.

UNITED STATES HEALTH REPORTS (Official Endorsement, June 19, 1895, page 10,)

"In the interest of the masses for whom these Reports are compiled, the United States Health Reports have examined and investigated many preparations having for their object the cure of the tobacco habit, but among them all we have no hesitancy in giving the editorial and official endorsement of these Reports to the remedy known as **Uncle Samn's Tobacco Cure**, manufactured by the Keystone Remedy Co., at 217 LaSalle Street, Chicago. We have demonstrated by personal tests that this antidote positively destroys the taste and desire for tobacco in ten days, leaving the system in a perfectly healthy condition, and the person using the same forever free from the habit.

"In the light of our examinations and tests of **Uncle Sam's Tobacco Cure**, we are but performing a duty we owe the public when we endorse the same, and stamp it as the crowning achievement of the nineteenth century in the way of destroying a habit as disgusting as it is common (for only \$1.00), hence we carnestly advise you to write them for particulars."

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists



You Pay Nothing

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

Send postal for price-list and new advertising matter for your window. Adams & Sons Co., 11 and 13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

"Solazzi THE CHEMISTS' BRAND Liquorice Juice



The Testimony of "The Lancet"

The following is from "The Lancet" of March 30th, 1895:

"The above brand has long been known to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to be completely soluble in water, and entirely free from impurities of any kind. It is, therefore, well adapted for the pharmaceutical purpose for which it is so useful, while as a popular demulcent it is both safe and reliable."

Recommended also by "The British Medical Journal," "Health," "The Chemist and Druggist," "Food and Sanitation."

WHOLESALE TRADE

Please take notice that you can buy

Plug Tobaccos

Sweet Navy Chewing, all sizes, 25 to 35 cents per pound. Bright Honey Chewing, all sizes, 33 to 43 cents per pound. All kinds of Cut Tobaccos, 20 to 55 cents per pound. Put up in any kind of package or style required.

Cigarettes

All kinds of Cigarettes, from \$2.50 to \$10.00 per thousand.

Cigars

All kinds of Cigars, from \$13.50 to \$100 per thousand.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

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J. M. FORTIER,

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OZONE

Ozone Specific is a valuable non-toxic, non-irritating antiseptic for either internal or xternal use. Our Ozone, concentrated form, is the most powerful blood purifier and germicide ever produced, and will be found a specific in all forms of Asthma. Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup. Measles, or Diphtheria. For Catarrhal Troubles it will prove invaluable as a tonic and constitutional remedy, and is especially efficient in preventing or combating fermentation of food in the stomach, breaking up the worst or ms of Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach.

For dressing Ulcerations of all kinds, preventing suppuration, and assisting towards rapid granulation and healing, Ozone has no equal.

Ozone is also used as a gargle for all manner of Throat Diseases; destroying all fermentation of the tissues brought forth by impregnation of disease germs. No germ life can exist where it is used.

All Druggists should keep this remedy, as it will prove a genuine friend to their customers.

Physicians owe it to themselves to try it.

OZONE SPECIFIC GO.

TORONTÓ, ON.

TOILET BRUSHES

TOOTH

CLOTH

HAIR

AND

NAIL



Canadian Branch:
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IT WILL PAY YOU

price by mail, or small range by express.)

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NAIL CLEANERS AND EAR SPONGES

Toolk Brushes from \$3.50 to \$30 per gross. Hair Brushes from \$1,25 to \$20 per dozen.

FROM BEST FRENCH MAKERS

We are headquarters for these goods. (Can send samples to

Over one hundred sizes of each in stock, or on the way.

MEAKINS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF BRUSHES.

313 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Practical Formulas.

BY FRANK ROBL.

PREPARATION OF AROMATIC WATERS.

With every revision of the Pharmacopæia from that of 1860 down, some change has been made in the official directions for making the aromatic waters. Magnesium carbonate was ordered in the 1870 edition to be dropped for absorbent cotton in the edition of 1880. In the last revision the use of precipitated calcium phosphate is prescribed. Of the three the calcium is certainly best adapted for the end in view, yet every pharmacist who has had occasion to keep aromatic waters on hand has experienced more or less trouble on account of their proneness to go wrong. The writer has experienced considerable annoyance from this source, and he determined about a year ago to make some experiments with a view to overcoming the evil.

Waters like cinnamon, peppermint, etc., were found to keep perfectly if distilled with an excess of oil, and allowed to remain in contact with the excess until ready for use. The excess of oil floats on the surface of the water, the clear portion of which can be drawn from below by means of a siphon as wanted. Waters prepared in this way are much superior to those made by the U.S. Pharmacopoia process, besides yielding better keeping waters.

ETHEREAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

In the preparation of some extracts the formiate of linalyle* will be found useful, as the following formulas will show: Extract Apricot.

Linalyle formiate90 mini	ms
Glycerin oun	
Amyl valerianate drag	
Alcohol11 ound	
Fld. extract orris 1 our	ice
Water, q. s. ad pi	
Extract Apple.	
* ·	
Glycerin	
Amyl valerianate 4 drau	115
Linalyle formiate45 mini	
Fld. ext. orris our	
Alcohol 11 oung	
Water, q. s. ad pi	nt
Quince Extract.	
Fld. ext. orris 2 ound	:es
Pelargonic ether13 ounc	:cs
Linalyle formiate90 mini	ms
Glycerin2 ounc	
Alcohol70 per cent. to 3 pir	
Peach Extract.	
Linalyle formiate120 minis	***
· Amul valacionata	113
Amyl valerianate	112
Cincolination of the control of the	cs
Cinanthic ether drar	
Oil rue (pure German)30 minis	
Chloroform 2 dras	ns
Glycerin ounc	CS
Alcohol70 per cent. to 3 pir	its

SACHET POWDERS.

Heliotrope Sachet.

Among sachet powders there is none that commands a wider popularity than heliotrope powder. The following formula yields an excellent article:

*This liquid has an aroma resembling petit grain oil and bergamot oil.

Orris, in fine powder	7 ounces
Tonca bean, ground	4 drams
Rose leaves ground	2 ounces
Tincture musk	2 drams
Oil rose	
Oil bitter almond	3 drops
Heliotrope	drain

Mix intimately; place in a tightly covered vessel for several days to blend. The tincture of musk is quite expensive and not always at hand; but the writer has found the artificial musk, known as musk baur, to be an excellent substitute for the pure musk, and of course a much cheaper atticle. The tincture can be prepared by dissolving 2 drams of musk baur in 1 pint of deodorized alcohol.

The powder made by the foregoing formula, while it yields an excellent preparation, is, at the same time, produced for less than one-half the price usually asked for similar goods. The odors mabe varied to suit, as the following formulas show:

Violet Sochet Powder.

Orris, in fine powder3	pounds
Orris, in fine powder3 Essence of bergamot (1 to 9)30	minims
Oil almonds20	minins
Oil rose20	
Tincture of musk	1 ounce
Cassia flowers4	

Rose Sachet Powder.

Orris, in fine powder	8 ounces
Sandal wood (No. 40 powder)	4 ounces
Rose leaves, coarse ground2	4 ounces
Patchouli (No. 40 powder)	2 ounces
Tincture musk	2 ounces
Rose geraniol	1 dram

The rose geraniol serves the purpose of otto of rose in the powder, besides being less expensive. It is to be preferred for this purpose to rose geranium.

Ylang Ylang Suchet.

9	
Rose leaves, coarsely ground	finnog 1
Cassia buds	1 pound
Allspice	4 ounces
Tonca bean	
Vanilla bean	
Orris, in fine powder	
Rose geraniol	
Tincture musk	2 ounces
Oil ylang ylang	2 drams

IMPROVED LITMUS PAPER.

A good litmus paper is often a difficult article to obtain, as any one can testify who has had occasion to use that sold by dealers. Not only is this so, but it is not always easy with ordinary litmus to make a paper superior to the paper usually sold by dealers. If, however, the pharmacist will go to the trouble of purifying the litmus, and follow the directions of the standard text-books for the preparation of purified litmus, he will experience no trouble in preparing a satisfactory paper. The writer would recommend the purchase of Merck's chemically pure litmus and exhaustion with alcohol according to the process of the U.S. Pharmacopæia. Paper prepared from this will be found extremely sensitive and much superior to the paper ordinarily sold.

A PASTE DENTIFRICE FORMULA.

There is always a demand for a good tooth paste. Most of the published formulas are faulty in that the product is prone to separate, allowing the softer portions to squirt from the tube on the slightest pressure. Glycerin is recommended in most formulas as a softening agent, but it scarcely ever proves satisfactory unless a small amount of gelatin is incorporated with it in the first place. The formula found most satisfactory by the writer is as follows:

Prepared chalk	5 ounces
Magnesia carbonate	2 drams.
Powdered orris root	1 ounce.
Thymol	

Mix thoroughly and moisten with the following:

Gelatin.														
Glycerin		•	•	٠	•	٠		•	•	•	••	••	5	ounces.
Water												٠.	13	≨ ounces

Moisten the gelatin with water and allow to stand for half an hour, then add the glycerin. If the paste turns out too thick it can be diluted by adding more glycerin. This liquid will be found excellent for moistening any of the combinations used for pastes.

IMPROVED EXTRACT VANILLA.

It is often difficult, in preparing extract vanilla, to reduce the beans to a suitable fineness for extraction. To those who find it necessary to make large quantities of this extract the writer would recommend the use of a small sized meat chopper, as made by the Enterprize Manufacturing Company. This machine cuts the bean in such a way as to permit of extracting the mass by percolation. In preparing the extract the writer has never found it necessary to use tonca beans. When a cheap article is demanded an extract made from the Tahiti bean answers all requirements. The Tahiti bean resembles the vanilla bean of Mexico; but, while very similar in flavor, is easily distinguished from the latter by the odor. The Tahiti bean is sometimes sold for short length vanilla. The Tahiti is best used mixed with an equal weight of Mexican vanilla. The following formula yields a very satifactory preparation:

Tahiti vanilla beans 8 ounces. Mexican vanilla, cut...... 8 ounces.

Grind the two beans in the meat chopper already described, and percolate with diluted alcohol to 21/4 gallons, adding one quart of simple syrup. No added coloring is necessary with extract made as above.

COMPLEXION WASH.

An excellent lotion for the complexion can be made by the following formula:

Resorcin	
Magnesium sulphate	2 drams.
Zine sulpho-carbolate	2 drams.
Glycerin	3 ounces.
Cologne water	6 ounces.
Mucilage of quince (14 oz. to	
the pint)	I pint.
Water, to	2 pints.

Make a solution. This furnishes a superior preparation for freckles and roughness of the skin, and is to be preferred to many of the compounds so extensively advertised by leading "Beauty Dentors."-American Druggist.

Don'ts for the Pharmacist.*

The following "Don'ts," I trust, may be of interest:

Don't employ an incompetent pharmacist or help of any kind.

Don't employ a good pharmacist and pay him poor wages. He will soon become indifferent to your interests.

Dou't overwork him.

Don't make a slave of him; he requires rest and fresh air.

Don't hurry him from his meals, lest he gets dyspeptic and becomes cranky.

Don't talk on business matters with him during the time he is compounding a prescription.

Don't send him off on some errand during the time he is engaged dispensing, or to wait on a customer, and attempt to finish the prescription yourself.

Don't stock your prescription case with cheap and impure drugs or chemicals.

Don't keep chipped graduates, cracked mortars, or broken spatulas to compound prescriptions with.

Don't send medicines out unless the name and address is plainly and properly written on the wrapper.

Don't permit an assistant to compound a prescription that requires careful and delicate manipulation.

Don't, if you value the life of your fellow-man, your business, the reputation of the physician, or the sanctity of the prescription case, employ a disper er who is an intemperate. He dare not be trusted.

DON'TS FOR THE DISPENSING CLERK.

Don't attempt to dispense a prescription unless you are fully and perfectly competent to do so.

Don't dispense a prescription until you have carefully read it over no less than twice.

Don't attempt to dispense a prescription if there is any doubt in your mind about any of its ingredients.

Don't dispense any one's Fluid Extracts when Squibbs' or some other make is designated.

Don't take down a bottle from the shelf unless you are positive it is the one wanted.

Don't, while compounding a prescription, leave the same unfinished to wait on a customer.

Don't commence compounding a prescription till the previous one has been properly numbered and labelled.

Don't attempt to correct a prescription, or make any substitution, till the prescriber has been seen.

Don't permit the customer or your friends behind the prescription counter, nor enter into conversation with them whilst you are at work on a prescription.

Don't attempt to weigh anything on the prescription scales until the pans have been well and thoroughly cleaned.

Don't think you are infallible and cannot err, because, perchance, thus far you have not.

*From a paper read by Dr. E. Bories at meeting of Washington Pharmaceutical Association.—(Phar. Digest).

In conclusion, let me add: Be cautious, temperate, painstaking, and diligent in your work at the prescription counter, never for one moment losing sight of the fact that a human life is in your hands, and you are the custodian.

Of What Use is Botany to the Pharmacist?

The dislike or indifference which many students of pharmacy entertain toward the study of botany leads them to question the wisdom of devoting a considerable proportion of the college course to this branch; and many a practical druggist asks what use will ever be made of botany in the drug business.

To the average retail druggist botany is of no use whatever. Buying and selling in the customary way does not demand the slightest idea of what botany is. The druggist can go off accepting, using, and dispensing plant drugs received by him from the jobber, with the greatest ease; for can he not read the label on each package? What difference does it make to him whether digitalis is a leaf, or a root, or a seed, if the label is only plain enough? It is true the jobber does not know any more about it than the retail druggist, but the clerk in the jobbing house can read as well as the druggist. Besides, it is not the druggist's fault if the jobber makes any mistake, unless, indeed, the law makes the druggist responsible for the genuineness of every drug he dispenses.

As we understand it, the law does make every licensed pharmacist personally responsible for the identity, quality and strength of every medicinal substance sold or dispensed in his store. Within our own personal experience it has happened that when "Cannabis Indica" was ordered, the jobber furnished Apocynum cannabinum and labeled it "Indian Hemp," and we have seen several other similar instances of mistaken identity in the vending of plant drugs.

"But," says the druggist, "I don't make my own fluid extracts and tinctures, and, therefore, I have no use for any crude drugs except the most common ones, which I know at sight from experience. As I buy all my preparations, there is no reason why I should know anything about

botany."

But is such reasoning correct, safe, or honest? Of course not. The retail druggist who cannot himself verify the correctness or detect a blunder in the labeling of a package containing a vegetable drug, whole or powered, should never be permitted to sell or dispense any such drug. That is plainly one of the objects of the pharmacy laws.

Every pharmacist sells, uses or dispenses many vegetable drugs, both whole and powdered, whether he makes his own liquor and solid extracts or not. A good practical knowledge of structural botany is absolutely necessary to any intelligent examination of many of the vegetable drugs, and no one can be an intelligent and safe practitioner of pharmacy without that

knowledge.

Every well educated pharmacist knows how intimate is the analogy between the botanical and pharmacodynamic classifications of plant drugs; he knows the importance of micro-botany as an aid to their identification and valuation; he realizes that a knowledge of the structure of the drug often throws valuable light upon the pharmaceutical treatment it requires; and if he possess that self-respect and conscience which scientific education tends to impart, he will not deny that a knowledge of botany is a necessary part of a thorough course of pharmaceutical education, nor will be claim to be an accomplished pharmacist without a knowledge of pharmaceutical botany.

But he who is ignorant of either botany or pharmacy, or both, is necessarily unable to appreciate the value of botanical knowledge to the pharmacist. - Bulletin

of Pharmacy.

Composition of Microbes.

E. A. Schweinitz and M. Dorset (Journ. Am. Chem. Sec.) have examined microorganisms to ascertain their proximate and ultimate composition. Tubercle bacilli were found to contain cellulose, together with palmitic and arachidic acids; on the other hand, the glanders bacillus appeared to contain no cellulose, whilst the acids present were oleic and palmitic. The germs were cultivated on the same media, and, with the exception of the nitrogen, there seemed to be but little variation in their composition, when the medium was varied. The results elementary analyses of three forms (the two mentioned and the bacillus of swine plague) showed marked differences in the proportions of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, and ash present.

The Best and Most Lasting Label Paste.

At the Konigliche Lehranstalt fur Obstund Weinbau at Geisenheim, recently, a series of experiments were undertaken to determine which, if any, of the ordinary additions to pastes and mucilages for bottle labels prevented fermentation without injuring the adhesive qualities of the paste. Among the antiferments under observation were salicylic acid, boracic acid, thymol, oil of cloves, etc. Without going into minutia, it was found that dextrin, impregnated with from .3 to .5 per cent. of thymol, produced a paste that has thus far proved all that could be desired.

For sleeplessness trional in doses of from 0.5 to 4 grammes has been recommended.

Balsam Tolu is recommended as an excipient for pills of guaiacol, terpinol, and eucalyptol.

Royal Oil Co.

-Toronto

Offer the following special lines to the Drug Trade:

XX Petrolatum, in 50 lb. tubs, 7c. per lb. in 25 lb. tubs, 73c. "

White Petrolatum, in 25 lb. and 50 lb. tubs 18c. per 1b.

Benzine, 5 gal. tins, 20c. per gal.

Extra Gasoline, 5 gal. tins, 25c. per gal.

Sewing Machine Oil, 5 gal. tins, 60c. per gal. Sewing Machine Oil, in 2 oz. bottles, \$5.00

ner gross. Royal Hoof Ointment, in 1 lb. tins, 24 tins

to case, \$3.50 per case. Raw Linseed Oil, by the barrel, 54c. per

gal. Raw Linseed Oil, in 5 gal. tins, 59c. per gal.

Boiled Linseed Oil, by the barrel, 57c. per gal.

Boiled Linseed Oil, in 5 gal. tins, 62c. per gal.

Pure Neatsfoot Oil, in 5 gal. tins, 90c. per gal.

Olive Oil, Union Salad, 5 gal. tins, 90c. per gal.

Olive Oil, for table, Pure Italian, \$2.00 per gal.

Sperm Oil, pure, in 5 gal. tins, \$2 per gal. Castor Oil, Calcutta, cases, 6½c. per lb.

5 gal. tins, 7c. per lb. " French, 5 gal. tins, 71c. per lb. Sperm Candles, 36 lbs. to case, 104c. per lb. " " 113c. per lb. Spirits Turpentine, pure, by the barrel, 40c. per gal.

Spirits Turpentine, pure, in 5 gallon tins, 450, per gal.

Wood Jacket, 5 gal. cans, 35c. each.

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Terms: 30 days. No Discount.

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Manager

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It is a reliable, safe, and sure preparation.

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Dozen Sold at \$4.00 50C.

"Le Vido" Water of Beauty. Sold at Dozen \$7.00

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Injection Wattan. Sold at 1)ozen \$5.00

Dermatonic Com-plexion Powder.

Sold at Dozen \$1.75 25c.

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Laboratory, St. Johns, Quebec.

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR

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COLD IN THE HEAD CATARRHAL DEAFNESS HEADACHE, Etc.

It is reliable, safe, and sure, giving instant relief in the sost distressing cases.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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Deafness by using one bottle of Deafness "Auraline" Head Noises
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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
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CERMAN PILE REMEDY

Each One Dollar Package Contains

Liquid, Ointment. and Pills.

> GOOD SELLER. GOOD MARGINS. WELL ADVERTISED.

THE ONLY CURE FOR PILES

Write us to mention in your daily or weekly papers that GERMAN ARMY PILE REMEDY may be procured from you.

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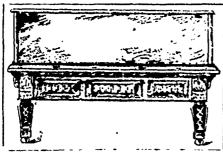
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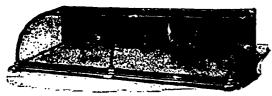
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FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP. LOWEST PRICES.

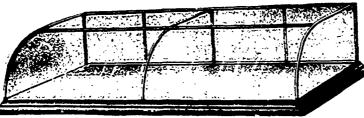
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A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.

Gurtis & Son's Yankee Brand Pure Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

CURTIS & SON PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

Notes for Bicyclists.

ADVICE TO BICYCLISTS. - Rocheblave gives to bicyclists the following good advice from a medical standpoint: (1) No one should ride until after an examination by a physician. This examination should be made both before and after a walk or run, for some cardiac lesions only manifest themselves after a state of fatigue. (2) Ride no faster than twelve kilometers an hour. (3) As far as possible, guard against the desire to ride any faster. It is very difficult not to give way to the "de-lirium of swiftness." With a light machine on a good road an amateur may easily make twenty-five kilometers an hour. This is too much, for the pulse is increased to 150, even at fourteen and sixteen kilometers per hour .- Meyer Bres'. Druggis ...

CARE OF THE WHEEL -- Cyclists do not always seem to realize how much the durability of a breycle depends upon the care which it receives. By this I mean not only keeping it clean, which is necessary for appearance sake, anyway, but the using of some judgment as to the way in which it is ridden. Just as on horseback, a heavy man, if he rides well, will not tire his mount so quickly as a lighter, inexperienced one, so an expert cyclist brings far less strain upon the machine than a careless rider, whose weight may not be nearly so great. If you have a rough piece of road to traverse, car tracks to cross, or come to any place where the riding is at all bad, do not rest your dead weight in the saddle, but rise a little and ease your machine, bearing harder than usual upon the pedals. Careful riding does not imply a slow pace. Those who make very fast time are often the most prudent and watchful cyclists. The outlook for obstacles becomes habitual, almost automatic, after a while, and saves much hard wear and many a breakdown. - Weekly Siftings.

CLEANING THE WHEEL.-To clean the bicycle chain, remove it from the machine and soak it in turpentine for several hours, then clean it with a brush, as an old tooth brush, link by link, and after this dip it in clean kerosene oil and dry thoroughly with cheesecloth. See that both sprocket wheels are thoroughly cleaned and then replace the chain. Do not use oil on the chain, as it produces a clicking sound. Use graphite or any of the various chain lubricators now on the market.

The best way to clean the bearings of a wheel is to take them out and then remove all dirt and rust from them. Kero sene may be used to remove the gritty substances from the bearings. The kerosene should be poured into the oil well, the wheel being kept revolving constantly. Old clothes should be worn at this job, as the kerosene is likely to splash them. The cleansing fluid can best be poured in after the kerosene has been drained off. 🔬 Do not be stubborn with a balky

BICYCLE INFIRMARIES.

Bicycle repairers are so numerous that startling advertisements are necessary to secure business. A handbill of this purport has been widely circulated in Chicago, according to the Tribune:

Bicycle Surgery.

Acute and chronic cases treated with assurance of success.

Languid tires restored to health and vigor.

Tires blown up without pain. Wind

We understand the anatomy, physiology, and hygiene of wheels, and give homeeopathic or allopathic treatment as individual cases require.

Sure cure guaranteed.

Testimonials:

"My wheel had three ribs fractured, and you cured it in one treatment.

"My tires were suffering with a case of acute aneurism, which had been pronounced fatal by other bicycle doctors; but you cured the disorder, and I did not lose a day of my tour."

"I was troubled with varicose tires, involving frequent ruptures and incontinence of wind. You cured me."

Thousands of testimonials like the above sent on application.

HINTS FOR BICYCLISTS.*

A good bicyclist is careful of his roads; therefore, when taking a header, be careful not to hit the road too hard with your forehead. You might make a dent in the pavement.

In falling off your wheel, do not fall on both sides at once. Failure to observe this rule will result in dividing you against yourself.

Always be courteous. If a 'rolley-car has the right of way over the track, do not dispute with it. A boy in Massachusetts who broke this rule broke his right arm and his cyclometer at the same time.

Keep your lamp lit when riding at night. The boy who thought he was safe because he had a parlor match in his pocket came home with a spoke in his wheel that didn't belong there.

A merciful rider is merciful to his wheel, so do not force a bicycle beyond the point of its endurance, unless you want to walk back with your wheel on your shoulders.

Keep cool. It, in the course of a ride, you find yourself in a tight place, with a skittish horse to the left and a steep ravine to the right, and a bull-dog directly to the fore, take the ravine. You'll go into it, anyhow, and if you take it along without dragging the dog or the horse after you your chances will be improved.

Never use spurs on the pneumatic tires of your wheel. The use of spurs in this manner is likely to leave your bicycle in into the bearings by the aid of an ordinary ; a winded condition. Spurs are not comoil can. Lubricating oil should be run * fortable, either, in case of a throw.

wheel. If the front wheel gets in a rut going east, and the hind wheel in another going west, dismount and argue the matter standing, unless you are tired, and want to lie down by the roadside without making the effort to do so unassisted .-Harper's Round Table.

Substitutes for India Rubber.

For many years past it has been the dream of hundreds, and among them many chemists of eminence, to manufacture a real substitute for India rubber. Those sold to day, of course, are only partial substitutes, that is, when used alone, none of them can take the place of rubber. They are compounded with it, and give it a certain softness, and add cheapness, but that is about all.

As a rule, the investigators have made their experiments in the line of oxydized oils, perhaps because, chemically, a thoroughly oxydized oil is thoretically the same as caoutchouc, practically, however, it is woefully different. English chemists, by using certain costly oils, have produced a gum that would compound and vulcanize as well as genuine rubber, but its great cost made it worthless commercially. An artificial rubber of considerable strength was produced in France by dissolving four parts of nitro-cellulose in seven parts of bromo-nitro-toluol. By varying the proportions a variety of products were obtained varying from soft rubber to vulcanite. In some cases nitro-cumol and its homologues were used in place of the bromo-nitro-toluol.

Glue, glycerin, and bichromate of potash, made in a manner like printers rollers but with a fourth secret substance added. form the basis of a singularly rubber-like compound that French ingenuity has produced. It, however, has about as many defects as it has virtues, and is not largely in use, nor will it ever be while rubber is accessible.

In addition to these there have been hundreds of others that have been, in a measure, successful. One Connecticut inventor produced so good an artificial rubber that a large manufacturing concern had made all arrangements to purchase the secret, when it was found that the vulcanized product had a trick of shrinking after being made up into goods. Not a little, but a steady shrink that could not be stopped, until finally it wasted away and left only the fabric upon which it had been spread. At the same time, in the face of all these failures, disappointments, and successes that were of no commercial value, the rubber trade have ever felt that the day might come when, by accident, nature's secret might be stumbled upon. As a rule, the more thoughtful believe that if rubber ever is displaced it will be by a series of different products each of which will equal rubber in some particular field, rather than one compound that shall have all the varied qualities and excellencies of rubber itself.

Formulary.

DANDRUFF POMADE.

Pilocarpine	33 drachm.
Quinine hydrochlorate	i "
Precipitated sulphur	216 "
Peruvian balsam	<u> </u>
Ox-bone marrow	3 ounces.

Make a pomade.—Pharm. Zeitung.

DEPILATORY SOAP.

Metinger (Rev. de Thérap., Ixii., 450) gives the following formula for a depilatory soap: Glycerin, 373; lard, 746; cacao butter, 746; castor oil, 1,492; solution of caustic soda, 25 per cent., 1,492; starch, 94; sulphide of sodium, 746; oil of citronella, 94; water, 1,674 parts.

NEW WOOD VARNISH.

Paolo Theil's brilliant varnish for wood is composed of:

Guaiac	125	parts.
Gum·lac	30	٠,,
Benzoin	125	44
Linseed oil	150	• •
Benzine	30	44

WASH FOR REMOVING LICE, ETC., FROM HOUSE PLANTS.

Soft soap	2	parts
Ouassia powder	10	
Salicylic acid	1	4.6
Alcohol	40	**

To be sprayed on the under side of the leaves and about the stems.—Pharmaccutische Rundschau.

MONTPELLIER COUGH-DROPS.

Brown sugar	10 lbs.
Tartaric acid	2 ounces.
Cream of tartar	12 drachms.
Water	3 pints.
Anisced flavoring	q.s.

Melt the sugar in the water, and when at a sharp boil add the cream of tartar. Cover the pan for five minutes. Remove the lid, and let the sugar boil up to crack degree. Turn out the batch on an oiled slab, and when cool enough to handle mould in the acid and flavoring. Pass it through the acid drop-rollers, and when the drops are chipped up, and before sifting, rub some icing with them .-Confectioners' Union.

CAMPHOR ICES.

(1)	Oil of almonds	4 ounces.
	Spermaceti	Sources.
	White wax	4 ounces.
	Camphor	1 ounce.

Melt together over a water-bath, and pour into moulds of proper size and form.

(2)	Spermaceti 4 ounces.
	White wax 4 ounces.
	Camphor, powdered 4 ounces.
	Sodium borate 2 ounces.
	Stearin 16 ounces.
	Glycerin 33 ounces.
	Oil lavender 25 minims.
	Oil lemon 25 minims.
	Oil cloves 25 minims.
	Oil bergamot 25 minims.

Melt the wax, spermaceti, and stearin, then dissolve the camphor in the warm mixture; mix the horax and oils with the glycerin, and stir into the hot mixture gradually, constantly agitating. Pour into suitable moulds.

(3)	White wax	5 ounces.
	Parattin	2 ounces.
	Petrolatum	Sounces
	Camphor	2 ounces.
	Glycerin	2 ounces.

Melt the first three ingredients, add the camphor, and, when dissolved, the glycerin. Mix thoroughly and pour into suitable moulds.—Bull. Pharmacy.

Formulæ for Hot Soda, etc.

The following formulæ will be found valuable for those druggists handling hot soda. They are found in the list published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia: PREPARED SPICE.

	TRETARBIT SPICE.	
Powdere	d allspice	
"	nutmeg I	
44	cloves 1 44	
**	cinnamon 1 "	
	PREPARED MILK.	
Pure mi	k 1 pint.	
Condens	ed milk 4 ounces.	
Extract	vanilla 38 ounce	
Bicarbo	ate of soda 5 grains.	
	WHIPPED CREAM.	
Pure cre	ım 1 quart.	
Whites o	f 3 eggs.	
Powdere	d sugar 1 pound.	

Mix eggs and sugar, and beat together with a Keystone beater; after standing two or three hours add the cream, and beat into the proper consistency with reverse motion.

HOT LEMONADE.

Loaf sugar	About	t a cube	·s.
Soluble extract lemon		15 drop	
Tropical fruit acid		10 "	
Hot soda sufficient to fill cup.			

HOT GINGER.

Loai sugar	14	cubes.
Soluble extract ginger ale "		drops.
Hot soda sufficient to fill cup.		•
· ·		

HOT GINGER ALE.

Loaf sugar	Abou	1 4	cubes.
Soluble extract ginger ale	4.6	10	drops.
Soluble extract lemon	**	10	46
Tropical fruit acid	"	10	46
Hot soda sufficient to fill cup.			

HOT MINT TULEP.

Loaf sugar	About 4 cubes.
Extract mint julep	" 10 drops.
Prepared milk	" 1 dessertspoonful
Hot soda sufficient to fill	cup.
Whipped cream	1 tablespoonful.
Grated nutmeg, sufficien	t quantity.

HOT COGNAC.

Loaf sugar	Abot	it 4 culves.
Extract cognac	**	10 drops.
Prepared milk	"	I dessertspoonful.
Hot soda sufficient to fill	cup.	•
Whipped cream		. I tablespoonful.
Grated nutmeg, sufficient	quai	ntity.

HOT COFFEE.

Loaf sugar	About	Δ	cubes.
Extract Mocha coffee			dessertspoonful
Prepared milk	46	1	** **
Hot soda sufficient to fill	cup.		
Whipped cream	About	I	tablespoonful.
			•

HOT TRA.

Loaf sugar	About	4	cubes.
Extract Oolong tea	44	1	dessertspoonful.
Prepared milk	"	I	44 ' 44

Hot soda sufficient to fill cup. Whipped cream 1 tablespoonful.

HOT CHOCOLATE.

```
Soluble powdered extract chocolate...... About 1 teaspoonful. Hot soda, sufficient quantity to dissolve.
Stir well; then add
Whipped cream ...... 1 tablespoonful.
```

AROMATIC BEEF BOUILLON.

Extract aromatic beef.....About 1 teaspoonful. Extract celery and pepper.. " 10 drops. 1101 soda sufficient to fill cup.

BEEF TRA.

Extract beef bouillon......About t teaspoonful. Extract aromatic soup herbs.... 10 drops. Hot soda sufficient to fill cup.

BEEF AND CREERY TRA.

Extract beef and celery.... About I teaspoonful.

CLAM BOUILLON.

Extract clam bouillon. About 2 tablespoonfuls. Prepared milk..... 4 1 dessertspoonful 1 dessertspoonful. Extract aromatic soup

OYSTER BOUILLON.

Extract oyster bouillon. About 2 tablespoonfuls. 1 dessertspoonful. 5 drops. Ext. celery and pepper. . Hot soda sufficient to fill cup.

CHICKEN BROTH.

Extract chicken broth.....About I teaspoonful. Ext. aromatic soup herbs.... 44 10 drops. Extract white pepper..... 44 10 10 11 Hot soda sufficient to fill cup.

HOT EGG PHOSPHATE.

Lemon juice......About 3 teaspoonfuls.

Soluble ext. lemon... " 10 drops.

Confectioners' sugar.. " 3 large teaspoonfuls.

Prepared spice..... small quantity. Prepared spice..... small Extract cognac.... "15 drops.

These ingredients are placed in a combination shaker and thoroughly shaken: then strained through julep strainer into hot soda cup; to this is added two large tablespoonfuls of whipped cream. Draw hot soda into side of cup, and stir from bottom only.

Bacteriological Studies for Belgian. Pharmacists.

In a recent sitting of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, Pharmacien Gillieaux, a member, proposed the enactment of a compulsory course of bacteriological study for pharmacists. He was supported by several medical men among the deputies, and the Minister concerned promised to make inquiries and eventually to bring in a bill on the subject.

To bronze leather, apply with a brush or a sponge the following mixture; Dissolve I part of tannin in 50 parts of alcohol, and into this solution stir the bronze powder.

Attention is called to the incompatibility of resorcine with sweet spirits of nitre. A solution of a permanent dark red color is formed, and is said to produce a severe irritation upon the skin.

WATSON'S

Are warranted to give Immediate Relief to those suffering from Cold, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc.

R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP

NON-TOXIC, FOR EXTERNAL <u>AND PROPHYLACTIC, I NON -IRRITANT, AND INTERNAL USE.</u>

FORMULA.—Borine is composed of the active constituents of styras beneats, gatthers, spirica unarta, solidage advantages and the procumbers, spirica unarta, solidage advantages and the procumbers, spirica unarta, solidage advantages and the properties of the proper

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"DIINRAVEN" 10°.

"F & S" 5c.

These are both very high-class Cigars.

Fraser & Stirton. Send for Sample Order. LONDON, Ont.

The Bordeaux Curet Company, established at Montreal in view of the French treaty, are now offering the Canadian connoisseur beautiful wines at \$3.00 and \$4.00 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any \$6.00 and \$8.00 wines sold on their label. Every swell hotel and club are now handling them, and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids use. Address: BORDEAUX CLARET COMPANY, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

FOR BODY AND BRAIN

SINCE 30 YEARS ALL EMINENT PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND

NMARIAN

The original French Coca Wine; most popularly used tonic-stimulant in Hospitals, Public and Religious Institutions everywhere.

Nourishes, Fortifies, Refreshes

Strengthens the entire system; most Agreeable, Effective and Lasting Renovator of the Vital Forces.

Every test, strictly on its own merits, proves exceptional reputation.

Palatable as Choicest Old Wines

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., Solo Agents, MONTREAL

Effect of the French Treaty

CLARETS AT HALF PRICE

Splitting Headache

Cured by One-Minute Headache Cure

For Sale by Wholesale Druggists, and The Key Medicine Co.. 305 Yonge St., Toronto 10c.

Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice

is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE in America, and solicit enquiries.

For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

Sold by all first-cl_ss Chemists and Druggists

General Depot :- PARIS. 21, Faubourg Montmatte, 21

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active nunciples of Cod Liver Oil and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty inistances. Its effect, like that of Cod Liver Oil, is invaluable in Scrofula, Rickets, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Chest.

21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

Chemists and Druggists

The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of Pulmonary Consumption, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever, and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with Cod Liver Oil, makes the Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened Consumption.

DRUGGISTS

KEEP

Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers...

FOULD'S MEDICATED ARSENIC COMPLEXION SOAP

THE ONLY REAL BEAUTIFIERS OF THE COMPLEXION, SKIN, AND FORM

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H. B. FOULD

SOLE PROPRIETOR

214 Sixth Ave., NEW YORK.

71 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Photographic Notes

Beautiful photographs of the bottom of the Mediterranean have been taken by a Frenchman, who uses a barrel of ,oxygen surmounted by a glass globe containing an alcohol lamp, a mechanical contrivance throwing magnesium powder on the flame when a view is to be taken.

SEPARATING FILMS FROM THEIR SUP-FORT AND ENLARGING SAME.—According to a British patent, just published, this may be done by preparing the following solution:

Fluoride of sodium	• • • • • • • • • •	ı dram.
Citric acid		9 drams.
Water		7 ounces.

The negative is allowed to remain in this until the film separates from the support, and it is then removed to a bath of cold water, where it remains until the desired enlargement is effected. The above formulæ will enlarge the film two times. For a greater enlargement, use more of the acid: for a smaller, use less.—Photo Beacon.

TOURISTS' DEVELOPERS. During the holiday season, when ameteurs are on tour or tramp, they frequently desire a dry powder developer to carry with them, which they can dissolve in water to develop just one plate as a test of their exposures. A very convenient formula is the following:

Hydroquinone	15 grs.
Eikonogen	
Sodium sulphite	60 grs.
Potassium bromide	2 grs.

Powder the ingredients and wrap in white demy, waxed paper, and tinfoil. In another paper wrap up—

Lithium carbonate.....20 grs.

Directions for use: Dissolve the contents of these two packets in 4 ozs, of water to make a developer suitable for all ordinary work.

The hydroquinone and eikonogen in above formula may be replaced by 20 grains of pyrogallic acid, and 2 grains of oxalic acid; but this does not keep so well as the other.

Instead of packing the powders in paper, the small flat bottles, such as used for tabloids, may be used for the actual developing powder, the lithium carbonate keeping very well in paper.—Pharmaceutical Journal.

Photography for Chemists.

EXPOSURE AND DEVELOPMENT.—After exposing a plate, the all-important operation of development has to be undertaken, and to successfully develop a properly exposed negative is at once a science and an art. To attempt to give a practical lesson in development on paper is a task from which we shrink, but we can lay down certain fundamental methods, fol-

lowing which error will not be so frequent nor failure so depressing, but we may at once state that one hour's practical lesson is worth a hundred articles, provided, of course, you see a good operator at work.

We must first of all suppose a simple subject, such as the view over some gardens from our back windows. If we have one dark slide, then both sides would be filled with slow or landscape plates. If we have more slides, then fill them all, and having set up the camera, let us consider for a moment what exposure we intend to give. We will stop our lens down to F/32, and assume that we have chosen between 12 and 2 as the time for exposing.

Having focussed and stopped the lens down, put on the cap, turn back the focussing glass and insert the dark slide, taking care not to shift the camera; if the dark slide goes in too stiffly, rub the edges with ordinary black lead and polish with a dirty duster. Now cover the camera and dark slide with the focussing cloth, insert the hand under the cloth, take hold of the projecting tongue of dark slide shutter, and gently withdraw. Be careful always to work in one particular way: first focus, stop down the lens, cap it, insert slide, withdraw shutter; by doing this failure is avoided.

We know nothing of the exposure required, so intend to make some experiments and determine, having four plates to give exposures in geometrical progres sion, starting with half second; therefore, we shall give half, one, two, and four seconds.

Now for timing exposures. The simplest way is to start with the fingers on the cap, gently case it to the edge of the hood and smartly, yet without force, remove the cap and start instantly o 1 2 3 4, 2 2 3 4, 3 2 3 4, 4 2 3 4, thus counting four to each second, and always starting a fresh second with the number which, when the second is complete, will be the number counted. A little practice against a watch with a seconds hand, or against a pendulum clock, or even a bunch of keys hung to the end of a stout string about 9 inches long, which, of course, beats half seconds, will soon make this very simple and easy, and from considerable practice our error in seconds counting does not reach 2 per cent.

We expose our plates then for the abovestated times and enter the dark room, ready to develop. We determine to use pyrogallol with the fixed alkalies, not ammonia, and for preference decide on soda; the recrystallized sodium carbonate should be used in 10 per cent, solution. We also want a 10 per cent, solution of potassium bromide and pyro.; formulæ for these have already been given.

A normal developer, that is, one which may be used for all plates without fear of fog, assuming them to be rightly exposed, is as follows:

Mix this in a measure, allowing a oz. for quarter plate, 2-ozs, for half plate, and 4 ozs. for whole plate. This is to old workers rather too much, but for beginners it is better to waste a little developer than waste a plate. Open the dark slide, not right in front of the light, but in the shadow. Remember that the side which faced the lens was, or should have been, the film. Place the plate this side up in the dish, take the dish in the left hand, slope it with one side and end away from you, slightly, not too much; then take the measure, lower it at the higher end on to the dish edge, and with a sudden sweep, drawing the measure down the side of the dish away from you, pour the developer over the plate, and immediately rock the dish backwards and forwards, and put down the measure. Now raise the dish a little, lower the head, and hold the dish up towards the light and examine for air bells, which will be seen by the shadows they cast, or by the little waves they cause when the dish is gently rocked. If any are visible they may be removed by using a very soft, long-haired, flat camel's-hair brush, this being gently passed over the surface of the plate backwards and forwards. Some careful operators always use a brush, others, quite as careful, use their fingers. If a brush be used it must be kept for this work only; have a special nail to hang on, and a very stout indiarubber ring, such as are used for sodawater bottles, slipped up the handle to prevent the hairs touching any wall or surface.

It is always advisable to note the time of pouring on the developer, and for this purpose a watch or clock with seconds hands may be used; or Watkins' eikronometer, a specially-devised clock, to be obtained wholesale from R. Field & Co., Suffolk street, Birmingham, can be bought, price tos. 6d. The idea in noting the time of pouring on the developer is that we may determine the duration of devel opment; for upon this depends the quality of the negative.

We will first of all take the plate exposed for half a second and, having poured on the developer, eagerly watch for any signs of an image, carefully rocking the dish meanwhile. Time passes, and after seventy-five seconds there is a faint trace of the sky just showing a delicate tinge of gray on the creamy ground; and now we see signs of one or two more bright objects, or, as we call them, "high lights," the bulk of the image; however, all the trees, the parts in shadow, remain unaltered. After two and a half minutes, as the sky is getting darker and darker, and here and there a few scattered points show up, the question arises, have we under-exposed? Probably so; therefore, we measure out 6 grains of sodium carbonate (= 1 drachm 10 per cent. solution) in the measure, pour the developer from the dish into the measure, and return the mixture to the plate and rock; a little more appears, and after about thirty seconds more we add

still another 6 grains and rock for another thirty seconds. We now look at our clock and find we have been developing just four minutes. We, therefore, conclude that we can get no more out of the plate; it is under-exposed. Pour off the developer, wash the plate thoroughly under the tap for about five minutes, and place it in the fixing bath, preferably the acid fixing bath, the formulæ for which has been given in the previous notes, and wait ten minutes, employing the time in washing the dish, measure, etc.

We now remove the plate from the fixing bath, wash it for about two minutes under the tap, see that we have not left our dark side open, and walk into day light and examine the negative. There appears a dense sky, scattered traces of objects here and there, but the greater part is bare glass; conclusion, grossly under-exposed. Treating the second plate in like manner, we find that the image appears much quicker, and after about three minutes' development it looks fairly well; we can distinguish most of the objects, and this with only the normal developer. Not knowing any better, we place it in the fixing bath after wash ing, and again take out to examine. We now find a betterlooking negative, nearly everything is visible, and only here and there patches of bare glass; still, in those parts in shadow the deposit is not very great: conclusion, plate under-exposed, but not so much as No. 1. So we start again with No. 3: with this the sky appears in thirty seconds, and the next highest light, it may be a bright house wall, a patch of grass, or something of that kind, appears in forty-five seconds. Noting this time we continue development for three minutes, and then wash, fix, and examine and see a pretty-looking negative dense in the high lights and showing de tail strong everywhere, and practically no bare glass: conclusion to be drawn, correct exposure, correct development. result, a perfect negative.

If this be the result with two seconds' exposure, the last plate which received four seconds must be over-exposed; still we use the normal developer. The image flashes out in about fifteen seconds, shows rapidly everywhere, and then a dirty veil begins all over the plate. Alarmed at this, we wash and place in the hypo., and then examine, and find a thin sky, thin or not much deposit anywhere, no bare glass and a deposit, veil or fog over the whole plate; conclusion to be drawn, plate much over-exposed. From these four little experiments a good deal may be learnt. We should have learnt the normal appearance of a correctlytimed negative, what an under-exposed one looks like, and the appearance of over-exposure, and if we bear these results in mind and judge subsequent work by them we shall not have wasted our four plates.

The correct duration of development is an all-important factor: therefore we must treat of it at greater length. Upon

the correct duration of development depends the correct printing density, for with a negative under-developed we obtain in printing a false and unsatisfactory result, one without shadows and white or brilliant high lights; whereas with overdevelopment we may not only lose an enormous amount of time in consequence of the increased insolation we have to give for printing, but also the results as regards graduation are frequently wrong.

The best guide as to the duration of development is that suggested by Mr. Alfred Watkins, of Hereford. It is not flawless, theoretically, but it is the best practically. Mr. Watkins has formulated a table and method of working which is briefly as follows: -The time of the appearance of a high light, such as the grass in a landscape or the face in a portrait, should be noted, and the multiplication of this time, that is, the time which elapses from the pouring on of the developer till the first sign of this particular high light is seen, is then multiplied by the factor belonging to the particular developer used, and the result will be the complete time of development counting from the moment of pouring on the developer.

When a negative flashes up the instant the normal developer is applied, overexposure must be expected, and then some solution of citrate of soda should be added instantly, and development proceeded with. In developing plates which have been exposed at the same time as the first one, over-exposure may also be expected, and then the normal developer may be altered as follows: Pyro., 5 grs.: bromide, 2½ grs.; carbonate of soda, 5 grs.; water, 1 oz.; and more soda added as found necessary. In the case of under exposure it is advisable to add three times the quantity of water, and give it time, but no variation of the strength of the developer will compensate for under expos use. Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.)

Thought Photography.

The Amateur Photographer for November 22nd publishes an interesting article by W. Ingles Rogers, 'n which he propounds the questi i, "Can thought be photographed?" and describes some experiments the results of which seem to have some bearing on the point. The article is illustrated, and there is one striking reproduction of a photographic plate

which was placed before the experimenter's eyes for twenty minutes in a dark-room, after he had been steadily gazing at a postage stamp for one minute in the light. The experiment was performed in the presence of credible witnesses, and the plate, when developed, revealed two faint images of the postage stamp, and the print clearly shows these, surrounded by whitish fog. Curiously enough, the distance between the central points of Mr. Rogers' eyes is 21/2 inches, but that between the two images is 31/8 inches. It would appear, therefore, that this is a case of projection, and not merely reflection. The phenomenon is doubtless optical, but an interesting field of inquiry is opened up, and some time may elapse before it becomes capable of explanation .-- Phar. Journal.

Test for Chlorates.

In the Journal de Pharmacie et Chimie, G. Deniges publishes a formula (resorcin, 1 gramme; water, 100 c.c.; sulphuric acid, 10 drops), for the detection of chlorates when present in a solution varying in strength from 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 50. The manipulation is as follows: 1 or 2 drops of the liquid containing a chlorate and 2 c.c. of pure sulphuric acid are poured in a test tube, the mixture is cooled by plunging the tube in cold water and then shaken; to this add, without agitation, 5 drops of the above resorcin reagent, then cool again with cold water, and gently shake. If chlorates are present, a green coloration is obtained. The same operation will produce with nitrates a faint yellowish tinge, changing to violetred on heating. Nitrates, however, give an intense violet-blue tint, and in the presence of this acidulous radical it would he necessary in searching for chlorates to modify the process thus: To 2 or 3 c.c. of the saline solution, add half its volume of ammonia solution, filter if necessary, supersaturate with acetic acid, evaporate till only 4 or 5 drops remain, then add to this residue 10 or 15 drops of water, and, on testing for chlorates with the resorcin solution, the green coloration will be produced. A tenth per cent, of chlorate can be thus detected in a liquid containing 1 per cent, each of nitrate of sodium and nitrate of potash. If chromates or permanganates are present, the solution should be first treated with ammonium sulphydrate, filtered, supersaturated with acetic acid, boiled and refiltered. Iodides should be previously eliminated by lead acetate. The author states that the above test has a decided advantage over the sulphate of aniline reaction, as it does not affect bromates; it is, besides, a very delicate one, so much so that it is preferable to dilute the solution for analysis in order to obtain the characteristic green coloration. -Phar. Journal.

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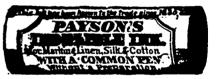
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Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

The sooner everybody learns that advertising is purely and simply telling people the real facts about goods and business, the sooner all advertising will begin to pay. It is not necessary to be smart, or cute, or original. I doubt if anybody could be original if they tried. About the time that one evolves a very brilliant idea, which he believes to be enurely original, he bumps his head against the same thing written by somebody else a hundred years ago, more or less. In the name of good auvertising, let us stop trying to be cute. Let us talk business from start to finish. Let us have an A B C of advertising which will say, A is for advertising, B is for business, and C is for common sense, and then let's stop. That's enough of the alphabet.

You cannot make your advertisements too plain. It is a great deal better to have them too plain than not plain enough. If you make the ad, so plain that even a fool can understand it, you are sure to be understood by the smart people.

Of course you will say any one of ordinary intelligence will know what it means at once, but just think over the list of people you know and see how many of them possess ordinary intelligence. You temember the old Quaker's remark to his wife -"All the world are fools but me and thee, and sometimes I think thou art a little queer."

There are a great many people in the world who do not know enough to go in out of the rain, and the money of these people is just as good as that of anybody else.

Advertising is, or ought to be, news, and a news item that remains standing for three or six months gets just a trifle stale and uninteresting.

If you will tell people something new and interesting every day or every week, they will soon read the ad. regularly. Sooner or later you'll get their trade.

There are facts about every business that people generally would be glad to know. There is nothing in the world so close to every man as the needs of his to daily life. It is more important for him know that you "have a nice lot of goods at certain given prices" than it is for him to know that "Mike Cassidy killed an Italian named Macaroni in New York yesterday."

It is useless to advertise outside of the store and not inside. The first requisite in a system of advertising is cleanliness and order—the general appearance of the store. After that comes courtesy and the quality of the goods, and it is hard to tell which is more important.

No matter how insignificant the transaction, it doesn't take any longer to be amiable than to be crusty. There is such a thing as being too pleasant—familiar that isn't good. It leads to a lack of respect. A merchant should keep up his dignity.

There is no use advertising in a half hearted way. Somebody, I don't remember just who, said: "He who asks timidly courts denial." This is as true in advertising as in anything else. One of the best things an advertisement can do is to convince readers that the advertiser is in dead earnest about his business; that he means what he says and expects to be believed.

People are like sheep. They go where they are letter driven. They like to be told exactly what to do and when to do it. Positive, forceful advertising is the kind that pays. The ad, that makes a clear, straight, definite proposition or statement about something in particular is the one that makes the best and deepest impression.

It is undoubtedly wise to send out a circular of some sort to those who have previously been customers. I do not think personal letters, or circulars in imitation of letters, are so good as the printed circular or a little booklet. These may be as elaborate as you choose or it may be merely a simple postal card. I do not believe that circular advertising for a new business is very likely to be profitable. The newspaper is the best developer of new business. The circular should be nsed only as an auxiliary.

One of the best things that an advertiser can do is to make his ads. sound, fair, and reasonable. It is well to admit that the other fellow's goods may be pretty good. Then you can go on and say wherein yours have the advantage, and people will believe you are truthful because you are just. "If you can once get the public to believe that you are more careful in your statements, and more honorable in your dealings than your competitors, a great deal has been accomplished."

It has been said that an advertisement "works twenty-four hours a day." Do not, therefore, belittle its importance. Don't put off writing it till the last minute. There is nothing so susceptible to care, or the want of care, as your space in the newspapers. Without care in preparing and changing the matter, half of the cost is wasted. There is no single expenditure that a merchant makes which will net so big a profit, or so great a proportionate loss, as that for advertising. believe that persistent and intelligent advertising always pays.

It is better not to attract attention at all than to attract unfavorable attention. An advertisement should be clear cut and distinct, with a clean display—not crowded -and with a concise, logical, reasonable talk in it-no slang and no levity. That doesn't exclude a little humor, or a pleasantry occasionally. It only applies to the flippant and undignified style which is frequently used.

The price of space is just the same whether the advertisement that is put into it is a good advertisement or a bad one. An advertisement that costs twenty dollars, and pays, is a good deal better than

an advertisement that costs two dollars and does not pay. As a general thing I believe that the twenty dollar advertisement is more likely to bring really profitable results than the two dollar advertisement is. That is to say, if the two dollar advertisement will result in a ten dollar sale, the twenty dollar advertisement will bring more than ten times as much.

Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGIST 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 its to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGIST.

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

List of Graduates of the Optical Institute of Canada.

The following are among the past students of this Institute, and any or all of them serve as references, both as to the advisability of taking instruction in Optics, and the practicability of this course in particular:

T. W. Welch (with W. J. Dyas), Strathroy, J. A. McFee (of Angus McFee), Belleville, G. P. Bonewell, Thorold.

J. W. Armstrong, Lucknow. W. M. Kirkland, Galt.

I. A. Austin, Toronto. I. Thompson, Bracebridge.

W. A. Fenwick, Guelph.

II. Knell, Berlin.

J. S. Smith, St. Catharines. H. C. Brittain, Strathroy.

J. T. Scales, Mt. Forest.

Miss B. Thompson, Bradford. Miss F. Ansell, Toronto.

A. Lazarus, Toronto. J. E. Jaques, Toronto.

S. W. Hobart, Kingston. E. D. Wilcox, Uxbridge.

W. Barr, Hamilton.

F A. Ellis (of The J. E. Ellis Co., Ltd.), Toronto.

W. G. Kinsman, Toronto. J. E. Davis, Goderich.

G. A. Deadman, Brussels.

A. L. Wheatley (with G. D. Pringle), Guelph. W. Munn, Toronto.

S. Rosenthal (with A. Rosenthal), Ottawa. S. C. Lamb (with J. P. Lamb), Athens. E. C. Kinkead, Antigua, West Indies. W. G. Mayber, St. Catharines.

C. H. Ward, London. H. R. Knowlton, Athens.

W. A. Purvis, Renfrew. J. A. Stewart (of McCarrol & Stewart), Meaford. W. W. Porte, Brighton.

J. Findlay, Pembroke. B. Grosse, Montreal.

O. Fallerbaum, Montreal. T. Stevenson, Orangeville.

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E. C. Mitchell, Kinsgton. C. A. Olmstead (of Hurdman & Olmstead), Otlawa.

J. Higginbottom, Milton.

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J. W. Browett, Ingersoll.

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R. Hemsley, Sr., Montreal. R. Hemsley, Jr., Montreal. I. L. Gurd, Montreal. N. Beaudry, Montreal.

A. G. Gaucher, Montreal.

N. Sperber, Montreal,

W. J. Curry (of Curry Bros.), Toronto, T. C. Binekley (with Davis & McCullough),

Hamilton.

F. Claringbowl, Hamilton.

J. R. L. Munshaw, Wingham W. A. McAsh, Detroit, Mich.

P. L. Scott, Paris.

F. B. Steacy (with T. B. Steacy), Brockville. F. Sylvester, Becton. 11. Powell, Stouffville.

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Miss G. Schamer (with Michael Bros.), Toronto.
W. H. Hopper, Cohontg.
J. C. Barmir, Columbus, Ohio.
W. H. Scripture, Toronto.
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J. J. Gillillan, Orono.
J. A. Borbridge (of Allen McFee), Belleville.
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M. Reaford, Jamaica, West Indies Mrs. L. B. Levetus, Toronto.

J. H. Gunther, Listowel. H. Cameron, Owen Sound.

B. Rogers, Schomberg. F. J. Morphy (of E. M. Morphy, Son & Co.), Toronto.

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O. W. Howell (with W. W. Howell), Toronto. lunction.

D. J. Kilgour, London.

Miss S. Harper (with Charles Potter), Toronto. E. H. Newman, Owen Sound. E. H. Williams (with E. W. Williams), Barrie

C. A. Welsman, Toronto.

E. Scarlett, Omemee. J. Parker (of Parker & Co.), Owen Sound.

The following well-known druggists and others have just completed an optical course at the Ophave just completed an opiical course at the Op-tical Institute of Canada—Lionel Lawrence, Prin-cipal: E. H. Newman, Owen Sound; W. A. Armstrong, Flesherton; C. A. Connor, Whitby; C. A. Wellsman, Toronto; E. H. Williams, Barrie; D. F. Kilgour, London; T. W. Heng. Toronto; C. W. Howell, Toronto Junction; E. Scarlett, Omemee; John Parker, Owen Sound; Miss S. Harper, Toronto.

Professor Winchell's Paste.

Professor Alex. Winchell has a cement that will stick on anything. The receipt is as follows: Take two ounces of clear gum arabic, one ounce and a half of fine starch, and one-half ounce of white sugar-Pulverize the gum arabic, and dissolve it in as much water as the laundress would use for the quantity of starch indicated. Dissolve the starch and sugar in the gum solution. Then cook the mixture in a vessel suspended in boiling water, until the starch becomes clear. The cement should be as thick as tar, and kept so. It can be kept from spoiling by dropping in a lump of gum-camphor, or a little oil of cloves or sassafras. This cement is very strong indeed, and will stick perfectly to glazed surfaces, and is good to repair broken rocks, minerals, or fossils.- Exchange.

To preserve flour and starch pastes, add about four parts of beta naphthol and one part of thymol to six thousand parts of fresh, hot paste.

To disguise the taste of castor oil, pour a tablespoonful of the oil into a glass of milk, apply heat, and stir constantly until a perfect emulsion is obtained.

Books and Magazines.

lerome K. Jerome has written a series of short stories for The Ladies' Home Journal. They will be published during the ensuing few months, under the caption of "Stories of the Town." Mr. Jerome portrays well-known types or characters in these stories, the first of which he calls "Blase Billy." The series is interesting from the fact that it constitutes the first short stories that Mr. Jerome has ever written directly for an American periodical.

The publishers of The Youth's Compan ion are sending free to the subscribers of the paper a handsome four-page calendar, 7 x to in., lithographed in nine colors. It is made up of four charming pictures, each pleasing in design, under each of which are the monthly calendars for the year 1896. The retail price of this calendar is 50c. New subscribers to The Companion will receive this beautiful calendar free, and, besides, The Companion free every week until January 1st, 1896. Also the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's double numbers free, and The Companion fiftytwo weeks, a full year, to January 1st, 1897. Address, The Youth's Companion, 195 Columbus avenue, Boston.

The December number of The Delincator is called the Christmas number, and is filled with holiday good things. The exposition of winter styles is complete. and the season's millinery is attractively presented. There is a special holiday article on dolls and their dressing, and another on novel home-made Christmas gifts, a theme pleasantly supplemented by the conclusion of Tillie Roome Littell's account of how to make crepe paper brownies. Subscription price of in Delineator, \$1 per year, or 15 cents per single copy. Address all communications to The Delineator Publishing Co. of Totonto, Limited, 33 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont.

"How to Win at Football" is one of the interesting features of the Christmas number of Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Giris. It is by Wilf, P. Pond, and gives some good suggestions for the formation of a football team that would be almost invincible. valuable article is "The Children of Corea," by A. B. deGuerville. Then there is a Christmas story by Judith Spencer: several other short stories: an illustrated Christmas poem by G. A. Davis: the continuation of "A Plucky Fight," by Edward S. Ellis, and "Three Little Heroine," by Jeannette H. Walworth: the description of a novel game, and a story for little folks-all handsomely illustrated. The editor chats entertainingly and wisely about the new books for boys and girls, and there are a number of puzzles.

The Christmas number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is already out, and will hardly be surpassed in richness and

beauty of pictorial illustration, or in seasonable variety of literary contents, by anything that may follow during the holiday season. The opening article, upon " Heromes and Heroine Worship," affords a vehicle for nearly a score of exquisite reproductions from the old and modern master-painters. A similar opportunity is found in the intensely poetic story, by A. Cressy Morrison, of "The Man who Resembled Christ," which in addition is illustrated with some original drawings of rare delicacy. The great literary feature of the number is Tolstoi's latest story,

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Justiness Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Busin-ss for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. An-swers mad not be sent in care of this office unless postagostamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

STUATION WANTED BY A DRUG CLERK, Over two years' experience. Well posted in drugs, both German and English. Wishes to finish his apprenticeship, Address, A. G. Kalbfleisch, Berlin, Om.

DRUGGISTS

will find that the neat appearance of the

Sea Salt

package is a great help in selling it. It can be ordered from any wholesale house.

i doz. 5 lb. packages per case, \$1.95; sell at 15 cents each. 12 cases, \$11.00

TORONTO SALT WORKS, Toronto, Importers.

A Few Reasons

DRUGGISTS SHOULD HANDLE

Dr. Story's 5-Minute Headache Cure:

First,-Merck says the formula cannot be improved.

Second, - to cents is the popular price.

Third, -Out of 48 dailies, Ontario, we have a six-inch display and readers in thirty: will have all in 60 days.

Fourth.-We protect the druggist in that we never sell or allow our goods sold to Department, Dry-goods, or Grocery

stores. Fifth,-The immense profit.

> KINDLY SEND AN ORDER TO

J. A. Kennedy & Co., London,

for I Gross of Dr. Story's 5-minute headache cure, ut \$5.70 x gross, or 50c, x dozen.

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

> STORY MEDICINE CO. Cleveland, Ohio.

DRUGGISTS

we desire to show you

The Handsomest Line of Christmas Perfumes

The Leading Line of the World Without a Rival in the Field

Send us your name and address and we will arrange to see you.

Agents now at work in all portions of the United States and Canada

Up-to-date Ideas in Perfumes Pay

SEELY The American Perfumer

The quotations given represent average prices for

Detroit, Mich. Windsor, Ont.

NEW CATALOGUE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to December 10th, 1895.

quantities usually purchased by	Retail L	Dealers
Larger parcels may be obtained a	t lower	figures
but quantities smaller than tho	se name	ed wil
command an advance.		
Alcohol, gal	S1 37	\$4 6
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, Ib	13	
Powdered, lb	15	1
ALOIN, oz	40	4.
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	5
ARROWROOF, Bermuda, Ib.	50	3. 18
St. Vincent, lb	15	12
BAL AM, Fir, Ib	40	45 75
Copaiba, Ib	65	75
Peru, lb	3 75	4 00
Tolu, can or less, lb	65	75
BARK, Barberry, Ib	22	75 25 18
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, Ib	15	17
Canella, lb.,	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, Ib	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	iš	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
	-	
Vellow, ib	33	40
Pale, Ib	40 18	45
		20
Ground, Ib	17	20
Powdered, Ib	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	ıs	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	12	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, Ib	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, Ib	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	6 00	\$ 50
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, Ib	30	35
powdered, ll	35	40
Juniper, lb.	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buns, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25 25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, Ib		80
Caseman II	75 80	
CAMPHOR, Ib		85
	1 40	1 50
Powdered, Ib	1 50	1 60

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Carron, Bisulphide, Ib	17	រិនី	Powdered, Ib	55	•	60
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50	Opium, Ib	3 60	3	7
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb	5 50	5	
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 So	13	ά
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12	Shellac, lb	48	••	50
Prepared, Ib	5	G	Bleached, lb	45		50
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5	Spruce, true, 1b	30		35
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75		Š
CLOVE, Ib	16	17	Powdered, 1b	1 00		10
Powdered, lb	17	18	Sorts, lb	45		65
COCHINEAL, S.G., Ib	40	45	Thus, lb	ŤŠ		10
Collonion, Ib	75	So	HERR, Althea, lb	27		30
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75	Bitterwood, lb	36		40
CONFECTION, Senna, Ib	40	45	Burdock, Ib	16		18
Creosote, Wood, Ib	2 00	2 50	Boneset, ozs, lb	15		17
CUTTLEFISH BONE, Ib	25	30	Catnip, ozs, lb	17		20
DENTRINE, Ib	10	12	Chircita, lb	25		30
DOVER'S POWDER, Ib	1 50	1 60	Coltsfoot, lb	20		38
Ergor, Spanish, Ib	75	So	Feverfew, ozs, Ib	53		53
Powdered, Ib	90	1 00	Grindelia robusta, Ib	45		50
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10	Horehound, ozs., lb	18		20
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, Ib	13	1.1	Jaborandi, lh	45		50
Pounds, lb	3.4	17	Lemon Balm, Ib	38		40
FLOWERS, Arnica, Ib	15	20	Liverwort, German, lb	38		40
Calendula, lb	55	60	Lobelia, ozs, lb	15		20
Chamomile, Roman, Ib	25	30	Motherwort, ozs., lb	20		22
German, lb	4ŏ	45	Mullein, German, lb	17		20
Elder, lb	20	22	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	ıŚ		20
Lavender, lb	12	15	Peppermint, ozs., lb	21		22
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00	Rue, ozs., lb	30		35
Rosemary, lb	25	30	Sage, ozs., lb	18		20 20
Saffron, American, Ib	65	70	Spearmint, lb	21		 25
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25	Thyme, ozs., 1b	18		20 20
GELATINE, Cooper's, Ib	75	Số	Tansy, ozs., lb	15		18
French, white, lb	35	40	Wormwood, oz	20		22
SLYCERINE, Ib	20	22	Verba Santa, Ib	38		14
GUARANA	200	2 25	Honey, Ib	13		13
Powdered, lb	2 25	2 50	Hors, fresh, lb	20		25
JUM ALOES, Cape, lb	ıŠ	20	Indigo, Madras, Ib	75		Sč
Barbadoes, lb	30	50	INSECT POWDER, lb	25		28
Socotrine, Ib	ĞŞ	70	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2	
Asafætida, lb	, ¹ 0	45	Russian, true, lb	6 00	6	
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70	LEAF, Aconite, lb	25		30 30
Powdered, lb	75	Š ₅	Bay, lb	18		20
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45	Belladonna, lb	25		30
Sorts, 1b	25	30	Buchu, long, lb	50		55
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00	Short, lb	20		22
Catechu, Black, lb	30	20	Coca, lb.	35		10
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25	Digitalis, lb	15		20
Guaiac, Ib	50	100	Eucalyptus, lb	18		20
Powdered, lb	90	95	Hyoscyanius	20		25
Kino, true, lb	200	2 25	Matico, lb	70		75
				, -		

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Senna, Alexandria, II.	\$ 25		Queen of the Meadow, Ila S		•	Valerianate, oz		
Tinnevelly, lb.	15	25	Rhatany, Ib	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, or.	16	18
Stramonium, Ib	20 15	25 18	Rhubarb, Ib	75 40	2 50 45	ANTIKAMNIA	85 1 -5	1 30
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10	Cut, Ib	50	55	Antipyrin, oz	1 10	1 20
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50	Sunega, Ili	55	65	Arisioi, 97	1 85	2 00
Pignatelli.	35	.10	Squiff, 16	ïŝ	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., ib	25	30
Grasso	30	35	Stillingia, lb	22	25	Fowler's sol., Ib	10	13
Y & S-Sticks, 0 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Powdered, lb.	25	27	lodide, oz	50	55
" Purity, 100 stacks in box	75	. 75	Unicorn, lb	38	.10	White, lb	6	7
ratify, 200 sticks in oos	1 50	∪ر ا د∪ 2	Valerian, English, Ib. true.	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1 ozs. 80c.,	6.00	6 25
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tias " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, III	.40 15	45 18	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz .	6 00 35	40
" Tar, Liconice, and Tolu,			Rt M, Bay, gal.	2 50	2 75	Iodide, oz	33 50	55
5 lb. tms	2 00	2 00	Essence, Ib	3 00	3 25	Salicylate, oz	20	25
Lurums, oz	კა	35	SACCHARIN, OZ	1 25	ĭ 5ŏ	Subcarbonate, Ib	1 75	2 00
Lycoropium, lb	70	Šú	SELLY, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15	Subnitrate, lb	1 40	1 60
MACE, Ib	1 20	1 25	Star, lb	35	40	Borax, lb.,	7.	S
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75	Burdock, Ib	30	35	Powdered, lb	S	9
Moss, Iceland, Ib	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb	.5	6	CANALLY Browids of	8 20	13
Irish, Ib	40.00	10 00	Caraway, 1b	10 1 25	13 150	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	45	25 50
Nuigalls, lb	21	25	Celery	25	30	CAFFEINE, 0/	66	őš
Powdered, Ib	25	30	Colchicum	50	60	Citrate, oz	60	65
NUTMEGS, Ib	1 (A)	I ÎU	Corrander, Ib	ĬΟ	12	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, Ib	1 50	1 60
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12	Camp, Ib	15	20	lodide, oz	95	1 00
Powdered, Ib	25	27	Lennel, 1b	15	17	Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
OAKUM, Ib	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7.	9	Sulphide, oz	.5	6
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. 12 and 12. Citrine, lb	70	75 50	Flax, cleaned, lb	35	:	CERTUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12 18
Paraldeliyde, oz	45 20	50 22	Hemp, Ib	.1 5	5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	15 1 25	1 30
PEPPER, black, lb	12	13	Mustard, white, Ib.	11	12	Croton, oz	75	์ ชัก
Powdered, Ib	15	16	Powdered, lb	15	20	CHIOKOFORM, Ib	66	1 90
Prich, black, lb	3	-4	Pumpkin	25	30	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
Bergundy, true, Il	١٠	12	Quince, Ib	65	70	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25	Rape, Ih	S	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 00	7 00
Adhesive, yd	12	13	Strophanthus, oz	50	55	CODRIA, § OZ	70	75
Belladonna, lb	05 So	70 85	Worm, Ib	22	25	Course Solub (Rlug Vitrich) Ib	65 6	70
Lead, Ib	25	30	SELLETZ MINTURE, Ib SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, Ib.	25 10	30 12	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb. Iodide, oz	65	7 70
Popry Heads, per 100	1.00	1 10	White, Conti's, lb	15	16	Coperas, Ib	1	3
Rosin, Common, Ib	24		Powdered, Ib	25	35	DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
White, lb	3 -		Green (Sapo Vindis), lb	15	25	ETHER, Acetic, Ib	75	Sŏ
RESORCIN, white, oz	25 28	30	SPERMACHII, Ib.	55	υŏ	Sulphuric, lb	40	50
ROCHELLE SALL Ib.		30	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	So	ENALGINE, OZ	1 00	1 10
Roor, Aconite, lb.	22	25	Venice, Ib	10	12	Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Althea, cut, Ib	.30	35	WAX, White, Ib	50	75	TODINE, Ib	4 75	5 50
Belladonna, Ib	25 15	30 16	Verte Coolean record	10	45	IODOL, oz	6 00 1 40	7 00 1 50
Bitter, lb	27	30	Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5 10	6	IKON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Blackberry, lb	15	iS	Red Saunders, ground, Ib	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Burdock, crushed, lb	ıŚ	20	Santal, ground, lb	5	6	Sacch., lb	3ŏ	35
Calamus, sliced, white, 1b	20	25	CHIMICALS.	-		Chloride, Ib	45	55 16
Canada Snake, Ib	30	35				Sol., lb	13	
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20	Glacial, Ib	12	13	Citrate, U.S.P., Ib	90	1 00
Colchicum, lb	.10 20	45 22	Benzoic, English, oz	45 20	50 25	And Ammon., lb	70 1 50	75
Powdered, lb	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Quin. and Stry., oz	18	3 00 30
Coltsfoot, Ib	38	40	Boracie, Ib	13	14	And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb	28	30	Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	1.4	Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15	Ferrocyanide, Ib	55	55 60
Dandelion, Ib	15	18	No 2, lb	1 35	1 40	Hypophosphites, oz	25	30
Elecampane, lb	15	20	Callie	-15	50	Iodide, oz	40	45
Galangal, Ib	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	12	Syrup, lb	.10	45
Gelsemium, lb	22 9	25 10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	30	33	Pernitrate, solution, lb	.5 15	6 16
Ground, Ib.	10	12	do/	ı 50	1 60	Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25	Sulphate, pure, lb	7	. 39
Ginger, African, Ib	18	20	Munatic, lb	3	5	Exsiccated, Ib	8	10
Po., lb	20	22	Chem, pure, ll	18	20	And Potass. Tartrate, lb	So.	85
Jamaica, blehd., Ib		30	Nitric, Ib	103	13	And Ammon Tartrate, lb	So	85
	27							15
Po., lb	30	35	Chem. pure, lb	25	30	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	• 5
Ginseng, lb	30 4 50	35 4 75	Chem. pure, lb Oleic, purified, lb	25 75	30 80	Carbonate, Ib	13 7	15 8
Ginseng, lb	30 4 50 75	35 4 75 80	Chem. pure, lb Oleic, purified, lb Oxalic, lb	25 75 12	30 80 13	Carbonate, lb	13 7 35	40
Ginseng, lb Golden Seal, lb Gold Thread, lb	30 4 50 75 90	4 75 80 95	Chem. pure, lb Oleic, purified, lb Oxalic, lb	25 75 12 1 00	30 80 13 1 10	Carbonate, lb	13 7 35 7	4ა 9
Ginseng, lb	30 4 50 75	35 4 75 80	Chem. pure, lb Oleic, purified, lb Oxalic, lb	25 75 12 1 00 13	30 80 13 1 10 17	Carbonate, lb	13 7 35	46 9 5
Ginseng, lb Golden Seal, lb Gold Thread, lb	30 4 50 75 90 12	35 4 75 80 95	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb.	25 75 12 1 00	30 80 13 1 10	Carbonate, lb	13 7 35 7 4	46 9 5 7
Ginseng, lb Golden Seal, lb Gold Thread, lb Hellebore, white, powd., lb Indian Hemp Ipecac, lb Powdered, lb	30 4 50 75 90 12 18	35 4 75 80 95 15 20 2 00 2 25	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Oxalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhe, white, lb. Sulphure, carbay, lb.	25 75 12 1 00 13 30 1 00 23	30 80 13 1 10 17 35 1 10	Carbonate, lb	13 7 35 7 4 6 30 30	46 9 5 7 35 35
Ginseng, lb	30 4 50 75 90 12 18 1 75 2 00 55	35 4 75 80 95 15 20 2 00 2 25	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicytic, white, lb. Sulphure, caciny, lb. Bottles, lb.	25 75 12 100 13 30 100 24	30 80 13 1 10 17 35 1 10 27 6	Carbonate, lb lodide, oz Red, lb LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb In pakages, lb LITHIUM, Bromide, oz Carbonate, oz Citrate, oz	13 7 35 7 4 6 30 30 25	46 9 5 7 35 35 30
Ginseng, lb	30 4 50 75 90 12 18 1 75 2 00 55 60	35 4 75 80 95 15 20 2 00 2 25 60	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhe, white, lb. Sulphuric, carboy, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb.	25 75 12 1 00 13 30 1 00 23 18	30 80 13 1 10 17 35 1 10 27 6	Carbonate, lb. lodide, oz. Red, lb. Livir, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In pakages, lb. LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. Citrate, oz. lodide, oz.	13 7 35 7 4 6 30 25 50	40 9 5 7 35 35 30 55
Ginseng, lb Golden Seal, lb Gold Thread, lb Hellebore, white, powd., lb. Indian Hemp Ipecac. lb Powdered, lb. Jalap, lb Powdered, lb. Kaya Kaya, lb.	30 4 50 75 90 12 18 1 75 2 00 55 60 40	35 4 75 80 95 15 20 2 00 2 25 60 65	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dulute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhe, white, lb. Sulphure, carboy, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Tannic, lb.	25 75 12 1 00 13 30 1 00 24 5 18 80	30 80 13 1 10 17 35 1 10 27 6 20 85	Carbonate, lb. lodide, oz. Red, lb. LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In pakages, lb. LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. Citrate, oz. lodide, oz. Salie ate, oz.	13 7 35 7 4 6 30 30 25 50 35	40 9 5 7 35 35 30 55 40
Ginseng, lb Golden Seal, lb Gold Thread, lb Hellebore, white, powd., lb. Indian Hemp Ipecac. lb Powdered, lb. Jalap, lb Powdered, lb. Kayn Kaya, lb. Licorice, lb.	30 4 50 75 90 12 18 1 75 2 00 55 60 40 12	35 4 75 95 15 20 2 00 2 25 65 90 15	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhe, white, lb. Sulphure, criboy, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Tannic, lb. Tannic, lb. Tartanc, powdered, lb.	25 75 12 1 00 13 30 1 00 24 18 80 35	30 80 13 1 10 17 35 1 10 27 6 20 85 38	Carbonate, lb. lodide, oz. Red, lb. LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In pakages, lb. LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. Cirate, oz. lodide, oz. Salic ate, oz. MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	13 7 35 7 4 6 30 30 25 50 35	45 9 5 7 35 35 30 55 40 60
Ginseng, lb Golden Seal, lb. Gold Thread, lb. Hellebore, white, powd., lb Indian Hemp. Ipecac. lb. Powdered, lb. Jalap, lb Powdered, lb. Kava Kava, lb. Licorice, lb Powdered, lb	30 4 50 75 90 12 18 1 75 2 00 55 60 40 12	35 4 75 95 15 20 2 00 2 25 60 90 15	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhe, white, lb. Sulphure, czioy, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Tannic, lb Tartanc, powdered, lb. Acklantab, lb.	25 75 12 1 00 13 30 1 00 23 18 80 35 75	30 80 13 1 10 17 35 1 10 27 6 20 85 38 80	Carbonate, lb. lodide, oz. Red, lb. LIVE, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In pakages, lb. LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. Citrate, oz. lodide, oz. Salic ate, oz. Magnesium, Calc., lb. Carbonate, lb.	13 7 35 7 46 30 30 25 50 35 55 18	40 9 5 7 35 35 30 55 40 60 20
Ginseng, lb Golden Seal, lb Gold Thread, lb Hellebore, white, powd., lb. Indian Hemp Ipecac. lb Powdered, lb. Jalap, lb Powdered, lb. Kayn Kaya, lb. Licorice, lb.	30 4 50 75 90 12 18 1 75 2 00 55 60 40 12	35 4 75 95 15 20 2 00 2 25 65 90 15	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhe, white, lb. Sulphuric, czibay, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Tannic, lb Tartaric, powdered, lb. Aconitine, grain Alum, cryst., lb.	25 75 12 1 00 13 30 1 00 24 18 80 35	30 80 13 10 17 35 12 40 20 53 80 5	Carbonate, lb. lodide, oz. Red, lb. LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In pakages, lb. LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. Cirate, oz. lodide, oz. Salic ate, oz. MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	13 7 35 7 4 6 30 30 25 50 35	40 9 5 7 35 30 55 40 60 20
Ginseng, lb Golden Seal, lb. Gold Thread, lb. Hellebore, white, powd., lb. Indian Hemp Ipecac. lb. Powdered, lb. Jalap, lb Powdered, lb. Kava Kava, lb. Licorice, lb.*. Powdered, lb. Mandrake, lb. Manterwort, lb. Orris, Florentine, lb.	30 4 50 75 90 12 18 1 75 2 00 40 12 13 16 30	35 4 75 80 95 15 20 2 25 66 90 15 18	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhe, white, lb. Sulphure, ceriny, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Tannic, lb. Tartaric, powdered, lb. Acelantib, lb. Acontine, grain Alum, cryst, lb. Powdered, lb.	25 75 12 1 00 1 30 1 00 2 4 1 8 8 8 7 5 1 8 8 7 5 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	30 80 30 17 35 1 27 4 20 85 8 8 5 3 4	Carbonate, lb. lodide, oz. Red, lb. Livie, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In pakages, lb. Lithium, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. Citrate, oz. lodide, oz. Salic ate, oz. Magnesium, Calc., lb. Carbonate, lb. Citrate, gran., lb. Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. Manganese, Black Oxide, lb.	13 7 35 7 4 6 30 25 50 35 55 18	40 9 5 7 35 30 55 40 60 20 40 3
Ginseng, lb. Golden Seal, lb. Gold Thread, lb. Hellebore, white, powd., lb. Indian Hemp. Ipecace, lb. Powdered, lb. Jalap, lb. Powdered, lb. Kava Kava, lb. Licorice, lb. Powdered, lb. Mandrake, lb. Masterwort, lb. Orris, Florentine, lb. Powdered, lb.	30 4 50 75 90 12 18 1 75 2 00 40 12 13 13 14 30 40	35 4 75 8 95 15 20 2 25 65 90 15 18 40 35 45	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhe, white, lb. Sulphure, czcioy, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Tannic, lb Tartane, powdered, lb. ACONITINE, grain At uw, crysta, lb Powdered, lb. AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., SSO.	25 75 12 10 13 30 100 24 15 80 35 75 47 17	30 80 80 10 17 35 12 20 85 88 53 80 53 41 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	Carbonate, lb. lodide, oz. Red, lb. LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In pakages, lb. LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. Cirtate, oz. lodide, oz. Salic ate, oz. Magnesium, Calc., lb. Carbonate, lb. Cirtate, gran., lb. Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. Manganese, Black Oxide, lb. Menthol, oz.	13 7 35 7 46 30 25 50 35 55 18 35 55 55	95 735 35 30 55 40 20 40 37 66
Ginseng, lb. Golden Seal, lb. Gold Thread, lb. Hellebore, white, powd., lh Indian Hemp. Ipecac. lb. Powdered, lb. Jalap, lb. Powdered, lb. Kava Kava, lb. Licorice, lb. Powdered, lb. Mandrake, lb. Masterwort, lb Orris, Florentine, lb. Powdered, lb Pareira Brava, true. lb.	30 4 50 75 90 12 18 1 75 2 00 40 12 13 13 16 30 40	35 4 75 8 95 15 20 2 25 65 90 115 18 40 35 40 45	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhe, white, lb. Sulphuric, cziloy, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Tannic, lb. Tartanic, powdered, lb. Acontine, grain Alum, crysta, lb. Powdered, lb. Ammonia, Liquor, lb., SSo. Ammonium, Bromide, lb.	25 75 12 100 13 30 100 4 5 18 80 35 75 14 30 80	30 80 10 17 35 12 20 83 80 53 42 85	Carbonate, lb. lodide, oz. Red, lb. Live, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In pakages, lb. LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. Citrate, oz. lodide, oz. Salic ate, oz. Magnesium, Calc., lb. Carbonate, lb. Citrate, gran., lb. Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. Manganese, Black Oxide, lb. Menthol., oz. Mercury, lb.	13 7 35 7 46 30 25 50 35 55 55 75	9 5 7 35 35 30 55 40 60 20 40 3 7 66 80
Ginseng, lb Golden Seal, lb. Gold Thread, lb Hellebore, white, powd., lb. Indian Hemp Ipecac. lb. Powdered, lb. Jalap, lb Powdered, lb. Kava Kava, lb. Licorice, lb Powdered, lb. Mandrake, lb. Masterwort, lb Orris, Florentine, lb. Powdered, lb. Powdered, lb. Licorice, lb. Mandrake, lb. Mandrake, lb. Pareira Brava, true. lb. Pink, lb.	30 4 50 75 75 12 18 1 75 2 00 40 12 133 16 30 40 40	35 4 75 8 95 20 95 20 90 15 18 40 35 45 45 45	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhe, white, lb. Sulphuric, cziloy, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Tannic, lb Tannic, lb Acentrine, grain At um, cryst., lb Powdered, lb. Ammonia, Liquor, lb., SSo. Ammonium, Bromide, lb. Carbonate, lb.	25 75 12 100 13 30 100 24 5 18 80 35 75 75 17 30 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	30 8 3 3 6 2 6 2 8 5 8 8 5 3 4 2 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Carbonate, lb. lodide, oz. Red, lb. LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In pakages, lb. LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. lodide, oz. Salic ate, oz. MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. Carbonate, lb. Citrate, gran., lb. Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb. MENTHOL, oz. MERCURY, lb. Ammon (White Precip.).	13 7 35 7 46 30 35 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	45 9 5 7 35 35 30 55 40 60 20 40 3 7 66 80
Ginseng, lb Golden Seal, lb. Gold Thread, lb. Hellebore, white, powd., lb. Indian Hemp Ipecac. lb. Powdered, lb. Jalap, lb Powdered, lb. Kava Kava, lb. Licorice, lb.* Powdered, lb. Mandrake, lb. Masterwort, lb Orris, Florentine, lb. Powdered, lb Pareira Brava, true. lb. Pink, lb. Parsley, lb.	30 4 50 750 12 18 1 7 70 55 60 40 40 40 40 30	35 4 8 95 15 20 02 65 90 15 18 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhc, white, lb. Sulphure, cerion, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Tannic, lb. Tannic, lb. Acriant, lb. Acriant, lb. Acriant, grain Atum, cryst., lb. Powdered, lb. Ammonia, Liquor, lb., \$30. Ammonium, Bromide, lb. Carbonate, lb. Iodide, oz.	25 75 1 20 24 35 1 30 80 1 4 35	30 81 81 10 17 35 10 20 35 38 53 41 21 40 85 40 85 40	Carbonate, lb. lodide, oz. Red, lb. LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In pakages, lb. LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. Citrate, oz. lodide, oz. Salic ate, oz. MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. Carbonate, lb. Citrate, gran., lb. Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb. MENTHOL, oz. MERCURY, lb. Animon (White Precip.). Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	13 7 35 7 4 6 30 25 50 35 18 35 75 55 75 55 75 100	40 9 5 7 35 35 30 60 20 40 3 7 66 80 1 30 1
Ginseng, lb Golden Seal, lb. Gold Thread, lb Hellebore, white, powd., lb. Indian Hemp Ipecac. lb. Powdered, lb. Jalap, lb Powdered, lb. Kava Kava, lb. Licorice, lb Powdered, lb. Mandrake, lb. Masterwort, lb Orris, Florentine, lb. Powdered, lb. Powdered, lb. Licorice, lb. Mandrake, lb. Mandrake, lb. Pareira Brava, true. lb. Pink, lb.	30 4 50 75 75 12 18 1 75 2 00 40 12 133 16 30 40 40	35 4 75 8 95 20 95 20 90 15 18 40 35 45 45 45	Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb. Ovalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicyhe, white, lb. Sulphuric, cziloy, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Tannic, lb Tannic, lb Acentrine, grain At um, cryst., lb Powdered, lb. Ammonia, Liquor, lb., SSo. Ammonium, Bromide, lb. Carbonate, lb.	25 75 12 100 13 30 100 24 5 18 80 35 75 75 17 30 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	30 8 3 3 6 2 6 2 8 5 8 8 5 3 4 2 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Carbonate, lb. lodide, oz. Red, lb. LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In pakages, lb. LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. lodide, oz. Salic ate, oz. MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. Carbonate, lb. Citrate, gran., lb. Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb. MENTHOL, oz. MERCURY, lb. Ammon (White Precip.).	13 7 35 7 46 30 35 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	45 9 5 7 35 35 30 55 40 60 20 40 3 7 66 80

" Master and Man," specially translated from the Russian for Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, and illustrated by Fogarty. A charming novelty is "A Daughter of the Samurai," by Tenchi Yamagata, being an up-to-date Japanese love story written in English by a Japanese author.

People everywhere are standing aghast at the wondrous strides of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal. Certainly few Canadians were prepared to see a Canadian paper take the head of the procession and to become such a conspicuous all-round favorite so soon. The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, is simply a marvellous production, and to think that it is only a dollar a year adds to everybody's genuine amazement. It is well worth while sending to the publishers. Montreal, for a sample copy. which we are told will be sent free, just to enable people to see what can be produced in the newspaper line for a dollar a year. Few people will credit their own senses when they see it. Artists who have seen the premium picture to be given with the Family Herald this year " Little Queenie," we think, is the name of it) say that the premium is quite as wonderful as the paper itself. Every one must admit that the Family Herald has carved out a great place for itself, not only on this continent but throughout the world.

The Christmas Ladies' Home Journal by far surpasses, both in literary and artistic excellence, any previous issue of that popular magazine. Conspicuous among the contributors are ex-President Harrison, who gives the introductory paper of the series he is preparing upon "This Country of Ours"; Mrs. Mary Anderson de Navarro, who most interestingly tells of "My First Appearance on the Stage"; and Mary E. Wilkins, who gives the first of "Neighborhood Types" papers. Rud-yard Kipling's latest and best romance, "William the Conqueror" (richly illustrated by W. L. Taylor), is begun in the Christmas Journal, as is Julia Magruder's new novelette, "The Violet," which Charles Dana Gibson has illustrated, while Mrs. Burton Harrison's fascinating story, "The Holiday Dance at Worrosquoyacke" (pictures by W. T. Smedley), is delightfully concluded. The artists vepresented in the Christmas Journal are among the most notable illustrators, and include A. B. Frost, Kate Greenaway, W. L. Taylor, C. D. Gibson, Alice Barber Stephens, W. T. Smedley, E. Grivaz, E. M. Hallowell, Abby E. Underwood, Miss E. S. Green, W. S. Rice. By the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

Stirring events are happening at the present time, to comprehend which requires careful study and observation. In the far east, in Europe, and in our own country stupendous political and commercial changes are developing, in which every intelligent citizen is interested. No greater assistance to a proper understanding of the progress of the world can be

found than in the pages of Current Ilistory, the 3rd quarterly number of which is now published (253 pages, abundantly illustrated). The missionary outrages in China and the whole question of mission work are reviewed; and the general situation in the Orient as regards the present and Liture relations of the European powers is depicted with scholarly insight. The Armenian problem and the Cuban revolt are comprehensively discussed; and the silver question is fully presented, with accounts of the various free-silver and sound-money conventions. A biographical sketch of Pasteur, whose portrait forms the frontispiece, is written in a readable style, pointing out clearly the nature and significance of the great scientist's discoveries. The recent significant developments in the Balkan states are ably treated, with a full sketch of M. Stambouloff's career. And so on all around the world. Almost every country is visited, and the reader put in ready touch with the most important incidents in each. Hundreds of topics are treated, which space forbids to mention. A few noteworthy ones are: The political campaign; the Atlanta exposition; Sunday excise law enforcement in New York city; South Carolina Constitutional Convention: Manitoba school question and copyright question in Canada; Results of the British general election; the new Salisbury cabinet; labor developments here and abroad; latest discoveries regarding Argon and Helium; the Antarctic continent; results of last Peary expedition; Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education; National Educational Association; review of sociological and religious topics; a classified list, with critical notices, of leading books issuing from the press; and biographical sketches of prominent persons who have died, etc. For five years Current History has maintained an unbroken reputation for breadth of view, accuracy, and fairness of treatment. It is an admirable handbook to keep near by at all times; and is so arranged that the reader, once acquainted with it, knows just where to turn for any desired information.

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Popassa, Caustic, white, 1b
Porassium, Acetate, Ib
Bicarbonate, Ib.,
Bichromate, Ib
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb 29 30 Iodide, oz 60 65 Rhodium, oz 80 85
Bromide, Br
Carbonate, lb 9 11 Rosemary, lb 70 75
Chlorate, Eng., Ib 18 20 Valerianate, oz 25 30 Rue, oz
Powdered, lb
Hypophosphites, oz
Nitrate, gran, lb 8 10 Rec't, lb 60 65 Tansy, lb 425 4 50
Permanganate, lb
Prussiate, Red, Ib 50 55 Ray, or 50 60 Wintergreen, Ib 2 75 3 00
Yellow, lb
And Sod. Tartrate, 1b
Sulphuret, Ib 25 30 Criment Ib. 1 00 1 70
PROPLYLAMINE, oz 35 46 Capsicum, oz 60 65 FINED OHS.
QUININE, Sulph, bulk 32 35 Caraway, lb
Ozs., oz 30 40 Cassia, ib 1 75 1 So Cop Liver, N.F., gal 1 75 2 co
QUINIDINE, Suphate, 078, 07 16 20 Cedar
SALICIN, 1b
SANTONIN, 07 20 22 Citronelle, lb So 85 LARD, gal 90 1 00
Silver, Nitrate, cryst, oz 90 100 Clove, lb
Fused, 02
Sodium, Acetate, lb
Carbonate, 1b 3 6 Frigeron, oz 20 25 PALM, lb 12 13 1lypophosphite, oz 10 12 Eucalyptus, lb 1 50 1 75 Sperm, gal 1 35 1 40
Hyposulphite, lb 3 6 Fenn , lb 1 60 1 75 TURPENTINE, gal 60 65
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Drug Reports.

England.

London, Nov. 27th, 1895.

Business has been fairly brisk during the month, and prices are well mamtained. Acid chrysophanic has further advanced, and carbolic is fractionally dearer. Glycerin is a strong market, but cream of tartar is easier. Menthol 5 still on the up grade, whilst camphor is weak. Advances have also occurred in saffron, cod liver oil, and copaiba. Tolu is getting very dear, and balsam of Peru is firmly held. Opium is quiet, and will probably tend downwards.

Lead Ointment Without Fat.

Gawalowski states that when sugar of lead is dissolved in glycerin, and the solution gradually cooled until crystallization takes place, the lead salt, separating

on stirring closely resembles tallow in appearance; it is soluble in water, melts at the temperature of the body, and is readily absorbed by the skin. After some time the preparation becomes crystalline, and consequently it must always be prepared at the time it is required.—Pharm. Post, 1895, 566.

To preserve mucilage, use water that has been boiled some minutes in contact with tolu balsam.

To clean a discolored show globe, rinse with strong hydrochloric or nitric acid, and, if this fails, throw into the acid a small portion of sand.

To remove ringworm, rub briskly with oil turpentine, wash with ten per cent. carbolic acid soap, and, after drying, make two or three applications of tincture iodine.

To make a pure lard carbonate, dissolve litharge in a hot solution of Rochelle salts; passing through a solution of carbonic acid gas will precipitate the carbonate of lead.

The will of M. Pasteur, according to Paris papers, reads as follows: "This is my testament. I leave to my wife all that the law allows me to leave her. May my children never depart from the path of duty, and always have for their mother that love which she deserves."

To make a permanent creosote pill the following formula has been recommended, (Apoth. Zeit.): Creosote, 6 grams, dry egg albumin, 3 grams, water, 10 drops. After shaking together add liquorice root, Equorice extract, of each a sufficient quantity. Make six pills.

To Prepare Syrup of Senega.—It is suggested that five grammes of alcoholic extract of senega be dissolved in fifty grammes of dilute alcohol, mixed with nine-hundred and ninety-five grammes of syrup evaporated to one thousand grammes.

TONS OF FLOWERS AND PERFUMES.— Each year it is estimated that 1,860 tons of orange flowers are used, besides 930 tons of roses, 150 tons each of violets and jasmines, 75 tons of tube roses, 30 tons of cessia, and 15 tons of jonquils.

The McCORMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED)

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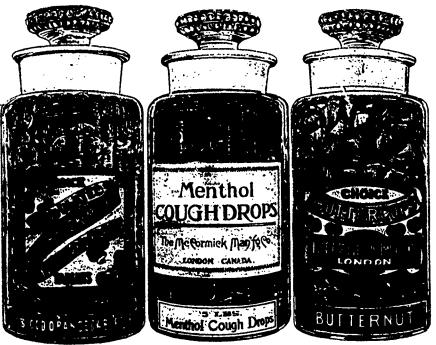
Raspberry Apricot

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Correspondence upon this subject respectfully solicited.

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