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For Correct Sizes
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The next Class in Optics and Refraction will commence on Tueaday. Jar.urry 14th.
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l'rofessor Winchell's Paste.
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-ead Ointh:ent without Fat.
Avulitrated Ohf 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 ro 3 geranium contimues to be of frequent occurrence.

## What Will the Result Be?

The activity manifested by the provis. ional executive appointed at the late meeting of drugesists in looronto has aroused ingute a number of pessimistic druggists the feeling that there may possibly be something in this thing after all, and several of them, we understand, ane seriously contemplating throwing in their conservative mfluence 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 resuit coming, when he steps in as a deliverer and absorbs person. ally as much credit as possible for what is achieved. There are a number of such drugsists 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 alwits the ones to cry out for others to save them. They are void of sutficient hope to enable them to encourage anything, yet are possibly more $t$, 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 (i)..ngs drift, and is a conditon which cannot presail 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 carnestly hope. The dregesists 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 wieldec 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 bave every reason to expect.

## Study This Out.

On Dec. $3^{\text {rd, immediately precedings }}$ the meeting of druggists to be held in Toronto the following day, there appeared in the Mat-Empire, in the Globe, the Ncius, and Star, the form of advertisement given lucluw. Reading, appatently, 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 ium 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 bj Eximanson \& Bates and rarely or never used by MeKendry © Co. The dite in question forms one of the regular days, we understand, for the insertion of lidmanson ic 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 McNendry \& Co. were likely to receive benefit from such a form of advertisement, and that they were alone responsilile for the insertion and payment for it, we are at a loss to find them placing it in papers in whicl: they do not regularly advertise and, at the same time, neglecting their special paper, The Eioning Teligram, 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, comivance or responsibility, we mustsay that, to us at least, the circumstances surrounding thisaredisagrecably suspicious. One dollar and ten ce:as paid for the issuance of a nominal writ would be, in cur opinion, a chenp and satisfactory method of securing noturie'y fo both, and if it did not give rise to suspicion would be protitable as well. Read the advertisement carefully and find out who shonld pay tor it and who should believe it. If our suspicions are wrons we regret havisus to entertain them, but if they are well founded, the matler is one winich would completely shatter our faith is the unanimous support of the patent medicine manufacturers.

Here is the tem: Poronto drugeists 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 retai, prices, and to test this right Edmanson Hates $\&$ 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 lidmanson, lantes $\$$ Co., 45 Lombatrd street, Tormento, thas moming served notice of action on Mekentry $\underset{\text { Co }}{ }$ Co, departmental dealers, Yonge street, threatening to apply to the courts for an injunction restanining the latter fiom sellins their goods below cost. The plamiffis allege that Mckendry $\mathbb{N}$ Co. have been selling Dr. Chase's remedies retal at prices less than wholesale.

The phandifis say that they will certainly test this matter in the courts if Mckendry is Co contmae to cot ther prices in this way. They say they intend to see the matter through, and have the right:; of the manufacturers to fix prices determined. Chase's l'ills must not and will not be sold at nine cents a box, as advertised, when the regular retail price is 25 cents. That is themposition.

But Mr. McKendry, who has one of the leading deparmental stotes in Toronto, thinks diffetemly. 'To a Mail and Eimpire reporter he was very outspoken. "We have been notified by Edmanson, l3ates $\&$ Co. that they wanted us to sell Chase's Kidney-l iver l'ills at fixed prices. We don't propose to be dictated to by this firm or an: other firm as to what pice 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 mones than it costs to produce them.
"lhere 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 prices.
"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 pones 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 l'harmaceutical Students' Society a member said he had frequently had to send out a mixture of equal parts of cod liver oil and l'arrish's syrup, and as it was anything but a sighity compound when fimished, be 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 emmision 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 meetung :

Kali iolid
1105.

Dirctions.-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 hydrobromic 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, exr^pt 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 imo the bottle in which the mixture was dispensed, and the volatile nitrous ether passing into the peppermint water stock bottle by displacement had thus contan. inated 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.-Amerian Drugsist.

## Hints in Stock-taking.

The contents of shelf bottles for inventory purposes may be quickly and approxmately 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 ste; 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 botte, and then measure up all the pint botles. 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 ascettain how mang drams of pills there are, and you have tye number. Broken sacks of corks can be quickly coumted in the same way.

## A. Y. SCOTT. <br> D. MacMillan. <br> Scott\& MacMillan

Manufacturers of<br><br>\section*{Perfumes}<br>Perfumed Waters and Toilet Sundries.<br>TELEPHONE 2052.<br>14-16 MINCING LANE, TORONTO, ONT.<br>(6)-(6)perfumes<br>persian lilac swiss clover spanish bouquet<br>MO.KO.KA JASMIN CARNATION<br>WHITE RCSE WHITE HELIOTROPE JOCKEY CLUB CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM<br>(e-()-(6)-<br>\section*{Perfimed Waters}<br>Lilac V VIOLET MAVENDER, E•TC. (9)(6)- (6)<br>Sundries<br>ALMOND CREAM,<br>PANSY VIOLET TOILET POWDER, PANSY VIOLET JELLY CREAM, PANSY VIOLET TOOTH POWDER

## Seasonable Goods

at

## Reasonable Prices

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"Cobb's" Pine Tar Cough Drops Stamped ccc. In two strengeths-medium and stroug. Put up : a0-s cent boxes in cationn.
Billings, Clapp \& Co.'s (Boston) Slippery Eim Tablets In 5 lb . glass front tins, also in cartoonn of 40 e-cent hoxes.

## Hallamore's Expectorant,

The uld reliable Cough Kemedy. so and as-cent botiles.
Elmendorf's Tar Gum
Vollor's Refingd IXL Spruce Chewing Gum
" "American Banner" " "
" " Gilt Edge " "
Souder's Chewing Gums
Manufactured by the Koyal Remedy and Firtract Co., Dayton, O. Full line Tolu Sugar Plums, Sweet Wheat, Celers Pepsin, etc.
Restuccia's Pure Cream Salad Olive Oill
a: one gallon tins.
French, Cave \& Co.'s Sweet Chimes Perfume, Sachet Powder, Toilet and Face Powder, Etc.

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## Hot Water Botiles...

Are now articles of prime interest, their use extending jear ly year. In wo other line is there so much sariety 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. 88.25. Thret Quart. \$8.75. Four Quart, $\$ 9.25$.

## The Same Applies to

## Universal Fountain Syringes

okmisaky
Two ()uart, $\$ \$ .50$
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fionar guart, 11.50
combinatios
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## "Highland" Chest Protectors-

These are exceptionally good value.
No. : Protector, double, chamois lined, small $\$ 7.50$ doz.

| No. 2 | -6 .6 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 1 | 10.00 | 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. 3 | , 6 | " | large | 12.00 | " |
| No. | Vest, woul-lined, circhmference 30.33 inch |  |  | 18.00 |  |
| No. 5 | " " |  | 34.37 inch | 18.00 |  |
| No. 6 | * chamois-lined, | \% | 30.33 inch | 21.0 |  |
| o. 7 | " | " | 34.37 inc |  |  |

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
Ammonixe
Phenacetine-Buyer ozs. Sulphonal-Buyer ozs.
" " lbs.

Cubeb Cigarettes
"Shell" Brand Castile Soap Acme Pellets, 5c. pkgs. Gibson's Candies
Estes' Patent T. W. Boxes

## Frog in Your Throat



Ant arg thenilyuartern fir
(anto or STATIONEES' SUPPLIES

DO YOU WANT THESE GOODS? Then write us tor pricas. -1"no......
the W.J.GAGE CO., r.ts. is-it front st Wht. - - Tanowio.


Red Cross English Dressings.
Druggists' Specialties.

## Glase and Earthenware. <br> Hompital Supplies and Instruments.



 resRONTC
Wo have a
New Line of
Wot
Water
which we
Very Low figures
We cas give you a two guart hes water bottle to etall at 75 cents each.

Prices and quantity di, cotat on aphlication.

## ALPHA RUBBER CO., LTD.

 MONTREAL, CANADA.
## DICK'S UNIVERSAL <br> for horses MEDICINES <br> AND CATTLE

[^0]DICK \& CO., P.O.BOX 482, MONTREAL

## Licorice . .

. . Licorice

A FUlil subpix of the fothowing wri.i. known lltaniss:
A.B.C. Blocks

Bala
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Grasso
Lozenges Y. \& S.
Pastilles
Pellets Eureka
Pellets Y. \& S.
Pomfret Cakes
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Y. \& S. Sticks in 4. «. \% 12, and ws.
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THE
LONDON DRUG CO.,
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## The <br> Best <br> Brushes

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

MANGFACTURED BM

## A. Duponi\&\& CO .

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Agents for Canada-
J. PALMER \& SON,

1747 Notre Dame Street.

## THE <br> Lyman Bros. Co. (Limited) TORONTO, ONT.

## GREASE PANTS

We are Canadian Agents for the celebrated Grease Painis reanufactured by Chas. Meyer. New Jork, and have in stock the following, which we shall be glad to quote:
No. 1-V.Vry lale lilesh Color
2-1.ight Flesh, Deeper Tint
3-N: Ninal Flesh Color, for Juvenile I leroes
4 - Rose Tint $\quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad$ "
5 -Deepershade " $\quad$ " $\quad$ "
6-llealihy Sunburn Decper Shate

g-Healthy Color, for Widdle Ages
le-Sallow, for Ohi ste
11-Riudds
12-Olive, Ifealthy
13-" Lighter Shade
14-(iip:y, Fesh Color
15-Othello
16-Chinese
17-Indian
iS-K:ast Imilan
lapanese and all other colors mante to order.
Do ue up in sticks of eight inches in length, and iwos sticks in a box, per dor. boxes.

## Lining Colors

Bhack, Brown, L.ake, Crimson, White, and a color for shading wrinkles. Done up in sin sticks in a lknx, per dor. hones.

## Carmine Grease Paints

 Small sticks, per doz. loxes.
## Assorted Grease Paints

Ifox containine two shades of Flesh, one Black, one Jrown, one Lake, one Crim. son, one White, one Carmine, and a color for shading wrinkles ; per doz. lones.

## Powder Exora

The finest powder in use, Mejer's. Guar. antecd perfectly harmiess. In all colors; per doz. boses.

## Cream Exora

In china pols. a very fine preparation for beatifying the complexion. In differ. ent shades, as follows: White, l'ink, and brunette: also Creole, Gipsy, Indian, and all other colors made to cirder: per doz.
Rouge Exora
In china pots, extra fine uquality ; per doz. for the lips; per doz.

## Spirit Gum

For pasting on Eeards, Moustaches, Whiskers, r:e. No. 1, very strong; No. 2, medium: No. j. mild. Snall hottles, per doz. L.arge botlles, per dor.
Eyebrow Paint
Meyer's. I3lack, Brown, or IBlue; per doz. sticks.
Nose Putty
Per doz.

We are also Canadian Agents for
Cumpben's Arsenic Wafere Fould'色 Argenic:a! Soap Mitchelf's Plastern

## Trade Notes.

IV. Ashton druggist, Aurora, Ont., has: made an assigument.
J. H. Rose, druggist, Winnipeg, Man., has made an assignment.
li. (i, lematre is opening a branch drug store at 144 Queen street east, I'o. ronto.
W. A. Dyer \& Co. have opened a new drug store it 23.37 St . Catherine street, Montreal.

1. H. Clements, formerly with Clarke 心 Co., Kamloops, B.C., is opening a drug store in Asheroft, B.C.
A.W.Harding has sold bis drug business at Kamloops, 13.C., to R. (S. Macpherson. Mr. Harding intends opening in Rossland.
f. J. Greer has opened a new drue store in I. A. Gihbons ic Co.s old stand, corner of Queen and Elizalieth streets, Toronto, Oilt.
J. A. MacDomald will shortly occupy as a drug store the building formerly occupied by J. I.. L.amon, at Whitewood, Assiniboia.
2. Bawden's store, Ridgetown, Ont., was entered by burghars recently and a, quantity of goods and about ten dollars in cash taken.
C. B. Reeves, formerly of Chilliwack, 13.C., has purchased, at bailiff's sale. the stock and fixtures of (irant Jessup's drug store, Nanaimo, 13.C.
3. H. Hiscock, druggist, formerly with Laugley \& Co., Victoria, IB.C., will take F. M. Crydorman's interest in the firm of Dean \& Crydorman, in that city.
'I. 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 dang. gist.

The linseed Oit Mill, of lody $\mathbb{K}$ 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, lhm.l3., of Toronto, has entered into parinership 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 Dead. man N McCall.

## Montreal Nctes.

It is currently reported that Mr. He:my Miles will remain in Montreal at the expiration of his present term of partuership 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 lirench l'rofessor 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 phain 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. Iangelier, of the " lharmacie Nationale," has returned from lifurope, where lie made extensive purchases of lirench and English novelties never before intro. duced here.
Mr. W. A. Dyer has rented his new premises and the placard on the window shates that he will shortly oped. 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 fow stores which have held their own in the face of all opposition.

When the retail pharmacists of Americal are united in one solid phalans, then we shall see the manufacturers of patent medicines a little more anxious to stop the absurd cutting, which they, m a baekhanded 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," ma; well apply, Pessimists who think tiat the pharmacist will be wiped out of existence in the so-called march of business proyress will, perhaps, be mistaken.

The public camot 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 stoles, 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 I'rade 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 pharmat. cists of Americia into one solid phalans at "t mere nominal cost to catch, 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, white 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 litte influence in purely tracie 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 Charlotetown druggist wishing his name withdawn from the agrecment entered into last spring, and regulating the price of proprietary preparations, all the other druggists have lately met together several times and forrned themselves into the Druggists' Association of Charlottctown, with its object "the mutual benefit of its members." Ihe 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 encoutage 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 Charlottctown 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.I3., drug firm, Mr. McNeill opening a drug store in Montagne, 1.E.I.

## British Columbia Notes.

Decenber is with us again and ${ }^{8} 895$ will soon be past history only. And what a jear it has been! We shook ourselves gladly free of che gloomy '94 and fairly leaped to meet the promising young year'gs. 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 wating patiently for things to get gradually better. There are many waiting patienily yet. The drug business, as far as British Columbia is concerned, has had the least caus' 'nokick of any business. Though there has , een 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 Nanaimohas not been with-
out a touch of the green monster. I am pleased to be able to say that, with a few trifling exceptions, Victoria dinggists have thus far succeeded in working ammeably together, and unformity in piices is the order of things.

In legislation sug is a golden yenr in the history of pharmacy in British (Columbia. The phamacy law of 1 Sg 1 was a very $i$ vor affair, but the improvements made by the amendments of tigs, which became law in liebruay; have furnished a pharmacy law egual to any in the bominion.

Now as to the future. This province is recogniaed as a mining province, and with good cause: for without doubt there are millions of dollars in sold, stlver, comper, and coal alone yea to be uncarthed. The impetus elven to mining during this jear is but an carnest of whit is to follow : for the next thee jeers will undoubtedly see somegreat developments throughout the province. Hence prospects are encouraging, and though it will take time to recover from the universal depression, beher times are ahead.

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

Mr. Frank Coyderman has dieposed of his interest in the firm of bean © Conderman to Mr. E. H. Hiscocks, who for upwards of wemy years has ibeen head clerk in the retail department of Messrs. l.ans ley \& Co., Victoria. Mr. Hiscocks was presented with a very handsome marble simepiece by his late comployers upon his leaving.

Mr. Dean seems to have a taste for new partners just now. for on Novem. her ifth he mited his formmes with those of Miss lite, of Victoria. Hence the store which was till November run by bachuclors will hereafter be manased hy old married me:n.
C. E. Jones" new " I.I.I.I'." is a siore mique in ahmost every particular. It is inandsomely finisined in oak. The counter runs alonst the end of the store instead of the sides, as asually seen. de the rear of this combter is the dispensing deparamem, and at the rear of this agam the stath: room, hedroom and bathroom, for the ase of the "always open" alrus store nigin clerk. This is pure cmenprize.

A "Frogin inc iaroat" window inas leen put in iny lohn Cocinane, Victorinthe first in Victoria.

Ofrichatio insounchin,-The anticipated combiantion of manufacturers of heary chemicals in this commry and Europe bas been omincialy amounced, and the effect on the price of errain heavy chemicals is alreade ohserved.

## Pharmaceutical Testing.

ar MAKSAKIS S. DHOL YOR.
Pharmacists :pparembly require frequently reminding of their responsibility legalding the sale of any artiele mamed in the 1B.I. to supply it of IB.i'. guality, and the conseguent necessity of examining preparations which they do not make for themselves. Probably few now make mercurial ointment. lia my establishment there has heen bonc made for lifty years, excepting one or wo enperimental batches, and our purchases during the same period have only yielded us two samples that raised any suspicion of questionable qualtif: One of these looked musually pate in color, and proved to have stobules of mercury still visible: the other was musually dark. lioth were ohtained from makers of hish repute, and both proved to contain the legitimate proportion of mercury : neventheless, it may interest the trade to have an accome of at simple method of dispensing commer testing 1 hate recently adopted, which yields fairly accurate results in the hands of minor men. It may be performed as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dicturial omment, oy. lou it in a mall } \\
& \text { tiash and atid: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Io.ine...... .... ............ . . .nr. } \text { z. }_{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Warm till the vintment melts. Shate till the iodine dissolves. The brown coler should disappear, the resuling liguor being turpid and rather dirty lookmas. but not brown, otherwise there is a deficiency of mercurs: Two erains more rodine being added, the brown color is permanemly restored. The theoretical quantity of iodine for nebtrality is $=4.6$ grans, and the defining of the quantity as between 23 and 25 is probably as close as should be looked for in pharmacentical work, and that no doubt would have sufficed to save our North london frimens from the annoyance of public prosectatom.

A test for the strength of tannin solutions which 1 devised some years ase, but have not himerto published, may also have some imerest, though not in relation to drug aduhteration. It was brought into use a few days aso when a hady brought a few ounces of a mamin gargle, which she had obsaned in another pant of the kingdom, and desirea we should prepare a further supply of the preparation having the same iammin strengit.

Though tamin is slowly and inperfectly precipitated from its :mbeons solutions by iron salis gencrally, the ferric salss are precipitated bedter han ferrous. and the acesate betaer than the choloride, and the mesence of alcohol renders the precipitation specely and completc. A solmion was prepared by mixins:


This solution nas found to cffect the complete precipitation of the tannin from an egual volume of a solution containing
-i. 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 bequite hopeless, but if a drop is let fall upon bibulous paper, a black spoot is formed, surrounded by a nearly colorless mangin, and the neutrality of this margin may be readily indi. cated by its mot developing color when tonched by a diop of either of the re-acectis-iron or tamin.
l?ne most convenient mode of operating is to make a mumber of spots of the iron solution upon white bloting 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 lut a drop of the mixture fall upun tive blotting paper very near to one of the iren drops, so that the spreading of the liguor in the substance of the paper causes the bitered margin of the drop to cone into comat with the iron stain, where $1 t$ will canse a dark line if the tannin be still in excess. Further additions of iron liguor to the tamnis are to be made in the same way, testing after each, and making the additions smaller as the moreasmy faintness of the dark line of comace indicates that the neutral point is approaching. Witen the dark line ceases in be produced. count the number of minims of iron solution that have been used. Every sixteen minims used indicates ome grain of tamin in the half obnce of gargle operated upon. The sargle iested was found to contain honey also, but that did not interfere with the accuracy of the indications, as was proved iny preparing a gargle of the calculated strengil, comaining honcy, and repeating the tannin determination with the same resillts.—Pharimationfisiol fournal.

## Ammonia Present in Corks.

In a preliminary note published in the Sch:cciecorsche Withicnscherift fur Chemie and Pharmacic, Itr. l'aul lieechi states that his suspicions 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 comainers inal been closed. This he did by shaking cach cork with 50 ccm . of water in a clean glass botale provided with a glass stopler, pouring the water off into a tuibe, and testins it by means of dessler's reageat. In exery case a desided coloration.appeared. He examined not only his own corks, which he had himself parchased 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 re. action was not equally marked in each case, but it was always very decided.

In view of this observation Dr. Liechti uthers a caution against the use of new corks as stoppers for bothes of water inrended for analysis.-. American Drassist.

## 66 <br> 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.

 IELAMMTTELHON.
# 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.. $\$ 500$ per doz.
Winchester ( $1=$ Imp. Gal.)...... ... 200 each. limp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 350 per gal.
dith handsome hehozraphed hach buyers name prominenty primel on: asme, at the following price:
I. Gross lots, and over .. .. $\$ 6000$ per grass. (13acked in (1)ne.1)nom Cases)

We ace a l'ure Shery Wine m the manufacture of this antiche .



We insite comparnan whin other mamfacturers, and will chere fulty furnish sample for that purpose

Juns early onders and empuries solicited though Wholesale lohbers or divect from as.

Henry K. Wampole \& Co.,<br>manufacturing Pharmacists, Philadelphia, Pa.<br>Comadian firanin:<br>36 and 38 Lombard Sireet. TORONTO.

## I Want You

## You Want Money

Made inan honest way white doing a public good, and milding for yourselfa larger luminess.

1 want one drughist in every county in the United States and Camada to act as my Generad drent and keep supplied every other dealer in that county with my goods.
1 an no guack doctor with a dope, no Gee Hee Pagan-Chinese foe-He ladian tons-haired poke-root decoctor, or seturned missonamy from Iodia, hat a phan everyday honest American Geologist, with a discovery made in the mines-a nature-made article, nothing adiled or extracted. Nothing ever made by man sells like it sells and holds its friems, amil amable, ready, and prepared to prove at at my own expense to any honest druggist in excry county as: ilkwe. It has neter before been offered to the trade, and will not be sold to the wholeale dealers for its weight in gold.
I wan to corresprond and conclude a deal with one dealer as ahove, who wans to increase his basiness and expects to stay where he is, and who is worthy of cerelit and contidence.
Kemember 1 antonly poing 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 requited of you until after you have made money at my eapense.
idilress,
THEO. NOEL, Geologist
857 West Polk Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

CONFIDENCE

## Johnston's Fluid Beef

c:an ahways h. sold with the most absolute guarmentec that is the hest beef preparation.

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

## Pharmacy in England.

The History of Aconitine, by Dr. Freund--Alrol An lodoform Substitute-A Dyelng Soap
Novelty-Hosplal Ship for Ashantf-oint-Novelty-Hospleal Ship for Ashantif-Oint-
ments of the B.P. Artistic Labolsforspecla). ment
(1ty Our Own Cortexpontent.)
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 he said. luat it is also manifestly clear that it will have to be uttered by nether Dunstan nor lireund. 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 settings 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 Fremed. Soon, no doubs, 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 impugas. In the interests of science it is to be hoped that an independent observer, whose ability and fredum from bias should be unguestionable, nay speedily arise and determine the correctness of the much-disputed formula of aconitine. Should Professor Dunstan's wark 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 hitter opponent. If, on the other hand, Dr. lireund's conclusions are confirmed, the phamacemical Society had better close forever the page on the aconitine research and undertake something less ambitious and more likely to vield correct and useful results.

Airol, the latest iodoforn substitute hailing from the liatherland, is receiting considerable attention in medical quarters just now. The British Medical fournal had a favorable notice of it only last week, and the london agems are sending a neat hirnchure to all the members of the medical profession and to pharmacists. Airol is an iodobismuth preparation in combination with gallic acid. It is a grayisibgreen powder, very light and voluminous, free from odor and taste and insoluble in alcohol, ether, water, etc. Its advantages over iodoform, dermanol, and similar sub. stitutes are stated to be: It comains odine in an active but harmless condition; it liferates iodine and gallic acid gradually in the presence of the serous liquids of wounds; it leaves a lasic hismuth residue as a protective to the wound; it combines the antiseptic admantages of iodine, the astringent yrojerty 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 oljections may be summed up as chiefly concerned with its price and also as to its superiority to this form. The
latter is cheaper, and so far has received a fairly satisfactory amomnt of attention. In spite of all, however, in the large hospital practices iodoform holds its own. aithough its objectionable odor is painfully recognized hy both physician and patient.

A novel soap is about to be introduced to the public for the purpose of dyeing parments, ribbons, etc. 'this soap is the patent of a belgium chemist and conains the dye incorporated $m$ the soap, so that be mercly washing the article sulficiently. with the acid of the soap the particular dye is obtained. The principal objection to amateur or home dyeing is also removed, as it is clamed that this peculiar combination preeents tiee dye from acting on the skin of the operator. The soap will he shortly placed in the hands of the retail druggists. and if the cham is correct it will probally prove a popular article, as the price is only' $S$ 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 clam of the juventor. Of course the soap will be procurable in all the principal shades, including some of the most recent and fashoonable.

The expedition to Ashanti has caused the authorities of the army medical department to reguisition one of the 1 '. and O. steamers, the Coromandel, as a hospital ship. She is now lying in the Royal Athert Docks and is being fitted up for the purpose with the necessary hospital appliances by Messrs. Savory and Moore, of New lond street, homdon. A regular dispensary is being arranged, as well as sulecial surgical and sick wards. The hospital ship will form a base for the treatment of the more seriously wounded where spuecial operations have to be performed, and particular attention is beins pand to antiseptic precautions, so that the surgeons will be operating under the most favorable circumstances that recent discoveries can suggest. Some renark has been caused that the work of filting up the ship has not been given to the present contractors for the supply of drugs, etc., to the army: fitt the work is more in the nature of supplying special futings and appliances, and Messrs. Savory is Moore appear to have held this position to the army for some time. Their mili. tary 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.I'. oimmemt are now being published in the Phurmaceutical Journal. Dispensers and manafacturers have had more reason to complain ahout oimment than perhaps any other class of preparations in the 13.1. Some are too hard and some too soft, whilit no provision is made for the variation of temperature. The formula of some of them, such as carbolic acid, iodoform, cucalyptus, cic., are so unsatisfactory that strict adhesion has long been abandoned in many pharmacies. In the
paper referred to on ointments, altermative formmae are suggested, and most of them are a distinct improvement on the oficial. lodoform ointment, however, is recommended with hasis of wax, oil and simple ointment. I have not tried this, but the experience of several years has shown we that when vaseline is substituted for the benzoated lard of the present official formula, a product is ob. tained that is perfect both as regards ap. pearance 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 siteration in the formule would be hardly justifiable without the prescrib. er's consent, whilst its general acceptance is unlikely unless lanoline descends considerably in price. is to its keeping properties when so made I can certainly testify in its favor.

At a recent exinibition 1 remember noticing that a certain manufacturer of proprictary preparations had displayed a framed parti-colored picture that on a closer cxamination 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 overicok the effect that a really artistic label has upon the public. Without any lavish cxpenditure of money it is possible to obtain labels, primted 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 deparment not finished off with a pleated cap, seem quite satisfied that their specialies should hear even less adormment and a severely phain label. Art in advertising is recognized as productive of sood resuits, and what is the label but an advertisement if properly arranged.

## Treatment of Customers.

1)o 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 customets in the order in which they enter the store. Give the child or poorly: dressed persen the same altention you would bestow upoll the sage or millionaire. Fach 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 ejes of your friends.

To preserve hydrogen yeroxide, add to each liter of the solution one gramme of naphthalenc.

## Correspondence.

The Elitur alocs not hold himest ienjumathe for the upinions of ciprespundents.
Corsesmaciems munt in all caves vend name and addees not neceratily for puthlication
(iuelph, Ont. Vec. $5^{\text {hh, }} 1895$.
Editor Casaman berco...n.
Stk:-Your remarks regardng my re fusal to sign a document presented to ate by athentire stranger, who refused to give ins name or whon he represented, or any iniormation regarding the promoters of the document, or the proposed scheme to be discussed, is takines a liberts which no respectable journal is in the habit of doing.
. loy further interference by you, whth me, in the management of my business. will be dealt with as it deserves.

It will be necessary for yon to sine the the same pmblicity as you gave your edi torial in the last issue of your publication

Yours truly.
A. Hi. Pemen

Toromo, Ont., Dec. 3 ri, iSus.
fahmer Casatian bewana
Su,-llill you kindiy ment the enclosed letter in your mext issule of Thit.
 tion of the item appearing in the Novemher mumber of your paper. to the effect that the drusgists of St. Catharines were cuting on the soods of the Ontario Chemist• Manufacturin! Co.

Vours sincercly,
Jomin llas-kearas,
For Om. Chem. Mify. Co.
[ $\therefore$ Comy.]
St. Catharines, Ont.,

John A. Clark, Jisq.,
Sucy O.C. M华. Co., :iamilon, Ont.
Deas Sta,-Your favor of the 1 Ght in havid. In reply I take pleasure in stating as follows: Уou will remember ahout two weeks aso I recemed from you a letter dranine my attemtion to the fact that by my adsertising Ontario Chemists' Iron Tonic and liver lills at ten cents I was breaking the rules, customs, etc., of the Ontario Chemists Manufacturmg Com pany. You will also remember that 1 wrote you at once, acknowledging my error hy so doing, and also stating that i would have my adectisement removed at once, which I did. Smee thenl have olbaired full prices for all O.C. goods. 1 may also state that it is my intention io uphold full prices on all O.C. goods.

Yours very respectfully;


A lakge: Paoluction.-The amual production of olive oil by Spain is larger than that of any ollier country. It is nearly seventy-nine million two hundred and fifty thousand gallons.

## Pharmacy in Mexico.

> MV IAMUS I. HAt.I.AKW.

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 Felin Carlos © Company; cither of these carry at 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. howeser, is reported to have met with serions losses, hrough mismanagement eatendins through a period of cenrs, and is understood to be poing into lapuidation. The other wholesale estab lishments appear to iue prosperons.

## THL. KERSAl. TRABI:

The retail stores are the ones who are reaphes the harvest : they have no hrother culters to contend with, and no departmemt stores to compete with. Clerks are well paid: the ordinary salary for drus clerks off the main thoroughfares, where only Spanisia is spoken, is \$oo per month, but in stores on prominemt streets where more than one language is reguired to be spoken, salaries aterage from $\$ 50$ up to $\$ 125$ per month, and in the wholesale and retal stores the retail clerks speaking: Eaghsh and Spanish are started in at $\$ 90$ per month first sia months, $\$ 100$ second sin months, $\$ 125$ second year, and $\$: 50$ third year. These regulations exist at Carlos \& Company. The clerks in whole sale departments are paid up to $\$ 300$ per month, according to atsility, ete.

## THE: PRICES IN MI:XICO.

The ordinary drugs and medicines command abous the same prices which are oltained for them in the limed States, but soap, sundries, brushes, combs, toilet articles, patent medicines, and all imported proprietary articles come very high, as the following proces will indicate:
I'cars' Soap .... ...... . . . . . .

lacker's Tar Soap.............................. So
Sirong's Araica Tar hag. .................. . $\$_{5}$
Canhmere Boaquc: -mp...................... . . $\mathrm{S}_{5}$


Pancis Celery Compmand, per bov........5t $\infty$
Hoods sarsapanalh, ber lumle........... 350

Mrup His, \$i


liaramis Sclizer Ajeruent, joc.. ....... $\leq \infty$
Casoria......... ................ 112
Hoctetter's Bititers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $+\infty$
Ayer's Sarsaparilla . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
Ayers Cherry Jectoral ...... . . 175
These later artucles (Ayer's) are manu. factured in Mevico. hence pay no duties.

It would seem the Mevican druesist made an cnormous profit, bat such is not altogether the case, as the following will demonstrate
One dozen Paine's Celery Com. pound sells at $\$ 4$ per boutle, oi $\$ 1$ Sper inoren
Here is cost in Mexican money:
Oripimal cosi in Now yotk per
doren (it is delivered them in
Xew Jork) ...................... $\$$ S 00
Adde cont of exchange (difference in valiee helween dexican and United States money)......... 7 on
Freight, New Pork lo Cily of Denico....... .. .... .. 100
Duty collected by Jewican Giovcrament, Vera Cinz... . .. 15 on


Siventeen dollars profit on one dozen looks like a large maretin, but this must be dovided by two, as a Mexican dollar is only worli $5+$ cents in our moncy, bence thej have only made about 75 cents pofit on the sale of one hottle. However, this is twice as much as the American druggist would make if the articles were sold at resular price.

Mexico is suffering from a depreciated currency, as are all other batin American countries. This fact, combined with the high tariff, makes all imported articles unreasonably dear. The native products of the commtry, however, are correspondmgly low in price. I am told it recpuires 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 mducements for the next few years to the enterprising American who desires to embark in retal dru: business.-Mfeyer lims'. Drasyist.

## The Last Straw.

The long suffering Spanish pharmacists, or "bohicario," so worried of late by domiciliary visitations, anything but fers 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 srders todemand 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 10 centimus each, upon which the prescrip. tions are to be written. Spanish pharmacists contend, and righty; too, that they hate 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 bring ing into the hands of the law fiscal delinquents, and it is to be hoped that the Spanish treasury authorities will not piess such an unheard-of interference with pharmacists' rights. - Pharmaceutical fomrnal.

## 3 GOOD SELLERS <br> VELROSE <br> SHAVING CREAM <br> SHAVING STICK BARBER'S BAR



PAY YOU WELL: PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS ATTRACTIVE COUNTER ARTICLES

Order Sample is ionen from you wholesale honee to come with next urict. We sufply Samples for free distribation 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 wecess of thic Truss in holding with comfurt all :inds of licrmia, whether adshts, Youthe, or infants, all over Cazada, the United States, and Eumpoe, iv phenom-
 of the Unitad Statex, and by Westunaser and Guy's llospitals, tomdon, fing. No
 [ligucians and vurgeote compt

## MANUFAGTURED 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 Acld 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.
" 1.itte's Sheep Dip and Catte Wash" is used at the Dominiun Euperimental Farms at Ottawa and Mrandom, at the Ontario Industrial larm, Guejph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronomesed to be the cheap est and most effective remedy on the apatket.
zas ${ }^{17}$ Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to " hatles's Sheep and Catile Wash" in all parti of the world.

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

## ROBERT WIGHTMAM, Druggist, OWEN SOUKD, OMT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To le had fromall wholesale ilruggists in Toronto, Ilamilion, and London.


## CHEAP, HARMLESS, AND EFFECTIVE

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

## NON-POISONOUS AND NON.CORROBIVE.


#### Abstract

In a test of Disinfectame, madertaken on behalf of the American Gowernmem, "Little's Soluble thenyle" was proved to the the thest Disin. fectant, being successfully active at $=$ per cent., whilst that which ranket second required 7 ber cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved wouthless. "Iintle's Solubl Phengle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers amd all Comagious and lnfections Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whaterer, net by disguising it, han by destroying it.

Used in the Ianden and Prowincial llospitals and approved of by the llighest Sanitary Authorities of the diay:

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Melals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.  A 25 c . boutle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wantel by every 1'hysician, Houscholicr, and Whlic Inctitution in the Dominion.


## 

Sole Agent for the Dominion:
To be had from all Wholessle Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Mamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnites, Atan.


## Fine Fruit Tablets



ENCLISH FORMULA TABLETS
llave been our specialty ind have been a success. Packed in elegant Flint Glass Jars, large glass stopper, the fincet packate in the Dominion. Also in round jars, similar to Jingtish. lint made swo inches shorter to fit the ordinary shelf. $A$ lange vaticty. list of favors and prices on application.

## G. J. HAMILTON \& SOHS, <br> PICTOU, N.S.

A PRREECT TOILET GEN.

## ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP

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

Kindly make sure the Arec.a Nut Touth Soar offered you is made in Wimnipeg. The genuine is for sale by
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## AT.s. KINBS OF . .

## CRUDE DRUGS. <br> - - specialtias of - - <br> FREDK.GRAF, merahant. <br> 65 FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

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No. 1. Necele and Sbield, with Outlet Tubing . . $\$ 90$ so.8. " 4 Complete 2.qt Fountain, 48 oiscolut to tmade on apmucation.
ezet mamee on the manctr.
sold ar all jomane
LYEAN, IRNOS \& CO.
montreal and Toronto
Agents for Canada.

## Ontario Society of Retall Druggists,

An important meeting of the retail druggists of Omario, convened by circulars, was held at the Omario College of Jharmacy, Gerrard street east, 'Ioronto, on Wednesday, Dec. qth $^{\text {th }}$, for the parpose 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 culting. The meeting was called to order shorty after 2 o'clock with Mr. S. 'lapscott, of Iradford, in the chair, and Mr. I. 'I. Pepper, Woodstock, acting secretary. The following gentlemen were present, viz.:
J. B. Meacham, Kobert 'Juthill, G. (i. Butier, J. R. Ilond, Thos. Cruttenden, jr., D. C. Ferguson, F. 33. Bunting, S. Howarth, IV. R. Keid, Harry Sherris, A. Dow, D. L. Thompson, E. A. Goodman, G. A. McCanm, G. M. Petrie, J. IV. Houston, F. Terry, W. J. Mitchell, G. E. G:bbard, J. H. MacKemzie, H. G. Horton, Jas, H. Hallett, W. H. Cox, W. H. Ellis, Geo. A. Harbottle, G. E. Hazelton, I. 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. Hanma, G. J. Kitule, Hugh Brown, 3. R. Leer, Robert W. Campleell, W. H. Field, T. W. Scont, E. H. Bauld, J. C. Lander, John C. Gray, W. V. Cook, George A. Bingham, Jackson L. Little, Isaac Curry, Ira E. Belfry, E. B. Stevenson, R. W. Bayle, George Marshall, C. D. Daniel, Jas. Hutiy, J. M. Pearen, A. J. Truss, all of Toronto; J. A. Zimmerman, W. A. Howell, Alex. Mitchell, James, Harrison, of Hamilton; Henty Watters, Ottawa; N. J. McDermid, E. W. Boyle, Geo. M. Andersom, J. G. Ross, l.ondon; D. S. Sager, M. H. Kobertson, 3mantford; John Mckee, Wm. Walsh, John Nugent, Peterloro ; Allan Cameron, Robert Wightman, A. W. Manley, W. IH. Taylor, J. F. McCallum, Owen Sound; IV. A. Karn, J. G. Kam, 3. T. 'epper, D. II. Hhilips, 1. A. White, Woodstock; A. J. Greenwood, Geo. M. Mittheberger, Harry Southcon, W. W. Greenwood, St. Catharines; Robert Ferrah, R. S. Sirong, jr., F. C. Bond, W. M. Kirkland, Galt; S. Fraleigh, F. G. Sanderson, John Mclean, St. Marys; W. G. Smith, John B. Williams, Guclph, C. E. Nasmyth, Stratford; A. J. Koos, J. H. Iandreth, Berlin; S. Snyder, E. M. Devitt, Waterloo; John Wood, D. H. Maclaren, Barric ; S. Jackson, E. J. Diek, Preston; J, M, Smith, Dunnville; J. E. Richards, Ayimer; J. V. Kannavin, Acton; R. Ventress, Bohcaygeon; R. H. Hodgson, Brampton; S. J. Snell, Bolton; F. W. Iaw, Beeton; John K. H. Jury, Howmanville; L. W. Yeomans, Belleville; G. A. Deadiman, Brussels; $\mathcal{H}$. Parker, Durham; J. Seatter Hagersville ; J. C. Mills, Jarvis; A. Mckimnon, Ǩincardine;
IV. Turner, Maskdale ; A. Higeinbotham, Milton; Stuart Scoll, Newimarket; W. Rutherford, Norwood; A. Humser, Orangeville; K. C. Balmer, Oakville; Chas. A. Nettleton, Penetanguishene; J. K. Kelluck, Yerth; H. W, Ansley, Port 1)over; IW. A. Sanderson, Kichmond HiA! M. F. Derby, E. D. Phillips, Selkirk; W. J. Dyas, Strahras; K. H. Machlury, Strectsible; Alex. Wilson, Scaforth; I. L.. Mackenzie, Slouffille; C. $\Lambda$. Auston, Simcoe ; and H. C. Fleming, Windsor. A few besides the above were present lut omitted to sign the roll, the total attendance being over one hundred and fifts. 'Throughout the entire proceedings, which lasted until late in the afternoon, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and every reference made by speakers to the neressity of prompt, united and determmed action was loudly and unanimousiy applanded.

In opening the proceedings the chairman briefly outtined the situation, and spoke of the draft agreement which had been drawn up by the prosisional executive and submiuted to the druggists of the province, adding that the response had been hearty, indicatiog a widespread determimation to take action along the lines proyused and to suphort the movement to organize a permanent association to protect their interests. The secretary read a large number of letters and telegrams from those anable to be present, including the following: R. D. Scott, Sarnia ; R. W. Chambers, Blenheim; N. A. Bosworth, Stratiord; K. N. Thsurtell, Teeswater; - Miller, Watkerwille: Harry Days, Lucknow; A. Higginbotham, Lindsay; Thos. Sweet, St. Catherines; John Coats, Walkerton; S. A. Hodge, Ititchell, 1. l3. Taylor, Watford; F. G. Walley, Ingersal! ; K. A. Harrison, Dunzville; W. H. Smith, Niagara Falls; 1. F. Roherts, Yarkkill, 3. E. Neville, Berlin; M. F. Ely, Port Elgin; J. M. Hargreaves, Paishey; W. J. Macartney, Thorold, and olhers. These all expressed heatty symbathy with the objects of the association and promised moral and finamcial support. Tite cbairman intimated that the provisional committee had pregared a draft constitusion for the consideration of we meeting, but he suggested some general discussion before proceeding to detinite action. This sughestion was adopted and several present spoke.

Mr. Seatter, Hagersville, said that they found so many curing prices in his locni. ity that they hardly knew if they had any trade left ummolested; organization was what was needed.

Mr. Nugent, Pcterboro, expressed himself fully in sympathy with the aneeting, and Mr. Walsh of the same town declared that the great trouble was that the drugtists had not confidence in one another. There wure 100 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 leterboro trinity, and
sicc-president of the college council, endorsed these views.

Mr. Mhillips, of Selkirk, said they were not cutting in his locality but were still doing lusiness 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 manufocturess stand; have they given any sign?

The Secretary replied inat he had writien to all the wholesale men and had replics from some. Messrs. Henry Skinner \& Co., Kingston, expressed bearty sympariny and a wish to co-operate. The secretary of the Wholesale Druggists and Yroprintary Medicine Dealers' Asso. ciation wrote that his association was meeting on the following day and would be pleased to confer with a deputation, and Messrs. ]. 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 chezue for $\$ 10$ towards the funds of the society. Archdale Wilson \& Co., Hamiton, had always tried to prevent the cutting of prices and if the manufacturers would deal orly with the wholesalers, then something tangible couid be accomplished. T, Miman \& Co., Toronto, Northrop \& I,yman, Toronto, and the Garneld 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 unamimous resolution to that effect.

Mr. W. A. Karn, Woodstock, was anxjous for a full discussion of the matter, that all might express their views. The evils they were complassing of werefooding the country with a sea of demonalization which would sooner or later swallow up the trade if sonething was not done to stem the tide. They were in the wildermess of unfair cutting and unscrupulous competition and must look for a Joshua to lead them safely out into the promised land. I'resident lapseott 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 hargely themselves in 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 hard the council could not longer guide the pharmaceutical ship off the srade breakers
ahend. No trate $\mathbf{t} \cdot \mathrm{day}$, was succeeding except by co-operation, and those that stond 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 reasomble proposition to them. There was plenty of material for the proposed association to work up a universal price book; for instance, a Dominion organimation, 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 organimation, with a local man to perfect the work. Iet them unite, keep in touch with on: 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 ofticers would most gladiy 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 drugsist 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 druss, sundries, and specialties at regular prices. The objects of the society, as set fortio 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 job). bers in preventing cutting, ald to estab). lish a fraternal and kindly feeling amongs the members of the profession. The officers decided upon were a presidem, a vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and executive committec of thirteen, one from each of the electoral districts of the Pharmacy Act. An amual fee of $\$ \mathrm{I}$ 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 foom any one member in any one year. A wo-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 mame. A very strong feeling was expressed in favor of making the title co extensive with the Dominion, Messrs. Yeomans, Meacham, and McCamn speaking in that behalf, while Messrs. Mackenaic, Dyas, (ibbard, Korn, Waters, and Greenwood advocated the Provincial style and title proposed by the committe, though mote 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 th the vote, and on motion of Messrs. Waters and Greenwood the association was named the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists. An amendment from 1)r. Sager to leave it to the Executive, and a second amendment from Mr. McCamn 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 Brandford, was nominated for president amid great applause. ihat 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. IV. A. Karn, R. Ferrah, L. W. Yeomans, W. G. Swith, and C. E. (iil). bard were then nominated in the order named, but declined with various reasons, except the hast, who consented to take the position, amid applause.

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

For secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. 1. Pep. per was chosen without a second nomination.

The executive commitiee was chosen as follows, a representative from each of the thirteen clectora! districts: 1, IV. A. Lloyd, Ottawa; 2, 1. W. Yeomans, Belleville; 3. Willian Walsh, peterboro; 4, Isaac Curry, Toronto $5,1 \mathrm{~F}$. W. Flet, Toronts; 6, C. A. Netteton, Penetanguishene; 7, W. 6. Smith, Guelph: S, ㅅ. J. Greenwood, St. Catharines; $9, k$. Ferrah, Galt; 10, Charles A. Auston, Simcoc ; 11, W. 'T. Strong, London; 12, John Parker, Owen Sound; 13, il. O. Fleming, Windsor.

The ofticers and executive, with Messrs. J. H. Mackenzie and W. A. Kam, 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 ensage 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 mecting decided to hear a few remarks from Messrs. k. C. Spolm, Toledo, and N. Hayes, Detroit, upon the oljects and methods of the Universal Trade Association of Retail
1)ruggists, an orgamization 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 surrepitimusly to blacklisted cutters without detection, was fully described, after which the visitors asked ihat the new society give them a : solntion 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. Juhius Aimtaus writes a letter to the british Midical Jourmal, in which he advocates the extension of the principle whereby the names of officiai preparations do not indicate their principal constituents, after the mamer of pil. saponis co. He suggests that liquor arsenicalis should be called 1 . juor Asiaticus or liguor Hevzoti; tinct. nucis vom., tinct. :mara; potass. bromid.,sal alterans; liguor strych., lir pelletieri or liquor ignatii, and so forth. - liritish and Culonial Drugsist.

To Make a liminess Visicant. Take of menthol one gram, chloral hydrate one gram, cacao butter two grams, spermaceti four grams. Make into an oinmemt and spread upon lint or adhesive phaster.

To Clean Rustr 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 rumning water.
S.niol. Campior.-A mixture of salol, three parts, and camphor, wo part:, forms a viscid liquid, but the addition of 10 per cent. only of camphor results in the formation of satol camphor, which is crystalline and can be powdered.-A. D. さl. R.

A Fiokma law - "Any person or persons who shall falscly 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 pamished 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 weil as in the neighboring streets, as a sort of public notice, stating his mame, age, place of birth, and the illne:s of which he died, affirming also that l:e reeived 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 nitrate, 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 pullic 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 Irade?
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

#  

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, Doils, and Notions to clear before stock-taking at job prices.


## Harris H. Fudger

Wholesale
Fancy Goods, Etc.
50 Yonge Street, - Toronto.


## Stearates.

DY FRANK RURI..

While much attention bas been given to the medicinal properties and mode of preparing the different oleates, the stearates have been vouchsafed hut 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 manufacturings firm in behalf of the stearate of aine, these preparations were but little more than chemical curiosities. Some months ago the writer, after experimenting with different processe. ior producing zinc stearate, determined to extend the experiments so as to take in the more prominent steanates, some of which are, he believes, destined to play a usefnl part as medicines. The result of the experiments with the production of zine 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 converience, 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 jinc, was as follows:

## Solution Stearate of Potash.

| Stearic acid, cut tine $\qquad$ 897 <br> Alcohol..................... 3 ounces. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Hissolve the acid in tro ounces 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 experimisnts, as follows:

```
Stearic acirl, cut finc . . . . . SSi grains.
Caustic putash.
Alcuhol
Alcohol...................... \(\ddagger\) ounces.
Distilled water..... to make lé gallon.
```

Dessolve 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 polash with constant stirring, adding carefully toward the last till the solution (in which have been dropped a few drops solution phenolph. talein) remains a faint pink. Then gradually add the water to make the specified amount.

This solution should be used at a tem. perature of $160^{\circ}$ or $150^{\circ}$ I., 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 waishing.

## Stearati of Zint:


Dissolve the zinc in water, and add gradually to the solution of potash with constant stirring. Pour on mustin statiner, wash free from acetate of potash, and dry without heat.
'lhe resulting stearate is a white, soft, impalpable powder.

Stcarate of Tron.
Cryst. chlor. iron.......... aS5 grains.
Distilled water........... 1 pint.
Solution stearate of potash.. $/ 2$ gallon.
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.

## Sliarati of Lcad.


Solution stearate of potas:i..
Dissolve lead in water, and add acetic acid until solution is clear; then add gradually with constam stirring to the solution of stearate of potash. Thow on muslin strainer, wash thoroughly, and dry' withous heat.

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

## Stcartic of Mangancse.

Sulphate of manganese. . . . . 3.4 grains.
Distilled water.............. 1 bint.
Solution steatate of potash.. $1 / 2$ 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.

## Stiarati of Nickicl.

Sulyhate of nickel.......... 215 sprains.
Distilled water............ 1 pim.
Solution stearate of potash 16 galion.
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 powder.

## Stiarati of Copper.

Sulphate of copprer........ 391 grains.
Distilled water............ 2 pints.
Solution stearate of gotash.. $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
Proceed as directed with nickel ; drain, and wash on paper filter.

The resulting stearate of copper is a fine light bluc powder.

Stiarate of Silver.
Nitrate of silver............ 534 grains.
Distilled water..............
i pint.
Solntion stearate of potasi
$\frac{1}{2}$ 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 dlumintum.
Suphate of aluminum .... 328 grains.
Water..................... pint.
Solution stearate of potash \& gallon.

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

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

## Slearate of Mercury.

| Bichl | 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| solution stearate of potash |  |

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

## Stenrate of Tin.

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

## Stearatic of Bismuth.

Subnitrate of bismuth. .... 307 grains.
Solution of sodn. . . . . . . . . $22 i$ drachms.
Mix, and boil for five minutes; wash free from nitate of soda by decantation; then add I pint of water, raise to a boil, add SSa 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 fiter-paper, and reduced to powder hy rubbing in mortar.-Bulletin of Pharmacy.

Lavichoi.-A neutral wool-fat prepared by special methods, which leave it entircly irce from odor.

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

Rubros.- Name given by Sclumidt to a solution of boric acid, thymol, and "a coal tar derivative" (which one is not stated), reconmmended as an injection in gonorrheea.

# Canadian Druggist 

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

## D1:Cl:M131: $15 \mathrm{~m}, 1595$.

## Impressions of the Meeting of $\mathbf{0} .5$. 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 secietary, 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 prowisional executice were freely commented upon, yet unanimously endorsed. The 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 apily suitable to the occasion,gracefully made way for the new society, and lent it his ability to promote its successful issute. it proposition to terminate the meeting at an early hour to enable north. ern druggists to return by first train aroused a member of the council, Mr. Karn, of Woodstock, wio, in a glowin:r speech of lengthy duration, covered the entire field of discussion, and showed that the druggists were assembled to discus; 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 le profitably so. Mr. Karn was narnest, eloquent, and tho:oughly infected with the desire to accomplish something, and his splecch was undoubtedly the gem of the mecting. The naming of the baby " proveked more discussion than any other matter taken up. It was, how ever, finally baptized by Mr. Watters as the "Ontario Society of Retail Drugeists," and peace once more reigned. During the discussion, an attempt to appropriate the name Jominion, instead of Ontario, called forth a warm protest from Mr. Gib bard, who characterized it as an attempt to steal the thunder of our Quebee bretis. ren, who were entilled to the name, they being the originators of a Dominion association. Judging from the expressions used at the meeting in this comection, 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. lapscott had the undoubted call for the president's chair, but saw fit to decline. Messrs. Karn, Ycomans, MacKenzie, Ferrah, and Gibbard were in turn named for the position, but all with one accord conmenced 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 alwass manifested. If each member of the executive committee performs his duty, there should be $n o$ undiscovered grievances existing throughout Ontario. Unfortunately for the representatives of the U.I.A. plan their speeches were not permitted until the majority of the drugsists had departed, and bui 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 gentlemans selected as the presidemt of the Cntario Society of Retail Druggists, is prominemtly connected with the retail drug trade of the city of 'loronto, his chief place of business being on the corner of John and King strects, immediately opposite the Arington Hotel. He is just in the prime of life, and, judging from appearances, capable of filling any position requiring inexhaustible energy and activit; 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, cstablished 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 lilliot \& 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 (iibbard 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 oftice 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 wield. ed should be such as to evolve a new era of commercial advantage for the numiler mentioned, and for those who may suc. ceed then. We say, hail! to the new president, and all hail! to his supporters.

## Dalmatian Insect Flowers.

According to De loisse, the active principle of Pyrcthrum cinerariafoliun 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 tue flowering tops of the piant 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 fine! $)$ chopped fowering tops with half therr weight of ether, vaselin oil, colza, or petroleum, according as the product is intended for medicinal or agricultural use. The mixture, after trituration, is allowed to macerate for seven or eight !ours. 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 petioleum have a wide application in agriculture to destroy inseci 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.

## DIR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE

Relief Quick

Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure is a remedy made according to scientific knowledge that will cure Asthma. Thousunds are permanently cured annually by this cure. It is a radical, speedy, and sure cure for all forms of Athma. It is for sale hy all the leading wholesale druggists in the Dominion of Canada, to wit: Lyman Brothers \& Co.; Evans $\mathbb{E}$ Sons, Toronto, Ont.; Lyman Sons N Co., Montreal, Quebec; Forsyth, Sutciiffe © Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia; J. Winer © Co., Hamilton, Ont. ; and 'i. 13. Barker N Sons, St. John, New Brenswick.

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

Alt druggists should keep this remeds:
Your early orders and enzuiries 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,

## D1R. W. B. HAIIR

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## Cluthe's sankrupt stock of <br> Trusses <br> Shoulder Braces ETC.

> Druggists if you have any customers weating or wanting this make of applances, now is the time to secure them. We bought the stock, and, as we want to get rid of theno 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.

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DORENWBND ELECTRIC BELT \& TRUSS COMPANY 171 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO

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

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Have you TEETHING NECKLETS in Stock?
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retail at so cents. wholesale, 83.00 per dozen. TRY A FEW:

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preparations, and cordially invite correpondence on the subject.

> All formula 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 amy private formule 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, ctc. We charge nothing for making an estimate on any preparation, but are pleased to do so, and trust we may be favored with formulx for the purpose.

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## Private Formula Department

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W! ARE ALSO MaN(ifactumers Of
Acme Licorice Pcllets $\because \because \quad$ Y \& S Licorice Lozenges. $\because \because$ 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

Broolelyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

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 Icstict containimg oscer 6, ODD tentimonimls.
## UNITED STATES EEALTEL REPORTS (OAcial Eadorsement, June 19, 1895, page 10.)

"In the interest of tive mases for whom these Keports are compiled, the linited Siates licalth Keports have examined and investigated many preparations having for flecir olject the curc of the folucco halit, but among them all we have no hesitancy in giving the editorial and



 when we endorse lice satme, and stany it as the crowning acinicvement of the ninciecnth century in the way of iestroying a halit as disgustibs



# 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.

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The following is from "The Jancet" of March joth, 1S95:
"The alnue hrand has iong been dnown to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to lie completely soluble in water, and eatirely free from
 and seliable."
licermmenilcd also hy" "The British Medical Journal," "Health," "The Chemist and Druggist," "Food and Sanitation."

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## Plug Tobaccos <br> DUTY PAID

Sweet Nary Chewing, all sires, 25 to 35 cents per pound.
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All kinds of Cigareltes, from $\$ 2.50$ io $\$$ io.co per thonsand.

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 xtermal use. Dur Ozone, concentrated form, is the most powerful blood purifier and germicide ever produced, and will be found a specitic in all forms of Asthma. Jronchitic, Whooping Cough, Croup, Neasles, or Diphtheria. For Catarmal Troubles it will prove invaluable as a tonic and comstutional remeds, and is especially efficient in preventing or combating fermentation of food in the stomach, lreaking up the worst or mis of Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach.

For iressing Ulecrations of all kinds, preventing suppmation, and assisting towards rapid gramulation and healing, Ozone has no cepual.

Ozone is also used as a fargle for all manner of Throat Diseases; dentroying all fermentation of the tissues hrought forth hy impregnation of diverase germs. No germ life can exist where it is used.

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

Physicians owe it to themselves to try it.

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## TOLLET BRUSEES



## NAIL CLEANERS AND EAR SPONGES <br> FROM BEST FRENCH PAAKERS



Over one hundred sizes of each in suock. or an the way.
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MEAKINS \& CO.
manUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF gRUSHES.

## Practical Formulas.

HY YRANK RUEL.

## PREPARATION OF AROMAIIC WATIERS.

With every revision of the Pharmacopecia from that of 860 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 cimamon, 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. Pharmacopouia process, besides yielding better keeping waters.

## ETIEREAT, FI. IVORING I:XTRACTS.

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

## Extrast Apricot.


Fid. ext. orris..................... 2 ounces
Pelargonic ether.................... it ounces
Linalyle formiate. .................. 90 minims
Glycerin. .............................. 2 ounces
Alcohol................ 70 jer cent. to 3 pints prach Extract.
Linalyle formiate................ 120 minims.
Amyl walerianate.................... 8 dranss
\#ini. ent. erris....................... 2 ounces
Ginanthic e:her. .................... 2 drams
Oil sue (pure German)............ 30 minims
Chloroform....... ................ 2 drams
Glycerin............................. 2 ounces
Alcohol............... 70 per cent. to 3 pints
SACHET lowneks.
Heliotrope Siachet.
Among sachet powders there is none that commands a wider popularity than heliotrope powder. The following formnia yields an excellent article:
-Tbis liquid bas an aroma resen:bing petir grain oil apd bergamot oil.

| Orris, in fine powder........... 7 ounces |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tonca bean, ground.............. 4 drams |  |
|  |  |
| Tincture musk.................. 2 drams |  |
| Oit rose........................... 6 drops |  |
| Oil bitter almond................. 3 drops |  |
| Heliotrope................ |  |

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 drans of musk baur in 1 pint of dendorized alcohol.

The powder made by the foregring 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:

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## IMIPROVED I.IGMUS P.IPER.

A good limmus 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 wili experience notrouble in preparing a satisfactory paper. The writer would reccmmend the purchase of Merch's chemically pure litmus and exhaustion with alcohol according to the process of the U.S. Pharmacopocia. 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 deniand for a good tnoth paste. Most of the published formulas are faulty in that the product is prone to separate, allowing the softer portions to squirt from tne tube on the
slightest pressure. Glycerin is recommended in most formulas as a softening agent, hut 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 :

| Pr |
| :---: |
| Magnesia |
| l'owdered orris ro |
|  |

Mix thoroughly and moisten with the following :
Gelatin................... 2 drams.
Glycerin.................. 5 ounces.
Water............... $13 / 2$ ounces.

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

## MMIROVED ESTR.ICT VANIA.IA.

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 ex. tracting the mass by perculation. 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 bear. resembles the vanilla bean of Mexico ; but, white 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 reight of Mexican vanilla. The following formula gields a very satifactory preparation:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tzhiti vanilla leeans ........ } 8 \text { ounces. } \\
& \text { Mexican vinilla, cut ........ } 8 \text { ounces. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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


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

## Don'ts for the Pharmacist.

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

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

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

Dois's 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 cramky.

Don't talk on busmess 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 prescrution yourself.

Don't stock your prescrution 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 :amless the name and address is plainly and properly written on the wrapper.

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

Don't, if you value the life of your fel-iow-man, your business, the requatation of the physician, or the sanctity of the presçiption case, emplos a disper er who is an intemperate. He dare not be trusted.

DON'TS FOK THE: DISPENSING CLEEKK.
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 prescrip. tion if there is any doubt $m$ your mind abnut any or its ingredients.

Don't dispense any one's Fluid Extracts when Squibbs' or some other make is designated.
bon't take down a bottle from the shelf unless you are positioc it is the one wanted.

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

Don't commence compounding a p:escription thll the previens one has been properly numbered and labelled.

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

Donit permit the customer or your friends behind the prescription counter, nor enter into conversation with them whilst yon are at work on a prescription.

Ion't attempt to weigh anything or the prescription scales unthl the pans have been well and thoroughly cleaned.

Don't think you are infallible and cannot err, because, perchance, thus far you h.... 1 ut .

[^1]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 phamacy entertain toward the study of hotany leads them to question the wisdomi of devoling 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 lusiness.

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 retall druggist, but the clerk in the jobbing house can read as well as the drusgist. 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 be dispenses.

As we understand it, the law does make every licensed pharmacist personally responsible for the identity, quality and ritrength of evers medicinal substance sold or dispensed in his store. Whain our own personal experience it has hap. pened that when "Camabis Indica" was ordered, the jobber furnished. Apogmum commabinum and labeled it "Indian Hemp," and we have seen several other simular instances of mistaken identity in the vending of plant drugs.
"But," says the druggist, "I don't make m; 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. ds I buy all m ; preparations, there is no reason why I should know angthing about botany:"
But is such reasoning sorrect, safe, or honest? Of course not. The retail druggist whe cannot himself verify the correciness or detect a blunder in the labeling of a package containing a vegetable drug, whole or powered, should never be permitted to sell or dispenseany such dan. That is plainly one of the objects of the pharmacy laws.

Every pharmacist sells, uses or dispenses many vegetable drugs, hoth whole and powdered, whether he makes his own liquor and solid extracts or no:. A good practical knowledge of structurai botany is absolutely; necessary to any intelligent examination of many of the vegetable drugs, and no one can be anintelligent and
safe practitioner of pharmacy without that knowledge.

Every well educated pharmacist knows how intimate is the amalogy between the botanical and pharmacodymamic classifications of plamt drugs; le knows the im. portance of microbotany 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 pharmacentical 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 he chim to be an accomplished pharmacist withom a knowlcdge of pharmaceutical botany.

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

## Composition of Microbes.

F. A. Schweinitand M. Dorset (fourn. Am. Chem. Soc.) have examined microorganisms to ascertain their proximate and ultimate composition. Tubercle bacilli were found to contain cellulose, together with palmitic and arachidic acius; 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 litile variation in their composition, when the mediuns was saried. The results of 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 Konighiche Lechranstall fur Obstund Weinhau at Geisenheim, recently, a serics of experiments were undertaten to determine which, if any; of the ordinary additions to pastes and mucilages for botthe labels prevented fermentation without injuring the adhesite 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 $\&$ grammes has been recommended.
Balsam Tolu is recommended as an excipient for pills of guaiacol, terpinol, and eucalyptol.

## Royal OilCo.

Offer the following special lines to the Drug Trate:

XX Petrolatum, in 50 lb . tubs, 7 c . per lb . in 25 lb . tubs, $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. "
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Pure Neatsfoot Oil, in 5 gal. tins, goc. per gal.
Olive Oil. Union Salad, 5 gal. tins, goc. 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, 6itc. per lb.
" " 5 gal. tins, 7 c. per lb.
" French, 5 gal. tins, 7itc. perlb.
Sperm Candles, 36 lbs . to case, $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. perlb.
Paraffine " " " II2 C . perlb.
Spirits Turpentine, pure, by the barrel, 40 c . per gal.
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Notes for Bicyclists.
Abvice: ro Bicsenists. - 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 te 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, guand against the desire to ride any faster. It is very difficult not to give way to the "delirium of swiftness." With a light machine on a good road an amateor may easily make twenty five kilometers an hour. This is too much, for the gulse is increased to 150 , even at fourteen and sixteen kilometers per hour.-dejer bires'. Drusisist

Care of the Wheze.-Cyclists do at always seem to realize how much the durabulity of a breycle depends upon the care which it receives. By this 1 mean not only keeping $1 t$ 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 moumt so quickly as a lighter, incsperienced 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 in cross, or cone 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 anake 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. —Wickly siftings.

Chennimg the Whem.- - Yo rlean the bicycle chain, remove it from the machine and soak it in turpemine for several hours, then clean it with a brush, as an old tooth brush, link loy link, and after this dip it in clean kerosene oil and dry thoroughly with cheesectoth. 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 varibus chain Inbricators now on the market.

The best way to clean the bearings of a whee 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 into the bearings by the aid of an ordinary nil can. Labricating oil should be run in after the kerosene has been drained off.

HICYCII: INFIRANRIES.
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 Trilnenc:

## Bicycle Surgery.

Acute and chronic cases treated with assurance of success.
Languid tires restored to health and vigur.
lïres blown up without pain. Wind free.

We understand the anatomy, physiology, and hygiene of wheels, and give homeropathic or allopathic treatment as individual cases require.
Sure cure guaranteed.

## 'lestimonials :

"My wheel had tiree ribs fractured, and you cured it in one treatment."
"My tires were suffering with a case of acute ancurism, which had been pro. nounced fatal by other bicycle doctors; but you cured the disorder, and 1 did not lose a day of my tour."
"I was troubled with varicose tires, involving frequent ruptures and meontinence of wind. You cured me."
Thousands of testmonials like theabove sent on application.

## HINTS FOR MCHCIISTS.

A good bicyclist is careful of his roads; thercfore, when taking a header, be careful not to hit the road ton 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 yoursclf.

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 cyclome'er at the same time.
lieep your lamp lit when riding at night. The boy who thought he was safe because he had a partur-matech 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, anghow, 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 pheumatic tires of your wheel. The use of spurs in this manner is likely to leave your bicycle in a winded condition. Spurs are not comfortable, either, in case of a throw.

Do not be stubborn with a balky
wheel. If the front wheel gets in a rut going east, and the hind whee 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. Mapiry R'ound Table.

## Substitutes for India Rubber.

lor 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. 'lhey are compounded with it, and give it a certain sofmess, 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 wrefully different. English chemists, by using certain costly oils, have produced a grum 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 hromo-nitrotoluol. By varying the proporions a variety of products were ols. tained 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 sulstance 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 bave been lhundreds of others that have been, in a measure, successful. One Connecticut inventor produced so good an artificial rubher that a la:ge 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................. ${ }^{\text {Í2 }}$ drachm.
(huinine hydrochlorate..... 1 "
p'recipitated sulphur....... 2!́z "
1'eruvian balsan.
5 ounces.
Make a pomade.-Pharm. Zituns.

## DEDILATORY SOAP.

Metinger (Kit. de Thirap., Mxii., 450) gives the following formula for a depulatory soap: Glycerin, 373 ; lard, $74^{6}$; cacao butter, 7.46; castor oil, 1,492; solution of caustic soda, 25 per cent., 1,492 ; starch, 9.4 ; sulphide of sodium, 7.46 ; oil of citronella, 94 ; water, 1,674 parts.

NEW WOOD VAkNish.
Paolo 'Theil's brilliant varnish for wood is composed of :


WaSH FOR REMOVING LICE, ETC., FROM hoUs: PIANTS.

| Soft soap. | - |
| :---: | :---: |
| ( )uassia jowil | 10 |
| Salicylic acid. | $1{ }^{1}$ |
| Alcohol. | ، |

lo be sprayed on the under side of the leaves and about the stems.- $I / h r$ mactutische Rundschurw.

## MONTIEIIIIER COUGH-DHOPS.

| Brown suga | 10 ll s . |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tartaric acid. | 2 ounces. |
| Cream of tarta | 12 drachms. |
| Wat | 3 pints. |
|  |  |

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 ennugh to handle mould in the acid and flavoring. l'ass it through the acid drop-rollers, and when the drops are chipped up, and before sifting, rub some icing with them.Confectioners' Union.

## C.MMPIOR ICE.S.

(i) Oil of almonds.............. q ounces.

Spermaceti.... ............. S ources.
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.
Stcarin............ . . : . . . . 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.


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

## Formulre for Hot Soda, etc.

The following formula will be found valuable for those druggists handling hot soda. They are found in the list published by Lippincott © Co., Philadelphia: dreiderbi shice.

plure milk............................. \& pint.
Condensed milk. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 ounces.
Extract vanilla... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\sqrt{5}$ ounce.
Bicarbonate of soda. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 grains.

## whime: crlins.

lure cream. . . . . . . . . ................... 1 quart.
Whites of...................................... 3 e"gs.
Powilered sugar. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I pround.
Mix engs 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 t.emonabe.
t.oar sugar. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . About 4 cubes.

Soluble extract lemon. ........... " 15 drops.
Tropical fruit acid................ " 10 "
Hot soda sufficient to fill cup.

> HOI GINGER.
L.ons sugar $\ldots$...............Abour 4 culbes.

Soluble exuact ginger ale......... "t 15 drops.
Hot soda sufficient to fill cup.
HOT GIN:E:R At.:.
Loal sugar. $\qquad$
.........About 4 cubes.
Soluble extract ginger ale....... " 10 drops.

Ilot soda sufticient to fill cup.
HOT MINT JULEEP.
L.oaf sugar

$$
\text { ........... About } 4 \text { cubes. }
$$

Extract mint julep...... " 10 dirops.
Irepared mitk.......... " 1 dessertspoonful.
Int sotha sufficient to fill cup.
Whipped cream............... 1 iablespmonful.
Grated nutmeg, sufficient quantity.

## hor consiac.

Inaf sugar. . . . . . . . . . . Abnut 4 culves.
Extract cognac........ " 10 drops.
l'repared milk.......... " I dessertsjoonful.
Hot seda sufficient to fill cup.
Whipped cream. ............... 1 tablespoonful.
Grated nutmeg, sufficient quantity. Hor corfer.
Loaf sugar.............. Athout 4 cubes.
Extract Mocha coffee .. "I dessertspoonful.
I'repared milk......... " 1 " "
Hot soda sufficient to fill cup.
Whipped cream....... Alout I tablespoonful.

## Hot tea.

Loaf sugar............. Abrout 4 culees.
Extract Oolong tea..... "i idessertspoonful.

Ifot soda sufficient to fill cup.
Whipped cream.............. i inblespoonful.
hor chocon.ats.
Soluble powdered extract
choculate............. About itenspoonful.
Hot soma, sufficiemt quantity to dissolve.
Stir well ; then add
tonat sugar.......
prepared tuilk................. 4 cules.
prepared wilk............... 1 dessertspmonfut.
lion soda sufficient to till cup.
Whippecl cream.............. i tablespoonful. AkONATIC HERFW HOUH.l.ON.
Extract aromatic beef......Ahout t teaspoonful.
Extract celery and pepper.. " ic drops.
Ho: soda sufficient to fill cup.
HKEF TKA.

Extract beef imuillon. . . . . . About i teaspoonful.
Extract aromatic soup herbs.... 10 drops.
Hot soda sufficient to fill cup. HKRF ASH CHILKRY THAA.
Extract beef and celery..... Ahout iteaspronful.
Broken celery leaves.......... .. 2 or 3 pieces.
llot sodia sufficient to fill cup.
Cl.AM houll.t.on.

Extract clam bouillon. About 2 tahlecpmonfuls.
l'repared milk........... " 1 desserispoonfui.
E:xtract aromatic soup
herls.............. . "
Ext. celery and peppere... 5 drops.
Hot soda suficient to fill cup. ovstre hobllion.
Extract oyster louillon. Ahout 2 tablesponnfuls.
l'repared milk.......... " 1 dessertspmonful.
Extract aromatic soup
herls.... ............ " 5 drops.
Hot soda sufficient to fill cup. chicesn arotu.
Fixtract chickell broth...... Almut 1 teaspmonful.
Ext. aromatic soup herbs.... " 10 drops.
Extract white pepper....... " 10 .."
Ilot soda sufficient to fill cup).

> HOT EGA IHOSHIATE.

## I Ese

Lemon juice........About 3 teaspoonfuls.
Soluble ext. lemon... "، 10 drops.
Cunfectioners' sugar.. " 3 large teaspmonfuls.
Prepared spice....... ". small quantity.
Extract cugnac...... " 15 drops.
These ingredients are placed in a combination shaker and thoroughly shaken; then straned 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 bettom only.

## Bacteriological Studies for Belgian. Pharmaclsts.

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 sulject.

To bronze leather, apply with a brush or a sponge the following mixture; Dis. solve 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.

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 DROPS $=$R. \& T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP



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# Splititing Headache 

Cured by One-Minute Headache Cure

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Sovereign • Lime Fruit Juice
is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor
We are the largest refincrs of LIME JUICE in America, and solicit enquirics.
For Sale in Barcels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles by wholesale in
TORONTO, HAMEITTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG
SIMSOM BROS. \& CO., Wholesale Druggists

HALIFAX. N.S.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

| Somememen | CHEVRIFR |
| :---: | :---: |

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CIIEVIEIER, a first-ciass Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active
 -ulsitaces. Its effect, like that uf Cod Liver On, is anvaluable in Scrofula, Rickets, Anemia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, and all distases of the Chest.

## Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote



The beech-iree Creosote checks the destructive work of Pulmonary Consumption, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever, anil suppreses perspiration. Its effect, combinell with Cod Liver Oit, makes the Wian of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote an excellent remedy aganst pronounced or threatened Consumpion.

## Live druggists

KEEP
ON
Dr. Campall's Safie Arsenic
HAND Complexion Wafers... AND

## Foulds Menlahted Arsencic Complexion Soap

THE ONL Y RREAL HEAUTILIEERS OF THIE
COMIPLENION, SKIN, AND FORM

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## PhotographicNotes

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

Sepakamise Fums from theis Sulbokt and Enlarging Same.-According to a British patent, just published, this may be done by preparing the following solution :

> Flnoride of sudiun ........... 1 dram.
> Citric acid.................. 9 drams.
> Water.......... . ............ 7 dunces.

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 formulte will enlarge the film two times. for a greater enlargement, use more of the acid: for a smaller, use less. -1 /hoth bicacon.
'Tourists' Drwiombas. 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 ex posures. A very convenient formula is the following :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hydroquinone. . . . . . . . . . ..... } 15 \text { grs. } \\
& \text { Eikonogen.......................... it grs. } \\
& \text { Sodiun sulphite.....................60 } 6 \text { gs. } \\
& \text { f'otassium hronide....... . . . }=\text { grs. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\text { J.ithium carbonatc. ................ }=0 \text { grs. }
$$

Directions for use: Dissolve the contents of these two packets 11 +ozs. of water to make a developer suitable for all ordinary work.

The hydroquinone and cikonozen in above formula mas 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 smali flat Botles, such as used for tabloids, may be used for the actual devcloping powder, the lithium carbonate keeping very well in paper.-Pharmacestical Journal.

## Photography for Chemists.

Exiosure and Dewehorinent--ifter exposing a plate, the all-imiortant operation of development has to le undertaken, and to successfully develop a properly exposed negative is at oncea science and an art. To attempr to give a practical lesson in development on paper is a task from which we shirink, but wec can lay down certain fundamental inethods, 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. Wie will stop our lens down to $1 / 32$, and assume that we have chosen between in and 2 as the time for expos. ing.

Having focussed and stopped the lens down, put on the cap, turn back the focussing glass and insert the dark slide, taking cate not to shift the camera; if the dark slide goes in too stifly, 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 ot dark slide shutter, and gently withdraw, lle 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 aroided.

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

Now for tining exposures. The simplest way is to start with the fingers on the cap, gently ease it to the edge of the hood and smartly, yet without force, remove the cap and start instantly o: $=3$ $4,=234,3=34,4=3$, thas 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 buncil of keys hung to the end of a stout strin:s about 9 inches long, which, of course, beats half seconds, will soon make this very simple and casy, and from considerable practice our error in seconds counting does not reach 2 per cent.
We expose our phates then for the abovestated times and enter the darib room, ready to develop. We determine to use pyrogaliol with the fixed alkalies, not ammonia, and for preference decide on soda; the recrystallized sodiun carbonate should be used in to per cent. solution. We also want a 10 per cent. solution of potassium bromide and pyro. ; formula 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 1 ou. for quarter plate, 2 .ozs. for half plate, and 400 s . for whole platc. This is to old workers rather too much, but for beginners it is hetter to waste a little developer than waste a plate. Open the dark slide, not right in from 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 upl 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, of by the litle waves they cause when the dish is gently rocked. If any are visible they may be removed by using a very suft, long-haired, flat camel's-hair brush, this Leing gently passed over the surface of the plate baciwards and forwards. Some careful operators always use a brush, others, quite as careful, use their fingers. If a brusl: be used it must be kept for this work only; havea special nail to hang on, and a very stout indiarubber ring, such as are used for sodawater bottles, slipped up the handte 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 he obtained wholesale from K . Field $\&$ Co., Suffolk street, Birminghan, can be bought, price 1os. Gd. The idea in noting the time of pouring on the developer is that we may determine the duration of devel opment; for upon thas 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 sigus of an inange, carefully rocking the dish meanwhile: lime 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 mage; however, all the trees, the parts in shadow, remain unaltered. After two and a haif minutes, as the sky is getting darker and darker, and here and there a few scaltered points show up, the question arises, have we under-exposed? lirobally so; therefore, we measure out 6 grains of sodium carbonate ( $=1$ draclum 10 per cent. solution) in the measure, pour the developer from the dish into the mearure, and return the mixture to the plate and rock; a litle more appears, and after about thirty seconds more we add
still another 6 grains and rock for another thirty seconds. Wie now look at our clock and find we have been developing just four minutes. We, therefore, conclade that we can get no mote out of the plate ; it is under-exposed. Pour of the developer, wash the plate thorgughly under the tap for about five minutes, and place it in the fixms bath, preferably the acid fixing bath, the formulae for which has been given in the previous notes, and wait ten mmutes, employing the time in washing the dish, measure, ete.

We now remove the plate from the fixing hath, wash it for about two minnes under the tap, see that we have not left our dark side open, and walk into day hagt and examine the negative. There appears a dense sky, scattered traces of objects here and there. but the sreater part is hare glass: conclusion, grossly ander-exposed. Tieating the second plate in like manner, we fund that the imase appears much quicker, and after about three minutes development it books fairly well : we can distinguish mont of the objects, and this with only the normal developer. Not knowing any better, we place it it the fining bath after wash ing, and asain take out to examine. We now fund a betterlooking negative, nearl; everything is visible, and only here and there patches of bare glass: still, in those pats in stiadow the deposit is not very areat: conchasion, plate under exposed, hut not so much as :No. 1. So we stant again with No. 3 : with this the sky ap. pears in thity seconds, and the nert highest light, it mag be a brigin house wall, a patch of grass, or something of that kind, appears in fortefive seconds. Noting this time we comtinue development for three minures, and then wash, fix, and examine and see a pretty-looking megative dense in the high lights and showing de tail strong everywhere, and practicaliy no hare glass: coaclusion to be drawn, correct exposure, correx develuphemt. result, a perfect nesatise.

If this be the result whit two seconds. exposure, the last piate which receiced four seconds must be over-exposed : still we use the normal developer. The im. ape flashes out mathout fifteen seconds, shows muidy everywitere, and then a dinty reil besins all over the plate. Alarmed at thes, we wash and place in the hypo., and then examme, and tind a thm sky, thun or not much deposit anywhete, no bare glass and a deposita, veil or fogs over tie whole plate: conclusion to be drawn, plate much over-epposed. Firom these four little experiments a good dieal may be learm. We should have learmt the normal apparance of a correctly. timed negative, what an underexposed one looks like, and the applearance of over-caposatre, and if we bear these ic sults in mond and judge subsequent work bey them we shall not have wasted our four phics.

The correct duration of developmens is an all-important factor: therefore we must treat of it at greater length. Lipon
the correct duration of development depends the correct priming density, for with a negative under-developed we obtain in printing a false and unsatisfactory result. one without shadows and white or brilliam high lights: whereas with overdevelopment we may not only lose an enormous amount of time in consequence of the mereased insolation we have to give for priming, 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 Wathins, of Hereford. It is not thawless, theoretically, but it is the best pracically. Mr. Watkins has formulated a table and method of working which is brichly as follows:- The time of the ap. pearance of a high light, such as the grass in a landscape or the face in a portsait, should be moted, 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 isy the factor belonging to the paticular developer used, and the result will be the complete time of development counting from the moment of pouring on the developer.

Withise' Trinis:
Mahiplying
Fictor.



When a negative flashes up the ustamt the normal developer is apphed, over. exposure must be expected, and then some solution of citrate of soda should be added instanty, and developmemt proceeded wath. In developings plates which have been exposed at the same time as the first one, over-exposure may also be expected, and then the nomal developer may be altered as follows: Pyro., 5 grs. lromide, $=$ ! i grs. : carbonate of soda, 5 grs. : wather, 1 ol.: and more soda added 1. found necessary: In the case of under exposure it is advisable to add three times the gamaty of water, and pive it time, but no waintion of the suength of tite developer will compensate for under expos ure. Pharmacemtial /mernal (Ens.)

## Thought Photography.

The Amatiar Phatharafleer for November =and puhlishes an interestiag article loy W. Ingles kogers, 7 which he propounds the questi 1 , "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 phaced before the experimenter's ejes for twenty minutes in a dark-room, after he had been steadily gaxing at a postage stamp for one minute in the light. The experiment was performed in the presence of credible wit. nesses, and the plate, when developed, rerealed two faint mages of the postage stamp, and the print clearly shows these, surrounded by whitish rog. Curiously enough, the distance between the central points of Mr. Rogers' efes is $21 / 2$ inches, but that between the two images is $3 \%$ inches. It would appear, therefore, that this is a case of projection, and not metely retlection. the phenomenon is doubtiess optical, but an meresting field of inquiry is opened up, and some time may elapse before it becomes capable of explanation.-- Phar: Journah.

## Test for Chlorates.

In the fournal di: Pharmacic et Chimic, (i. Deaiges pablishes a formula (resorcin, 1 gramme; water, 100 c.c.; sulphuric acid, 10 drops), for the detection of chilorates when present in a solution varying in strengit from 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 50 . The manipulation is as follows: 1 or $=$ drops of the lipuid comaining a chlorate and $=c \mathrm{c}$. of pute sulphuric acid are poured in a test tuhe, the mixture is cooled by plunging the lube in cold water and then shaken; to this add, without agitation, 5 drops of the aloove resorcin teageni, then cool again with cold water, and gentiy shake. If chlorates are prescom, a green coloration is obtained. The same oqeration will produce with nitrates a faim yellowish tinge, changing to :ioletred on heating. Nitrates, however, give an intense violet-blue tint, and in the presence of this acidulous radical it would be necessary is: searching for chlorates to modify the process thus: "O $=$ or 3 c.c. of the saliate solution, add half its volume of ammonia solution, filter if necessary, supersaturate with acctic acid, evaporate tull only 4 or 5 drops rema::, the: add to this residue to or 15 drops of water, and, on testing for charates with the resorcin solution, the green coloration will be produced. A tenil per cent. of chlorate can be thus derected in a liquid containing I per cent. each of nitrate of sodiam and nitrate of potash. If cirromates or permanganates are present, ille solution shonld be first treated with ammonium sulphydrate, liftered, supersaturated with accic acid, boiled and refiltered. Iodides should be previously eliminated by leadacetate. The author states that the above test has a decided advamage 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 diluse the solution for analysis in order to olnain the characteristic green coloration. - Phar. Jumrnal.

For seasickiness there is no remedy so highly recommended as choroform.

# JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM 

Waterloo, Ontario.
maNuFactungn of

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"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"
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Distilled under 1:xcise sumervision.
.. J. S. hamiliton aco." COONAC

In Ifuarter-Cavks, Octanes, Hall-Octanes, and Cashs.
J.S. HAMILTON \& CO. BRANTFORD SOLE GEMERAL AND EXPORT AGENTS


Pino I Remedy for Catarrth in tho Meve Dacieat to UMe, and Cheapent.
CATARRH
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 FARMPure and Reliable Vaccine Master always on hand. Orders liy mail or otherwise promptly filled.
zo Ivary Poinis, $\$ \mathrm{I}$; 5 Ivory l'oints, 65 cents; single Dointe, so cents. Discount to the irade.

Address all orders-VACCINE FARM.
A. STEWART. M.D. Enlaierainm, ©nt.


## "MANLEY'S"

Beef, lroa, and Wine
A ncientitc Cosmbination of Celery. Braf. Ir.su. nen Wisue. Tonicn, nind Eare Giycerine. inntenil of aiculiol.

UNF:QUAI.I.FD
AS A HELLTH BULLDER add HELLTH RESTORER
Has given the FUI.I.ESTSATISF:ACIION to persons who have taken it.
 iffue and Wihise carton.

Tr:~MS.
30 daye $(10 \%$ off or .... ...
ont Cacit (on delivery) when
shipperl direct only fion
to dayr ( 57,20 ) 10 . and 50 nft

SFLLS POR AR BETTLIE.
Urders iэppectfull; wolicited.
THE LION MEDICINE CO., is Queen St. East, TORONTO.

## TO GOESUMPTIVES

The undersigned laving been zestured to health by simple means, after sulfering for several years with a sevete lung affection, athd that dread disease Consumption, is anx tous to make known to his fellow.sufterers the meanc of cure. To those who desire it, lie will cheerfully yend free
(free of charce) a cony of the prescription uved. which they (irec of cliarce) a copy of the plescription used, which they
will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Cawill hat a sure cure sor Consumption, Asthma, CaHe hojes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is inval uable. ithose desiring the jrescrip:ion, which will cont them no:hing, andray prove $z$ blessing, will please ad dress, $\quad$ REV. EDWARD A. WIILSON.

Brooklyn, New York.

THE OLDEST

- THE BEST


Trade supplided by all Icading Druz Houses in the Dominion.


CaN I DTHAIN A PATENT F For a peocrif mawer and un bopesp opalon, wite to

 Iutmation onncerning Patemia sud now to obs tan them sent 1 cee, Also a catalotue of maciab Jchl and pcientibc trooks reat tree,

 ont cout re the inventor. This aplopale paper.
 wrivit circaininn of any scienuec woris in the

 ufal phatet sa colorm apa phococriphe of bew



## WRITTEN BY EXPERTS



## Practical Hints on Advertising.

H: Cimabless dustin Matrs, New Vuth.
The sooner everybudy learns that ad vertising is purely and simply telling people the real facts about goods and business, the sooner all advertising will begin to pity. It is not necessary to be smart, or cute, or original. I doubt if anybody could be original if they tried. Abont the time that one evolves a verybrilliant idea. which he believes to be ennuely original, he bumps his head against the same thing written by somebody else a hunded gears age, more or less. In the name of good autertising, let us stop trying to be cute. l.ct us talk busincss from start to finish. Let us have an A B C of advertising which will say, $A$ is for advertising, 13 is for business, and C is for common sense, and then let's stop. That, enough of the alphabet.

You cannot make your advertisements too plain. It is a great deal better to have them too piain than not plam enuugh. If you make the ad. so plain that even a fool can understand it, jou 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 ones, but just think over the list of peo. ple you know and see how many of them possess ordinary intelligence. You 1 emember the old Quaker's remark to his wife -"All the world are fools but me and thee, and sometimes I think thou art a litle queer."

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

Advertising is, or ought to be, meies, and a news item that remains standing ior 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. resularly. 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 soods at certain given prices" than it is for him :o know that "Mike Cassid; killed an Italian named Macaroni in New York yesterday:"

It is useiess 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 pleasamt-familiarthat isn't good. It leads to a lack of respect. A merchant should kecp up his dignity.

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

People are like sheep. They go where they ate led or driven. They like to be told exactly what to do and when to do it. Positive, forseful adentisin: is the kind that pays. The ad. that makes a clear, straght, definite proposation or statement about somethng ${ }^{111}$ particular is the one that makes the bees and deep. est impression.

It is undoubtedly wise to send out a circular of some sort to those who hase previously heen customers. 1 do not think personal letters, or circulars in imitation of letters, are so gooci as the promed circular or a litile buoklet. These litas the as elaborate as you choose or 1! may be merely a simple postal card. I do not believe that corcular 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 ader tiser can do is to make his ads. sound, fan, and reasonable. It is well to admit that the other fellow's goods mas be prett! 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 unce get the public to believe that you are more careful in your statements, and more honvrable in your dealings than your competitors, a steat deal has been accomplished."

It has been said that an advertisement "works twenty-four hours a day." Do not, therefore, belitice its importance. Don't put of writing it till the last minute. There is nothing so susceptible to care, or the want of care, as yuur space m the newspapers. Without care in prepar. ing and changing the matter, half of the cost is wasted. There is nu single ea. penditure that a merchant makes which will net so big a profit, or so great a pro. portionate loss, as that for advertising. 1 believe that persistent and intelligent advertising always pays.

It is better not to attract attemion at all than to attract unfavorable attentom. An advertisememt should be clear cat and distinct, with a clean display-not crowded -and with a coneme, logical, reasonable talk in it-no slang and no levity. That doesnit exclude a litte humor, or a pleasantry occasionally. It only applics to the fippant and undugnified style which is frequently used.

The price of space is just the same whether the advertiscment that is put inio it is a good advertisenent or a bad one. An advertiseme:t that costs twenty dollars, and pajs, is a good deal better than
an advertisement that costs two dollars and does not pay. As a general thing 1 believe that the twenty dollar advertisement is more lihely to brong 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 advertsement will bring more than ten times as much.

## Business Notices.

An the despat of the Cassubas I)kubaint is to benefi matualls all interested in the business, we wonld reques all parties ondering goode of making: jurchaves of antide
 their letter that such advettiventent was moticed in the Casathan like (idelst.
The atrenthut of jraghints and others who may be in. serested in the atsiclevadiestived in this juurnal is called


## 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 teferncer, lumh a- 1.1 the adisability of taking instruction in Optics, and the practicability of this course in particular:

1. W. Welch (with W. J. 1)yas), Strathroy
I. A. Malee (of Ansus Mallee), Belleville.
i. : Donewell, Thorold.
2. IV. Armstrong, Lucknow.
W. .i. Kitkland, Galt.
3. A. Ansin, Toroms.
i. Thompion, Bracehrilge.
ii. A. Fenwick, (iactph.
II. Kineli, Werlin.
I. S. Sminh, St. Catharines.
4. C. Brittain. Serathros:
5. T. acales, Mi. Forest.

Miss 13. Thompsom, Bradford.
Miss l. Anseh, Tormito.
A. Iazarus, Toronto.
I. E. Iaghes, Toronto.
s. Wi. Hobart, ing ston.
E. D. Wilcon, Liburidge.
IV. Marr, llamilton.

FA. Eillis (of The I. E. F:llis Co., L.td.), Toronto.
N: G. Kinsman, Toronto.

1. E. Davis, Goderich.
(i. i. 1)cadmana, Brusicls.
A. L. Wheatles (with (i. 1). Pringlej, Gucirin.
iv W. Munn, Toronte.
S. Nosemhal (wah A. Rosenthal), Ottana.
S. C. iamb (with I. I'. Inmi), Athens.
E. C. Kinkead, Ansigun, Vest Indies.
II. (i. Maybec, St Catharines.
C. II. Ward, J.omion.
2. R. Knowlton, Athens.
W. A. I'urvis, kenfrew.
I. . Stewart (of McCirrrol $\Lambda$ Stewart), Meaford.
W. W. I'orte, Brightor.
I. Findlay, l'embroke.
3. Grusse, Dimitreat.
(1. Fallerhaum, Montreal.
T. Sterenson, Orangeville.
C. Vanzant, Markham.

I:. A. Dirown, Cornwall.
11. Nichacl, Toronto.
5. Michacl, Turonto.
I. I. lamb, dihens.
E. C. Mitcheil, Kinsatun.
C. .I. Olmstead (of Jiurdinan S Olmstead), OtLawa.

1. Migginluatom, Milton.
S. Scoth, Newmarkci.
I. W. 13rowett, Ingersoll.
2. Howell, laconte, N.W:T.
K. IT: Kile (with W. J. Dyas', Strathroy.
-1. 1. Mills, Toronto.
3. S. I.co, Msontreni.
K. IIemsley, Sr., Miontreai.
4. Ilamsley, Jr., Montreal.
5. 6. Gurd, Niontreal.
X. leauity, Montreal.
A. G: Gaucher, Monireal.
N. Sperber, Montreal.
W. J. Cuns Cof Cury Mros.) Toranto.
T. C. Binckley (with Davis \& Me( oullough) Hamilton.
I. Claringhowl, Ilamilun.
f. K. L.. Munshaw, Wimgham
W. A. Itcash, Detroin, Wich.
P. I.. sicent, Paris.
F. R. Steacy (with T. \& Steacy, Mrock ville.
F. Sylewier beeton.
1. lowell, Stonffille.

Miss G. Sehamer (with Michael liou.), Tormonto.
IV. II. Hopper, Cobourg.
I. C. Barnits, Columbur, Ohie.
iV. II. Seripture, Toronto.
W. R. 太ohle, Petrolea.
; I. (iiltillan, Oromo.
I. A. Borbridge for Ailen Aleree), belleville.
M. Kenfom, Jamaica, West Indie:

Mrs I. B. levelus, Toromo.

1. 11. Gumher, l.istowel.
i1. Cameron, Owen Souni.
1. B. Rogers, Schominerg.
F. J. Morphy (of 1:. . M. Morphy, son ACo.). Toronto.
R. I. Galbnaith (with Davis hos.), Toroms.
A. M. Aronsherg. Tormato.
I. E. Nettcton, Collingwomi.
(15. A. Atmstrong, Flesherion.
c. A. Commer, Whithy.
T. W. Hang (with N. F. Haus). Tomme.
O. W. Howell (wih W. W. Howell), Toms, Iunction.
1). J. Kilgour, f.ouden.

Miss $\$$. Harper (with Chatles Poter). Towen:o.
F. II. Newiman, (Nwea Sumed.
E. II. Williams (with E. W: Williams), baric
C. A. Welsman, Toronto.
E. Scatlett, Omemee.

1. Barker (of larker is Co.). Owen sumad.

$$
-\left(\ln : x_{1}\right.
$$

The following well-knowa druggists and other, have just completed an opnical comese at the $\mathrm{O}_{3}$. tical Institute of Canada-L ionel lawrence, litincipal : F. If. Newman, Owen Sound: W. A. Armstrong, Flesherton: C. A. Connar, Whithy; C. A. Wellsman. Toronto: E. H. Williani,
 Totomo: C. W. Howell. Toromo Junction: E. Scarleth, Onemee: John larker, Owen Sound: Mis S. Ilarper, Tormion.

## Professor Winchell's Paste.

Professor dex. Winchell bas a cement that will stick on anything. The receipt is as follows: Take two sunces of clear sum arabic, one omece and a haif of tine starch, and one half ounce of white sugar. Pulverize the gum arabic, and dissolve it in as much water as the iamudess would use for the quantity of starch indicated. Dissolve the starch and sugar in the gum solution. Then cook the mivture in a vessel suspended in booling water, unul the starch becomes clear. The cement should be as thick as an, and kept so. It can be kept from spoiling by drgpuing in a limp of atum-camphor, or a little oil of cloves or sassafras. This cement is very strong indeed, and will stick perfectly to clazed surfaces, and is sood to repan broken rocks, mincrals, or fossils.-Kis. change.

To preserve flour and starci pastes; add ahout four parts of beta maphthol and one part of thymol wsix thousand pars: of fresh, hot paste.

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

## Books and Magazines.

lerome $K$. lerome has wroten a series of short stories for The Ladies' Krom. dournut. They will be published durius the ensuing few months, under the cap. tion of "Sturies of the "own." ilt. Jerome portrays well-known types or characters in these stoties, the first of which he calls "Blase Billy:" The series is interesting fom the fact that it constitutes the first shore stories that Mr. Jerome has ever written directly for an American perrodical.
The publishers of The Bouth's Compan sunf are sending free to the subscribers of the paper a handsome four-page calendar, is 10 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 gear Sgod. The retail price of this calendar is soc. New subscribers to The Companion will receive this henutifulcalendar free,anci, hesides, The Campanion tree every week until Jamary ist, iSg6. Nso the Thanksgiving. Christmas, and New Fears double numbers frec, said the Companion fiftywo wecks, 9 fill year, to lamuary $1 \mathrm{st}, 1 \mathrm{~S}_{9} 7$. Address, The Fimth's Companion, 195 Columbias avenue, lioston.

The December namber of The Dalin outor is called the Christmas number, and is filled with holiday good things. The aporaion of winter styles is complete, and the seasons millinery is attractively presented. There is a special holidas article on dolls and their dressing, andanother on novel home-made Christmas gifts, a theme pleasambe supplemented by the conclusion of 'Tillic lioome Littell's accoumt of how to make crepe naper brownics. Suhscriphon price of: : ilelimeathe $\$ 1$ per year. or 15 cents per single copy. Address all commumications is The Delineator Publisiang Co. of Totomo. I.mited, is. Richmond street west, Tormio, Cm.
" How to Win at Fisotball" is one of the interesting features of the Christmas number of Lrank lestie's Heasant Homes fur Joys ama Giris. il is by Wili. P. Pond, and gives some good susedetions for ine formation of a football team that would be almost imvincible. Another vaimable artiche is "The Chidren of Corea," by A. 13. de(inerville. Then there is a Corristmas story by Judith Spencer : several other short stories : an illustrated Chrismas poem is (i. A. Davis: the continuation of "A Plucky Fight," by lidward S. Eillis, and "Three l.male Heloinc," by Jeannene l!. Walworth: the description of a novel game, and a story for little folks-all handsomeIf illusirated. The editor chats entertainingly and wiscly ahout the new books for hoys and girls, and there are a number of puzzies.

The Christmas number of firank Leslieis Popular Mfonthly is already out, and will hardly be surpassed in richmess and
beatly of pictorial illustracion, or in seasmable varicty 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 moden master-painters. A similar opportunity is found in the intensely poetic: story, by $A$. Cressy Morrison, of "The Man who Re sembled Christ," which in addition is illustrated with some original drawings of rare delicacy. The great herary feature of the number is Tolstoi's latest story;

## WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

ddecreisemonta muler the hend of Jhaimess IH'unted, Sifuatwns "'anted. Sitnations lucmut. lhasiness jor Sale, ete., weill lie insertesl oncat free of cliarge. Ath.
sucers ment not be sput in cire of this onice untes: povtano ntamps are formectrifil so remail ipplies.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

 Sover tho jeass evperience. Well poyed in deut, poth German and baghin, wher ship. Addrese, A. (i Killtheich, Verlin, Ont.

## DIRTTGRGIETMET

will tind that the ueat appearatme of the

## "Surf" Sea Salt

packace is a great belp in welling it. It can be ondered from any wholesale house.
idoz. 5 ib. pachages pert cave, Si.ms: well at $: 5$ cents each, is cancs, \$uman


A $_{\text {why }} \mathrm{Rea}_{\mathrm{SO}_{\text {m }_{S}}}$

DRUGGISTS SHOULD HANDLE
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Cirst,--Nenck suy the formuia cannd be in. proved.
See:onal, -10 cents is the propular jrice.
Phird, -Out of dS dailic:, Ontario, we have a six.inch display and readers in thirty : will have ail in oo days.
Eusatille...lle proted the druggise in that we never sell of allow our ;oods sold to Department. Drjegomeds, or Cirocery stores.
Pitili, -The immense profit.

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## Corrected to December 10th, 1895.

| The quotations given represent at quantities usually purchased by Larger parcels may be obsaned hut quantities smaller than tho cammand an advance. | -2ge pr Ketail lower se man | ices for ealers. figures, d will |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al.collol., Sisi. | \$4 37 | \$4 65 |
| Methyl. | 190 | $\geq 00$ |
| Altsistce, | 13 | 15 |
| Powilered, li | 15 | 17 |
| Alois, 02... | 40 | 45 |
| axonswe, Influan's lot., llu. | 50 | 55 |
| Arkowkoor, Bermula, ll. . . | 50 | 55 |
| St. Vincent, lb. | 15 | is |
| 13A: AM, liir, il. | 40 | 45 |
| Copmibr, ll. | 65 | 75 |
| l'ert:, lh. | 375 | 4 + |
| Tolu, can or less, | 65 | 75 |
| Makk, Marberry, lh. | 22 | 25 |
| liayberry, th. | 15 | 15 |
| Buckithorn, 11 | 15 | 17 |
| Canclla, ll | 15 | 17 |
| Cascera, Sidgrada | 25 | 30 |
| Cascarilla, select, | 13 | 20 |
| Cassia, in mats, lh. | 15 | 20 |
| Cinchona, red, lt | 60 | 65 |
| l'oudered, 16 | 65 | $: 0$ |
| dellow, lis. | 35 | 40 |
| l'ale, H. | 40 | 45 |
| Filin, selected, | 1 S | 20 |
| (:round, Ith. | 17 | 20 |
| lowdered, 13 | 20 | 2S |
| liemiock, crushed, l | 18 | 20 |
| Oak, white, crushed 11 | 15 | 17 |
| Orange prel, bitter, 16. | 15 | 16 |
| l'rickly ash, It. | 35 | 40 |
| Sassafras, Ib. | 15 | 16 |
| Soap (guillaya), | 13 | 15 |
| Wild chersy, 11 | 13 | 15 |
| Branss, Calatiar, | 45 | 50 |
| Tonka, 1b. | 130 | 275 |
| Vanilla, 16. | 60 | 550 |
| 13rekiks, Cubelb, sifted, ll....... | 30 | 35 |
| powdered, H... | 35 | 40 |
| Juniper, ll.................... | 7 | 10 |
| Giround, $11, \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. | 12 | 1.4 |
| Jrickly ash, lh................ | 40 | 45 |
| Buns, IBalm of Gilead, Ib........ | 55 | 60 |
| Cassia, lb.................... . | 25 | So |
| buitter, Cacas, ll... . . . . . . . | 75 | So |
| Cinimor, lb. | So | 85 |
| Cantilakimes, $\mathrm{Hussian}, \mathrm{lb.....}$. | 140 | 150 |
| Powdered. ${ }^{\text {l }}$, | 150 |  |
| Cabsicum, ll. | 25 | 30 |


| Prowdered, 1 , | 30 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cinhon, Bisulphide, lb. | 17 |
| Casalint, No. $40,02$. | 10 |
| Castor, libre, $\mathrm{H}^{\text {c }}$ | 20 00 |
| Cina.к, Fiench, powedered, | 10 |
| l'recip., sec Calciun, Ib. | 10 |
| Prequared, H1........ | 5 |
| Charcoal, Animal, pow | $\pm$ |
| Willow, powdered, 1l. | 20 |
| Cl.over, 16. | 16 |
| ?'owdered, I! | 17 |
| Cocmatial, s.li., $\mathrm{ll}^{\text {, }}$ | 40 |
| Cons.onson, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 75 |
| Canthatidal, 16 | 250 |
| Conrzcrion, Senna, | 40 |
| Creosote, Wood. lb. | 200 |
| Cutcterfisn Ibows, II | 25 |
| D)s.inktit, It. | 10 |
| Dowiek ${ }^{\text {chewder }}$ | 150 |
| Ekcot, Spanish, lis. | 75 |
| lowalered, 11. | 90 |
| lergotin, Keith's, oz | $\geq \infty$ |
| Exakact, L.ogwood, bulk | 13 |
| Pounds, lb. | 3.4 |
| Fiowreks, Arnica, 11 , | 15 |
| Calendula, lb... | 55 |
| Chamomile, Roman, II | 25 |
| German, lb. | 40 |
| Elder, ith. | 20 |
| Invender, ib. | 12 |
| Kose, red, French, ill | 160 |
| liosemary, ll. | 25 |
| Saffron, American, lb | 65 |
| Spanish, Val'n, 07. | 100 |
| Cisiatins, Coopers, Il | 75 |
| lirench, white, it. | 35 |
| (;нcerise, H. | 20 |
| Guakasa.. | 200 |
| Powdered, lf . | $2=5$ |
| Gum Atoes, Cape, li, | 15 |
| Barbadoes, 1 b . | 30 |
| Socotrine, 11 . | 65 |
| Asafotida, ib | 40 |
| Arabic, ist, lib. | 65 |
| Powilered, 16 | 75 |
| Sifted sorts, 17 | 40 |
| Sorts, 1b.. | 25 |
| lenzoin, lb. | 50 |
| Catechu, 3lack, ib. | 9 |
| (inminge, powdered, lb |  |
| Guaiac, lb. | 50 |
| Powdered, lb | 90 |
| Kino, true, li. | $2 \infty$ |


| Scmia, Alexamini.t, 11 . Tinnevelly, 1 lf . | $\therefore 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & j u \\ & i j \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stramonium, ll, | 20 | 25 |
| L'aa Lise, ll | 15 | 1. |
| l.ationta, Swedon, dus. | 1 uc | 1 ll |
| l.cotice. bolat | 4. | 5 |
| l'ignatelli. | ii | . 10 |
| Crasso. | ;0 | is |
| L'S-Sticks, 0 to ill., per II. | 27 | 30 |
| * Purity, 100 stuhathluy | 75 | is |
| " latit, 200 stah, atan | 1 5 | 1 ju |
| " Acme l'ellets, 5 li. tia | 2 w | 20 |
| " L.ozeuges, $; 14$. tins.. | $2 \infty$ | 20 |
| " Tar, licontco, a:al lohn. 5 II. t! |  |  |
| luruls, 0\%. | ju | . 3 |
| licoroblin, 15 | - | So |
| Mact, lls. | 20 | 125 |
| 11assa, 16 | 00 | 175 |
| Moss, Iceland, 16. | ! | 10 |
|  | * | 10 |
| Mest, Tonquin. on | 4180 | \%o |
| Nertid.ts, lh. | 21 | 25 |
| l'owdered, II | 25 | 30 |
| Nulmecs, 11 | 1 N | 110 |
| Sus Comme, | is | 1 |
| t'uwdered, | 25 | 2 |
| Oakum, lb.. | 12 | 1 |
| Os, | 7o | 75 |
| Citrine, lt | 45 | 50 |
|  | $\pm$ | - |
| Perrusk, black. lt. | 12 | 1 |
| l'owdered, li.. | 15 | 11 |
| lrucu, black, lh. | ; |  |
|  | Iv | 12 |
| 1'b, asilit, Calcined, hli. cash | $\pm 25$ | 25 |
| dithesive, yd.... | $1:$ | 1 |
| Belladoma, ll | 05 |  |
| (;allanum Comp., 11 , | So | S |
| 1, emd, ll. | 25 | 30 |
| lourv llawon, per 100 | 100 | 110 |
| Rosis, Common, 1 h . | $\because$ |  |
| White, Ib. | 3 ! |  |
| Ersorcti, white, 17. | 25 | 30 |
|  | -3 | jo |
| Foor, sconite, $\mathrm{ll}^{\text {b }}$. | 22 |  |
| Alitue, cill, ll . | .0 | 3. |
| Belindoma, 16. | $\because 5$ | is |
| Blood, 1 l .. | 15 |  |
| litter, lh.. | 27 |  |
| 13ackhers, It | 15 | 1. |
| Burdock, crashed, it | is |  |
| Calamus, sliced, white, It. | $\therefore 0$ |  |
| Camada Snake, ils | So | 3 |
| Cohosh, hlack, th. | 15 |  |
| Colchicum, 16. | 10 | 45 |
| Columbo, 16. | $\pm 0$ |  |
| I'owdereci, lh ... | $=5$ |  |
| Colisfoot, $11, \ldots . .$. | 35 |  |
| Cumfrey, crushed, ib | 20 |  |
| Curcuma, powdered. 11 , | 13 |  |
| Handelion, ib.. | 15 |  |
| 1:lecampane, $\mathrm{ln}^{\text {, }}$ | 15 |  |
| Gadangai, li).. | 15 |  |
| (ielsemium, lb . | 2 |  |
| (ientian or Cienitan, lls, | 9 |  |
| (ircmat, li,. | 10 |  |
| lowdered, lis. | 13 |  |
| Ginger African, | IS |  |
| lo., H | 20 |  |
| Jamaic, Whhd., ll... ..... | $\because 7$ |  |
| Pro., 13. . . . . . . . . . . | jo |  |
| (iinsens, $11 .$. |  |  |
| Ciohden Seal, 11. | 75 |  |
| Gold Thread, lls. | \% |  |
| Hellelrore, white, jmwa., It | 12 | 15 |
| Indian llemp.... | 15 | 20 |
| 1pecac. lls. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 17 |  |
| lowdered, 16 | $2 \infty$ |  |
| Jalap, It..... | 55 |  |
| Powdered, If, | 60 |  |
| Kava Kava, ll. | 40 |  |
| l.icorice, 1b. | 12 |  |
| Powdered, it, | 13 |  |
| Mandrake, lb.. | 13 |  |
| Masterwort, lis | 16 |  |
| Orric, Morentine, lb. ....... | 30 | 35 |
| Prowdered, li, . ....... | 40 |  |
| Parcira Mrava, tuc. lt.... .. | . 0 |  |
| l'ink, ll . .... | 40 |  |
| Parsley, lts. | 30 |  |
| Iteurisy, 16 | $\therefore 0$ |  |
|  | 15 |  |



| \$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allil., Nitrite, or. | 16 | S |
| A:引NRKMN, ot | \$5 | 00 |
|  | $1-5$ | 30 |
| ANHVkN, 0 | 110 | 20 |
|  | 185 | 200 |
|  | 25 | 30 |
| Fiowler's sol., 13. | 10 | 1.3 |
| lodide. | 50 | 55 |
| White, It, | 6 | 7 |
| \anorive, Yulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ors. 8oc., 02. | 600 | 625 |
| I3tsultin, immonitecitrate, on. | 35 | 40 |
| ludude, \%e.. | 50 | 55 |
| Salicylate, | 20 | 25 |
| Gubcabonate, | 175 | 200 |
| Submitrate, Il | 1.10 | 160 |
| liokaic. lb.e | 7 | S |
| lowdered, | S | 9 |
| Bromink, oz | S | . |
| Cammin, lzromide, | 20 | 5 |
| Imidic, 02. | 45 | 50 |
| Carrisist, of | 60 | 65 |
| Citrate, oz. | 60 | 65 |
| Catitun, Itypophosphite, II... | 150 | 160 |
| lodicle, or.. | 95 | 100 |
| thosphate, precip., | 35 | 3 S |
| Sulphite, oz.. | 5 | 6 |
| (Rrubat, Oxalate, | 10 | 12 |
| Cmsonmses, oz. | 15 | S |
| ('il!osal., Hydrate, li) | 125 | 130 |
| Croton, oz. | 75 | So |
| Chiosororm, lh. | 60 | 190 |
| Cisionosisis, sulphate, | 25 | 30 |
| Cischonibisr, Sulph., | 15 | 20 |
| Cocasine, Mur | 60 | 700 |
| Comman $\frac{1}{2}$ O | 70 | 75 |
| conmmon, lb. | 65 | 70 |
| Coliter, Sulph., ( Blue Vitriol) In. | 6 | 7 |
| Iocicic, we. | 65 | 70 |
| Complens, | 1 | , |
| गukघ:! | 160 | 6 |
| Limate, Acetic, | 75 | So |
| Sulphuric, It, | 40 | 50 |
| Exil.tas:, 02. | 100 | 10 |
| I/rosctavisis, Sulp., cijstals, gr. | 25 | 30 |
| Iumsis, Ib........ ........... | 475 | 550 |
| Iolor-thy, | $6 \infty$ | 700 |
| Iolnot, of. | 140 |  |
| frox, by lydrogen. | 80 | 8 |
|  | 15 | 16 |
| Sacch., ib. | 30 | 35 |
| Chboride, It | 45 | 55 |
| Sol., 11. | 13 | 16 |
| Citrate, U.S.I', Ib. | 90 | 100 |
| And Ammon., ll | 70 | 75 |
| Ind ( ${ }^{\text {ainine, }}$ Il | 150 | 300 |
| Tuin. and Siry., | 18 | 30 |
| And Staphnille, 01. | 13 | 15 |
| Dialyzed, Solution, llw. | 50 | 55 |
| Ferrocyanide, Ib. | 55 | 10 |
| Hypophosphites, oz. | 25 | 30 |
| Iodicle, oz.. | 40 | 45 |
| Syrup, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| lactate, oz.. | 5 |  |
| Wernitrate, solution | 15 | 16 |
| Phosphate scales, |  | 130 |
| Sulphate, pure, lib. |  | 9 |
| 1:xsiccated, 11. | 8 | 10 |
| And l'otass. Tartrate, ll, | 80 | S5 |
| And Ammon Tartrate, Ib. .. | So | 85 |
| J.faly, icetate, white, li........ | 13 | 15 |
| Carlomate, lli. | 7 | S |
| lodide, oz. | 35 | 40 |
| iied, lli. | 7 | 9 |
| L.s unt, Chlorimated, bulk, 11 | 4 | 5 |
| In pakages, ll...... | 6 | 7 |
| 1.ITIIUM, Bromide, oz.. | 30 | 35 |
| Carbomate, | 30 | 35 |
| Citrate, or | 25 | .jo |
| lodide, oz | 50 | 55 |
| Salic ate, oz | 35 | 40 |
| Magnbsium, Calc | 55 | 60 |
| Carronate, lib. | is | 20 |
| Cilrate, gran., lb. | 35 | 40 |
| Sutph. (Ejpsom salt), ll. . . . . . | 13 | 3 |
| Maxgantit:, Black Oaide, llu... | 5 | 7 |
| Menthol, oz. | 55 | 66 |
| Мпксику, 11 . | 75 | So |
| Ammon (White l'recip.).... |  |  |
| Chloride, Corrosive, 16 |  |  |
| Calomel, it |  |  |
|  | 60 | 65 |

"Master and Man," specially translated from the Russian for liratik Lestie's l'opuhar Mlonthly; and illustrated by fogarty: A charming novelty is " A Datugher of the Samurai," by 'Peinchi Somagata, being an upeodate lapanese love story written in English by a japanese anthor.

Beopic everywhere are standing aghast at the wondrons strides of the fomily. Herald and IHeckly Star, Montreal. Certamly few Canadians were prepared to see a Canadian paper take the head of the procession and to become such a conspucuous all-round favorte so soon. The firmily /lerald and Weckly Shar, 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 yeople to see what can be produced in the newspaper line for a dollar a year. lew people will credt their own senses whe: they see it. Arists who have seen the premum pacture to be given with the Fomily /lirald ths year (" Little Quecnic," we think, is the name of it) say that the premium is guite as wonderful as the paper itself. Every one must admit that the fomily Freruld has carved out a great place for itself, not only on this continent but throughout the world.
'The Christmas Ladies' Ihome fournal by far surpasses, both in literary and artistic excellence, any previous issue of that popular magazine. Consuicuous among the contributors are ex-P'resident 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" "ypes" papers. Kudyard Kipling's latest and best romance, "William the Conqueror" (richly illustrated by W. I. Taylor), is begun in the Christmas fournal, as is Julia Magruder's new novelette, " The Viole!," wheh Charles Dana Gibson has illustrated, while Mrs. Burton Harrison's fascinating story, "The Hohday Da:se at Worrosquoyacke" (pictures by W. T. Smedley), is delightrully concluded. The artists sepresented in the Christmas Journal are among the most notable illustrators, and include A. 13. Frost, Kite Grecisawas, IV. L. Taylor, C. D. Gibson, Nise Barber Siephens, W. T. Smedley, E. Grivaz, E. M. Hallowell, Ably E. Underwood, Miss E. S. Green, W. S. Rice. By the Curtis P'ublishing 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 obscrvation. In the far east, in Firope, 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 Curent History, the 3rd curarterly nun. ber of which is now published (253 pages, abundamly illustrated). 'The missionary outrages in China and the whole question of mission work are reviewed; and the feneral situation in the Orient as regards the present and fiture relations of the European powers is depicted with scholarly insigh. The Amenian problem and the Cuban revolt are comprehensively diseussed : and the silver question is full; presented, with accounts of the various freesilver and sound-money conventions. A biugraphical sketch of Pasteur, whose portiait forms the fromispices, 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 io mention. A few noteworthy ones are: The political campaign;
the Atlanta exposition; Sunday excise law enforcement in New York cit!; South Carolina Constitutional Convention; Manitoba school question and coprright ques. tion in Canada ; Results of the British general election ; the new Salisbury cabinet; labor developments here andabroad; latest discoveries regarding Argon and Helium ; the Antarctic continent; results of last leay eapedition; Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education; National Educational Association; review of sociological and religious topics; a chassified 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 Mistory has maintained an unbroken reputation for breadeh of view, accuracy, and fairness of treatment It is an admirable handbook to ke.p near by at all times; and is so arranged that the reader, once acquainted with it, knows just where to curn for ally desired information.
(Buffalo, N. l'. : Garretson, Cox \& Co. $\$ 1.50$ a jear; single number, to cents; sample cons; to cents; stecimen pages and circt:lars free.)


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## truREVIEWorREVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.
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annual
suascription
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Tlic Litirary, Worid says: "We are deeply improssed from month to monih with the value of the 'Revew of Reviews;' which is a sort of Eiffel Tower for the survey of the whole

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## ma REVIEW $\circ$ REVIEWS

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New York. finequryan Agents find it the Most Profitable Magazine.

| lodide，lirotn，nz．．．．．．．．．． Bin．，oz． | \＄ 35 | $\$ \begin{gathered} 10 \\ j 0 \end{gathered}$ | lomide．as <br> malicslate， 11. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ .10 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 4 . \\ 1 \\ \text { sio } \end{gathered}$ |  | \$1 So |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ovide，lied．Il．．．．．．．．．．． | 115 | 120 | Sulphiate，Il． | 2 | 5 | juniper liemes（limglish），lt．．it 50 | 50 |
| lill（Blue Mars），H．．．．．．．．． | iv | 75 | Sulphite，ils． | S | 10 | lvoul，lin．．．．．．．．．．．．． 70 | 75 |
|  | ， $0^{0}$ | i5 | Sinsxint，${ }^{1 /}$ | $S_{5}$ | $\infty$ | L．avemler，Chiris．Fleur，lli．．．． $3 \infty$ | 350 |
| Morimimis，icetate，wr | 55 | 16 | Sulku Nums： | 35 | 65 | （iarken，ll，．．．．．．．．．．i 50 | 175 |
| Muriale． | 15 | 180 | Suhandr it，Nitate，lt， | is | 20 | l．carun，lı．．．．．．．．． 175 | 1 So |
| Suphne：${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 135 | 160 |  | So | 35 | l．entungtas．lh．．．．．．．．．．． 1 ， 50 | 160 |
| frimis．Sacchatated，os | 85 | 40 | ごいいざ， | 10 | s： | Mushral，E－ventu，or－do | 65 |
|  | 35 | 35 | SrIMtik，Flawers of， | 21 | 4 | Neruh，${ }^{\text {at }}$ ．．．．．．．．．．．． 425 | 450 |
|  | 35 | is | Pure preciputaed．If． | 13 | 20 | Orance， $\mathrm{l}^{\prime}$ ．．．．．．．．$=75$ | ；00 |
| lirisin，ol．． | $1 \times$ | 110 |  | 50 | 55 | Silcer．lb ．．．．．．．．．．．．$=75$ | ； 00 |
|  | 10 | 110 |  | 55 | 60 | Oiganum，It，．．．．．． 65 | \％ 0 |
| Pordma．Cim－tic，whter，Its | 10 | 05 | VE\＆\ル！ | $\geq 0$ | 210 | liachouh，of ．．．．．．．．So | ${ }_{5}$ |
| Posinith，Acetate，Hı． | 35 | ！ 0 | ／iv．．dcetate． 11 | 70 | 75 | ｜cmaroyal，It，．．．．．． 250 | $=75$ |
| Bicatronate． 11. | 15 | 17 | Carbonate $\mathrm{l}^{\text {a }}$ ． | 25 | 30 |  | 375 |
| Bichomate，$H_{1}$ | 1.1 | 15 | Chlumic，gt．mular，＇，．．．． | 13 | 15 | limento，H．．．．．．．．．$\quad 00$ | $\pm 75$ |
| Bitrat（Cream Tant．），It | 20 | jo | latide，＂\％．．．．．． | 10 | 65 | Khodimm，on．．．．．．．．．．．So | $\mathrm{S}_{5}$ |
| Bummile， 11. | 05 | 70 | （Nide，Its | 13 | 60 | linse，or ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 7 50 | 1100 |
| Carbmate，ll． | 12 | 13 | Sulptiale，lls．．．． | 9 | 11 | liocmaty，اh．．．．．．．．．．． 70 | 75 |
| Chlorate，Eng．，Ih． | 18 | 20 | Vilcrmate，os． | －5 | 30 |  | 30 |
| l＇owdered，Ih．． | $\pm 0$ | $\geq 2$ |  |  |  | Sandalworm，Ih．．．．．．．． 550 | 750 |
| Citrate，lli．．．． | 70 | 75 |  |  |  | ＊as afras，lb．．．．．．．．．．．． $75$ | So |
| Cyanile ${ }^{\text {li }}$ ．．．．． | 10 | 50 | OH，．Mlamond，bitter，＂2． | 75 | So | Savin，lls．．．．．．．．．．．．． 160 | 175 |
| Irpuphowhtors， | 10 | 12 | Sweet， $16, \ldots$ | 50 | 60 | Sperruint，lb．．．．．．－ 75 | $+00$ |
| Iodide，lh．．．．．．．． | 100 | $+10$ | Amber，ciute，ils | ． 10 | 45 | ：pruce，lb，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 65 | 70 |
| Xitrate，gran．16．． | S | 10 | liect，Il，．．． | 60 | 65 | Tansy，ll．．．．．．．．．．．．． 125 | 450 |
| Pormanganate，lli． | ． 20 | 45 | Amsec，lis． | ；$\infty$ | 325 | Thyme，white，dt，．．．．．．．． $\mathrm{S}^{\text {So }}$ | 190 |
| I＇russiate，lied，It． | 50 | 55 | Ihay，ue | 50 | （10 | Wintergrcen，ll．．．．．．．．．． 275 | 300 |
| Cicllaw，ll | 32 | 35 | lsergamot，it | 375 | $4 \infty$ |  | 375 |
| Andsud．Tartate， 16 | 25 | 30 | （ nilc，ib）． | 90 | 100 | Wormwool，Il，．．．．．．．．．．．．． 425 | $+50$ |
| Suphuret，16．．．． | 25 | 30 | Cajuput，Ih，． | 110 | 170 | 1バ：いのIl |  |
| PkolivinMint，＂\％ | 35 | ． 46 | Capnicum，＂8 | 60 | 65 |  |  |
| （n－misi，Suph，hult ．．．．．． | 32 | 35 | （nraway，H）． | $=75$ | 300 |  | 10 |
| O2s．，n7．．．．．．．．．． | $3{ }^{6}$ | 40 | Cawia，il，．． | 175 | i So | Coblaver，N．F．gal ．．．． 175 | $=00$ |
| OtinhniNe，Suphate，osa，of | 86 | 20 | Cedar．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 55 | S5 |  | 300 |
| Saticis，th． | 75 | 400 | Cimamon，Ėjlun，（1） | 275 | 300 | Cothonitim，zal ．．．．． 10 | 120 |
|  | 20 | 22 | Ciironelle， | So | 85 | L．AB！，gal．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 90 | 100 |
| Surber，Xitmate crya，oe | $\infty$ | $1 \infty$ | Clove． 16 | 110 | 120 | l．asstive，biniled，gal ．．．．．．．．． 62 | 65 |
| Fued，or．．．．．． | 100 | 110 | Copaiba，lis． | 175 | 200 | kaw．gal．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 60 | 62 |
| Sonnch，Acetate，lh．． | 30 | 35 | Cruson， 1 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 150 | 175 |  | 130 |
| dicarlmate，kg．，Il．．．．．．．． | 275 | 300 | Cuheh，If． | $\geq 50$ | 300 | Ot me，gal．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 120 | 125 |
| Ismmitle， 11 | 65 | 70 | Cumin．Ih．． | 530 | 600 | Salad，sal．．．．．．．．． | 260 |
| Carhonate． 11 ， | 3 | 6 | Friycron，wh．． | $\geq 0$ | E | 1ヵMM，lh．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 12 | 13 |
| lypuphophite ${ }^{\text {az．}}$ | 10 | 12 | Eucalypu， | 150 | 175 | Sl\＆⿺M，\＆21．．．．．．．．．．． 35 | 140 |
| lypmaliphite，li， | 3 | 6 | Fenia ，H1．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 160 | 175 | Tunirinime，gal．．．．．．．．．．．． 60 | 65 |


＂DERBY PLUG，＂ 5 and 10 cts. ＂THE SMOKERS＇IDEAL，＂＂DERBY，＂＂ATHLETE＂CIGARETTES，
ARE THE BEST． D．RITCHIE \＆CO．，－－Montreal．

# Drug Reports． 

England．<br>L．ondon，Nov．2－ith， 895.

Business has been fairly brok darng the month，and proces are well man－ tained．Acid chrysophanic：has further adwanced，and carbolic is fractomally dearer．Glycetin is a serong market， but cream of tartar is＂auner Vemthot still on the up grade，whilst camphor is weak．Advances have also orcurred m safircn，cod iner onl，and copmena．Tula is gening very dear，and halsamon of Pern is fimbly held．Opum is quiet，and will probably tend downwards．

## Lead Ointment Without Fat．

Gawalowshs states that when sugar of lead is dissolved $m$ glyeern．and the solution gradually cooled until crystalliz． ation takes place，the lead salt，separating
on stirring closely resembics tallow in ap． pearance；$t t$ is soluble in water．melis at the temperature of the body，and is readiiy： absorixed by the slim．After some tme the preparation becomes crestalline，and consequent！it must alwass be prepared at the tume it is required．－lhurm．／ost， $150.5,566$.

To preserve mucilage，use water that bas lieen boikd some minutes in con－ act when tolu balsam．

Tinclean a dinculured how shole，rime with strong hydrochonic or Bitme acid， ant，if this fals．throw into the acida small pertion of sand．

To remove ringworm，rub briskle with oil turpentinc，wash with ten per cent． carboinc acid soap，and，after drying． make two or three applications of tuncture jodme．

To make a pure lard carbonate，dis－ solve litharge in a but solution of Rochelle salts；passing through a solution of car－ bonc acid gas will precipitate the car－ bonate of lead．

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

To make a permanent creosote pill the following formula his been recommended， （Apoth．\％eit．）：（＇reosote， 6 grams，dry ceg albumm，is graus，water，ic drops． After shaking together add liquorice rowt，lipurice cerract，of eacin a sufficient quantity．Make six pills．

To Prepare Sybu or Smeg．－It is suggested that five grammes of alcoholic extract of senceg be dissolved in fifty grammes of dilute alcohol，mixed with mue－hundred and ninety－five grammes of syruperaporated to one thousandgrammes．

Tons of Fi．cwers and Plerfemes．－ Each year it is estimated that $1, \$ 60$ tons of orange flowers are used，besides 930 tons of roses， 150 tons each of violets and jasmmes， 75 tons of tube roses， 30 tons of cessia，and ： 5 tons of jonquils．

## The McCORMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited)

## Druggists' Specialties



## LONDON



## "ROUGH ON RATS"

## THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH

SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.


Is used by all civilized nations, and is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

CLEARS OUT
Rats, Mice, Ants,
Hen Lice, Sparrows, Skunks, Squirrels,

Weasels, Jack Rabbits,
Moles, Gophers, etc.


Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.
cleans out
Flies, Water Bugs,
Roaches, Beetles, Insects, Chipmunks, Moths, Potato Bugs, Gophers, etc.
" Rough on Rats" pays the retailer 100 per cent., and is the most extensively advertised article in the world. It is now "the " staple with the trade and public in United Staies, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Africa, Australia, India, East and West Indies, etc., etc. Sells the world around.

No loss by breakage or evaporation. Will keep a thousand years in any climate. Always does the work. Lowest prices of its kind. Pays better than any other.

dithough l'epsin in its vaious forms will, bryomi all question, digest poteids, and is therefore to be relied umon in its paticular spicre,

## Pepsin is of no Value

## In the Digestion of Starchy Foods.

## taka-diastase

The Diastatic Ferment Par-Excellence
. for the Relief of

## Amylaceous Dyspepsia

(Amylolytic Power, 1 to 1500
Is capable, under conditions specified by Junck's malt test, of converting fully 1,500 times its weight of dry starch into sugar, in three hours. Or, under the same conditions, TakaDiastase will in ten minutes (and this rapid test should invariably be employed) convert roo times its weight of dry starch into sugar.

## SUPERIOR TO MALT EXTRACT.

1. TAKA-DIAS 1 ASE will comstrt 100 times its weight of dry starch. The best malt extract will not convert more than five times its weight under same conditoms.
2. TAKA-DIASTASE is absomucly permanemt. All mait extracts deteriorate with age.
3. TAKA-DIASTASE is i: 1 powdered form. dose from 1 to 5 grams. Malt extracts contain a preponderance of foregn inert matters, necessiating large doses.
4. TAKA DIASTASE is free from sugar. Matt entracts ate hearily loaded with sugar and apt to exagserate already present pathological conditions.
5. TAKA-DIASTASE is perfectly su'uble, and is compatble with uther wedicaments in neutral or slighty alkutine media. Mate extact, uwin's to there vistonty, we dufticult to hande and to incorporate with other ingredients in prescripuons.
6. TAKA-DIASTASE is ecunomical, uwing to its small dusuge. Necensarily large dosage renders malt extracts expensive in comparison.

Correspondence upon this subject respectfully solicited.



[^0]:    They aluays gite entife satisfaction, and there are medicines in the masket that call compare with them.
    Thrify farmers, stockowners and carters all over the country are, by actual revals, rendixing that they cannot afford to be without a supply of
    Dick ${ }^{\circ} \boldsymbol{n}$ Hisod Purilier frice joc
     stc. Jrice 50 c .
    Dlek'n Lhillitht for Cutn, sjpralns, Bruisen, etc. pricesisc.
    
    Circularsind advertising cards furnished.

[^1]:    - Proma paper eead by De. F. Haries at meetins of Washington Pharmaceutical Arsxciation.-( ${ }^{\text {Phar. }}$ Dicesi).

[^2]:    Deafness Alatereds Head Noises Deafness ${ }^{\text {in }}{ }^{2}$ wh hinurs Head Noises Deafness $\begin{gathered}\text { "Aurinine } \\ \text { Elitence, }\end{gathered}$ Head Noises
    
     Deafness arteratid dice Head Noises Deafness remin dear Head Noises
     Deafness Avoid he Head Noises Deafness $\substack{\text { instrumentse } \\ \text { injuitious }}$ Head Noises Deafness $\substack{\text { appiances. } \\ \text { Stod } \\ \text { tothe }} \substack{\text { Dead Noises } \\ \hline}$
    
    

