

Vol. VII.

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1895.

No. 10.

### Special Lines in

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

Our Styles are **DISTINCTIVE**, and can only be obtained from us.

Our Travellers will be on the road early.

Don't order before seeing our good values.

### H.A. Nelson & Sons

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MONTREAL.

## BUNTING, GILLIES & CO. . .

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Hamilton  
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Headquarters for

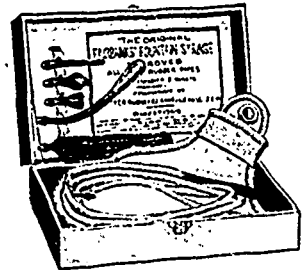
SCHOOL SUPPLIES. SLATES.  
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EXERCISE BOOKS.  
DRAWING BOOKS. PENCILS.  
COPY BOOKS. CRAYONS.

Can supply direct, or through wholesale druggists  
in Hamilton.

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

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### Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SIX HARD RUBBER TUBES

Under our trade mark "TYRIAN" we manufacture a full line of Druggist, rubber goods. Write for catalogue.

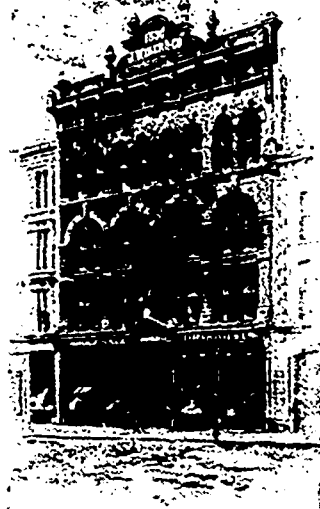
TYER RUBBER CO., Andover, Mass., U.S.A.

# J. WINER & CO'Y,

(ESTABLISHED 1830.)

## Wholesale

## Druggists



Wholesale School Supplies and Stationery  
next door.

Special attention given to all goods sent us  
for enclosure.

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

**A Few Reasons  
WHY**

DRUGGISTS SHOULD HANDLE

**Dr. Story's 5-Minute  
Headache Cure:**

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

KINDLY SEND AN ORDER TO

**J. A. Kennedy & Co., London,**

for 1 Gross of Dr. Story's 5-minute headache cure, at \$5.70 a gross, or 50c a dozen.

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

**STORY MEDICINE CO.**  
Cleveland, Ohio.

**EVANS & SONS**

(LIMITED)

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

23 Front Street West,  
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BRANCHES IN . . .

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**Wholesale Druggists**

. . . AND . . .

MANUFACTURING

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS**

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

The Largest Importers and Ex-  
porters of Drugs in the Dominion.

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

**CROWN  
PERFUMERY**

NEW STYLES

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

FINEST GOODS IN THE MARKET  
TRY A SMALL LINE

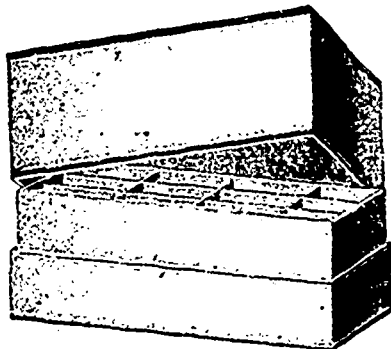
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STOCK NOW COMPLETE

**LYMAN, KNOX & CO.**

MONTREAL - - TORONTO

Where do you buy your  
**Drug Boxes?**



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

WRITE TO

**The Hemming Bros. Co.**

(Limited)

76 YORK STREET, - TORONTO.

Highest Award at Chicago Exhibition.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

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

(Answering all recognized purity tests.)

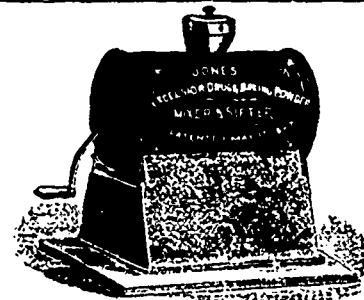
**MORPHINE and SALTS**

And Other Fine Chemicals.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

**T. & H. SMITH & CO.**

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



IN THREE SIZES

5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs., at  
\$6, \$12, and \$18 each.

# Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. VII.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1895.

No. 10

## Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription, \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.  
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

20 Bay St. TORONTO, ONT.

### EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

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

FRANCE: 5 Rue de la Bourse, Paris.

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### A Time for Action.

The general outbreak of a crusade of "cut prices" has awakened the drug trade throughout this province to a sense of the danger which threatens them, and the consequent demoralization of business. Not only in the large centres, but in a number of smaller towns, the selling of proprietary remedies at reduced rates has begun, and is being extensively advertised, not only through the press, but also by circulars and dodgers, giving as much publicity as possible to the fact, and rendering it almost impossible to get regular prices, not only in these lines, but also in others which are handled by druggists. Many reasons are assigned for this evil, the "department" store is charged with its inception, the increasing number of patent medicines, and the overcrowding of the drug business, are all assumed factors in this movement; but no matter what the cause may be, the evil is with us, and it remains to be seen what course should be adopted for its suppression. There are the few, we doubt not, who, for their own interests alone, are willing that this state of affairs should exist; but the drug trade as a whole, outside of these few, are opposed to any such business methods, and are anxious that something should be done, and that at once, to stem the tide of demoralization, and to bring matters into shape again. Various plans have been suggested, and many of them tried in the United States, to combat the evil, but it still prevails, and nothing but united action on the part of manufacturers and retailers can in any way retard the movement and leave the "cutter" in the lurch. Every one who is in any way connected with the drug trade is or should be interested in any movement towards a remedy of the evil, as, if allowed to go on, it will extend its ramifications beyond the mere patent medicine trade and will invade all lines kept by druggists, and must necessarily result disastrously to the wholesale as well as to the retail trade.

An endeavor is, we understand, being made to form an association, to be composed of the wholesale druggists, patent medicine proprietors and jobbers, and representative retail dealers, whose duty it will be to discuss this question in all its bearings, and, if possible, devise some measures which will prevent the further spread of the disturbing element. In the meantime, we advise all druggists to resist any encroachments of this kind, and to further, by every means in their power, any feasible plan which may be put forward looking to a speedy settlement of the question.

### To Correct Abuses.

The following resolutions, as passed at the Denver meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, should commend themselves to all thinking pharmacists, and organizations for the purposes mentioned should be looked after. As we have mentioned in another place, delay means danger, and perhaps, ultimately, defeat, and any action to be taken should be commenced at once:

Whereas the American Pharmaceutical Association has the best interests of the retail pharmacist at heart; and whereas it is self-evident that thorough organization will elevate the condition of pharmacy as a profession; and

Whereas the American Pharmaceutical Association pledges its support to any well-directed efforts made by such organizations for the accomplishment of the desired results;

Be it resolved, That we urge it as of vital importance that permanent local associations should at once be effected everywhere to correct such abuses as exist.

Resolved, That such local organizations should at once give their attention to the correction of the following abuses:

- (1) Department store drug traffic.
- (2) Indirect and irregular business transacted by the jobbing trade.
- (3) Influencing the medical profession to return to their first allegiance.
- (4) Turning the traffic of manufacturing pharmacists to its legitimate chan-

nel, as indicated in the resolution adopted by the association at its forty second annual meeting, and printed on page 78 of the proceedings of that year.

Resolved, That the secretary of this section be instructed to send a copy of the resolutions adopted to the president and secretary of all state organizations, and to such local associations as may be known to exist.

#### Drug Men on the Diamond.

A friendly game of baseball was played on Saturday afternoon, October 5th, on the Exhibition Grounds, Montreal, between a team from the wholesale drug houses of Lyman, Knox & Co. and Kerry, Watson & Co. Kerry, Watson & Co.'s team won. Score, 32-16. Mr. T. D. McLeish kindly acted as umpire.

#### Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, October 3rd, when twenty-seven candidates entered for examination, and of these the following passed in order of merit, namely: Wilfrid Barolet, E.B.T. Brown, J. Clifford White, Allan Christie, O. Rouillard, F. W. Horner, H. E. Archambault, and J. T. Moreau.

The examiners were Prof. A. Leblond de Brumath and Prof. Isaac Gannell, with Mr. J. Emile Roy as supervisor at Quebec.

The next examination will take place on the 2nd of January, 1896. The regular semi-annual examinations for major and minor candidates will be held in Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday, October 15th, and quite a large number of candidates have entered for these examinations.

#### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The attendance at this college this term is the largest in the history of the institution, there being 117 students, one of the number being a young lady.

#### The "Lodge Doctor."

The physicians of London, Ont., are uniting in an effort to abolish the "lodge doctor" attached to each of the various beneficiary societies. The doctors claim that it is unfair to them, and that they are imposed on by members of the families of members of the various lodges, who de-

mand their services on trivial occasions because the fee is insignificant. Furthermore, the ethics of the profession are alleged to be violated, and the London doctors hope that the medical men of other Canadian cities and towns will second their efforts.

A petition has been circulated among the medical men asking that each pledge himself not to accept the position of lodge doctor on penalty of a forfeit of \$100. Of the 46 or 47 doctors in London about 40 have signed the agreement, and already the lodge men have started to bestir themselves. They threaten, in case the movement is put into practice, to import doctors of their own, to the detriment of the London doctors, and there the matter rests.

#### Glycerin Ovules and Suppositories.

Now that the suppositories and ovules containing glycerin have entered the dominion of pharmacy, it will not be alto-

more easily detachable from the moulds and from the capsule used to make the mass in, from the little tendency it has to become granular or lumpy. It seems, therefore, from the double point of view, cleanliness and ease of manipulation, it is advantageous to substitute agar-agar for gelatin, and its price is equally low with that of gelatin. — *Il Giornale di Farmacia*.

#### Gutta-Percha from Dried Leaves.

A new enterprise that it is claimed will largely increase the output of gutta-percha is the collection and export of the dried leaves of the gutta tree. At first a few small packages of leaves were forwarded to Paris and once there an excellent quality of pure gutta-percha was extracted, the leaves yielding from seven to ten per cent. of their weight of the manufactured article. Mons. F. Hourant, who sent the leaves to France, after some difficulty succeeded in getting the natives to work systematically at the collection of the

leaves, and now they are being exported in quantities which increase from month to month. He has erected a factory at Kuching for the purpose of thoroughly drying these leaves before shipment. The advantages of this method are evident. The natives formerly cut down a tree to obtain the sap and from this, if it were an adult tree twenty-five to thirty years of age, there was obtained one catty of pure dry gutta. Fully as much can be obtained from two



W. R. Watson's Drug Store, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

gether useless, perhaps, to give new *modi operandi* for their preparation. The usual formula for their manufacture is with general accord given as follows: Isinglass or gelatin, distilled water, and glycerin. Such suppositories have the great disadvantage of being more or less sticky, of adhering frequently to the mould, and, when the mass is not sufficiently homogeneous, of giving defective, opaque, and dirty gray-colored products. The author has tried various excipients having the power of solidifying glycerin, but none have given completely satisfactory results.

Finally, he had recourse to agar-agar, or gelidium corneum, and believes he is right in his preference for it. These are the proportions used: Agar-agar, in small pieces, 10 grammes; distilled water, 200 grammes. Make a smooth soft paste by the aid of heat, stirring constantly, and then add glycerin, 200 grammes. Mix thoroughly, add any medicament required, and strain. The suppositories and ovules obtained are transparent, less elastic than those made with gelatin, and

pluckings of the leaves of the same tree without injuring it, for it will long continue to put out fresh foliage, and, what is more important, will live to seed and reproduce its species. This is an important point, as the best gutta trees do not bear fruit until thirty years of age. The gutta obtained from the leaves is also pure and dry, which is much more than can be said of the ordinary Dyak gutta. The millions of trees that have already been destroyed by the native gatherers are also still of service, as their stumps have sent out numerous small shoots, and, though these are too small to be tapped, their leaves are as good as those of the adult tree. — *India Rubber World*.

**A NEW METHOD OF APPLYING LEECHES.** — The leech is placed in a large test tube partly filled with water. The open end of the tube is then placed against the part, when the leech promptly fixes itself to the skin.

A. Y. SCOTT.

D. MacMILLAN.

# Scott & MacMillan

Manufacturers of

**Perfumes**  
**Perfumed Waters**  
 and  
**Toilet Sundries**



TELEPHONE 2052.

14-16 MINCING LANE, TORONTO, ONT.

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**Perfumes**

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

~\*~\*~\*~  
**Perfumed Waters**

LILAC • VIOLET • LAVENDER, ETC.

~\*~\*~\*~  
**Sundries**

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

## DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE

**Relief**                      **Cure**  
**Quick**                        **Certain**

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

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

All druggists should keep this remedy.

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

None genuine without the trade-mark.

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

**DR. W. B. HAIR**

**341 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.**

We beg to offer to the Drug Trade our

## Effervescent

Hydrobromate of

## Caffeine

and

## Bromide of Potassium

WHICH we have placed upon the market to fill the want of a Febrifuge and Nervous and Muscular Stimulant of this combination, which will allow the retailer a profit that will fairly compensate him for attention to its distribution.

Like our Citrate of Magnesia, it is pure white, and bears evidence of most careful preparation.

10c. Size (two doses) 1 Dozen in a box.

25c. Size (twelve doses) 1/2 Dozen in a box.

Also Pound Bottles for Dispensing.

Show it to your Physicians.

## Canadian Cattle Spice

Will increase your country trade. 100 lb. Cotton Bags, and 10c. packages (about a quart).

## ELLIOT & CO.

5 FRONT STREET EAST

TORONTO

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

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

1805 List and Discounts now ready.

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 145 Wellington Street West,  
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ALL KINDS OF . . .

**CRUDE DRUGS.**

-- SPECIALTIES OF --

**FREDK. GRAF, DRUG MERCHANT,**

65 FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

Established 1856. Prices and samples on application.

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**WALPOLE HYPO-SULPHITE SODA**  
 OF

Every lot tested chemically and photographically before shipping. If your supply man does not keep the Walpole Hypo we will supply your wants, 1 lb. or tons.  
**WALPOLE CHEMICAL WORKS, Walpole, Mass.**

We have a  
 New Line of

**Hot Water Bottles**

which we are offering to the trade at

**Very Low Figures**

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

Prices and quantity discount on application.

**ALPHA RUBBER CO., LTD.**  
 MONTREAL, CANADA.

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

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

Circulars and advertising cards furnished.  
**DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482, MONTREAL**

**The Best Brushes**

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

MANUFACTURED BY

**A. Dupont & Co.**

**PARIS**

Agents for Canada—

**J. PALMER & SON,**

1747 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL

**Rapid . . . Sellers**

**LUXTEN'S INSECT POWDER**

**London Drug Co.'s**

**Sticky Fly Paper**

**Lime Juice**  
 (½ Pts., Pts., and Qts.)

**Moth Balls**  
 in 10-cent boxes.

**Storey's Headache Powders**  
 10-cent packages.

**Gem Rings**

**Mixed Spices**

**Stafford's White Paste**  
 Cleaner and Stronger than Mucilage



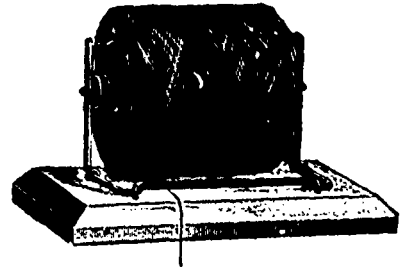
THE  
**LONDON DRUG CO.,**  
 LONDON, ONT.

THE  
**Lyman Bros. Co.**

(Limited)

TORONTO, ONT.

**Sea Island Twine**  
 (on Rollers).



One Roller and 5 lbs. Twine  
 for \$1.75.



Blanco.

Eugene's Corn Salve.

Fairchild Bros. & Foster's  
 Ferroglobin Tablets.

Fairchild Bros. & Foster's  
 Thyroid Tablets.

Koofenay Cure.

Keasbey & Mattinson's Alka-  
 lithia Gold Cure for Asthma.



**Cape May Sea Salt**

(in Boxes) retails at 15c.



**Imperial Borated Talcum**

Best value, and gives best profit  
 to retailer of any similar powder  
 in the market.



We are headquarters for the

**Celebrated Perfumes**

Manufactured by LOUIS R. HARRISON &  
 Co., New York.

## Trade Notes.

R. Braine has opened a new drug store in Canso, N.S.

D. L. Tremain has opened a new drug store in Truro, N.S.

Dr. M. Case has opened a new drug store in St. John, N.B.

W. C. Law & Co. have opened a new drug store in Beeton, Ont.

W. D. Coate, Keewatin, Ont., has sold his drug business to R. H. Gilchrist.

C. J. Pasmore has purchased the drug business of Mr. Kilgour, Arthur, Ont.

John McBride, Port Dover, Ont., has sold his drug business to R. M. Taylor.

D. Holden, of Three Forks, B.C., has removed his drug store to New Denver, B.C.

The drug store of A. S. Hutchins, Liverpool, N.S., was destroyed by fire last month.

The business of W. D. Coate, druggist, Keewatin, Ont., is now carried on by R. H. Gilchrist.

B. W. Robinson has purchased the drug business of Kirby Bros., 167 Banks street, Ottawa, Ont.

W. R. Reid has purchased the drug business of J. C. Johnston, 718 Queen street west, Toronto, Ont.

E. D. Storey, formerly with H. Waters, has purchased the drug business of Jos. Rickey, Ottawa, Ont.

Allan & Co., wholesale drug sundries, have removed from 53 Front street east to 132 Bay street, Toronto.

H. J. Dager's drug store, Norwich, Ont., was destroyed by fire, September 16; loss, \$4,500; insurance \$3,000.

Mr. Blackie is about opening a new drug store on the corner of Queen street and Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S.

The drug store and residence of R. B. Ostrom, Frankford, Ont., was destroyed by fire last month; loss, \$4,500; insurance, \$3,000.

J. G. Shuff, of Dundas street east, London, Ont., has removed to his new drug store, corner of William and Dundas streets.

The drug business of E. Pimbury Co., Union, B.C., has been purchased by C. Van Houton, who has managed it for some time.

The Canada Linseed Oil Mill Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000, and principal place of business Mission City, B.C., has been incorporated.

We are pleased to learn that N. C. Polson, of Kingston, Ont., has almost completely recovered his health. He intends, we believe, commencing business again in that city.

Dr. S. A. Metherell, formerly of Victoria, B.C., has purchased the drug stock of the Victoria Drug Co. (J. F. Rolls) at 50 cents on the dollar. The stock is valued at \$6,000. The business will be

under the management of George T. Malory, formerly of Victoria.

A. Land, of Niagara Falls South, Ont., has moved into his new drug store on Main street, facing Culp avenue, and is justly proud of his handsome place of business. The building is 50 x 22 feet, with ornamental plate glass front, and an interior finish of quartered oak. The tile flooring was imported from Germany, and is of very unique pattern, with the words "A. Land" set in the doorway. Mr. Land has occupied his former place of business adjoining the new one for twenty-six years, and he now finds himself "at home" in a store that would grace a metropolis. A handsome soda water fountain, manufactured by the Fletcher Manufacturing Co. of Toronto, occupies a prominent position near the entrance, and at its rear are full lines of school supplies, stationery, patent medicines, etc.

### Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. J. A. Craig, the well-known Yarmouth druggist, is at present enjoying a trip to Niagara Falls, and visiting the western cities. That Mr. Craig may spend a pleasant holiday is the wish of his many friends.

Mr. Charles S. Silver, the popular traveller for the firm of Simson Bros. & Co., is off the road for a short time, completing his studies for the pharmaceutical examinations.

Mr. Edmund Jenner, of Guysboro, also proposes spending the winter in Halifax, in order to pursue his studies.

The new drug store of Mr. Blackie, who recently opened on Spring Garden Road, Halifax, presents an attractive appearance.

Mr. Tupper Foster, formerly of Canso, is at present with Simson Bros., Halifax. Mr. Foster also proposes to attend the pharmaceutical examinations ensuing.

Mr. Henry Lyman, the senior member of the firm of Lyman, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, St. Paul street, Montreal, celebrated his eighty-second birthday on October 4th. He received many congratulations while at his office or about the street during the day. The firm was established in 1800, ninety-five years ago, and Mr. Lyman's connection with it covers a period of nearly sixty years.

### Prince Edward Island Notes.

The Island press is unanimous in declaring that the exhibit made by Mr. W. R. Watson, of Charlottetown, at the Provincial Exhibition, held a few days ago, was not only the handsomest in the building, but the finest ever made by any business house in the province. The exhibit attracted large crowds who were much interested in it. Besides Mr. Watson's own preparations arranged in pyramids, there were a cabinet of rare drugs, another of elegant pharmaceutical preparations, a very handsome pyramid of perfumes, large sponges,

brushes, costly carved pipes, original packages of drugs, beautiful cases of cigars, and a series of large cards covered with sundry articles arranged in artistic designs, and representing various departments of the business. The exhibit represented a great deal of work and enterprise, and should bring favorable results to the exhibitor.

Mr. Davies was the only other exhibitor among the druggists. His exhibit did not consist of drugs, but of a fine line of the "Comet" bicycles, for which he is the Charlottetown agent. Mr. Davies not only rode in the bicycle races, but was the first to import a "wheel built for two" into Prince Edward Island.

### Manitoba Notes.

Classes in pharmacy will open at the Manitoba Medical College, Winnipeg, on the 2nd of October next. It is expected that a very large number of students will be in attendance during the coming winter term.

Mr. C. S. Touchbourne, of Fort Saskatchewan, was called to his home in Alexander recently by the death of his father, a wealthy and highly respected farmer of that district. Having made arrangements to dispose of his business, Mr. Touchbourne will not return to Saskatchewan.

Mr. J. R. Wynne, of the Canadian rifle team, returned to Winnipeg last week after an absence of three months, during which time he visited many of the large cities of the old land, as well as attending to his duties at Bisley as a member of the team. He also participated in the rifle matches at Montreal and Ottawa.

Dr. J. B. Morrison was in Winnipeg last week giving an opening order for a new drug store to be established at White-wood, N.W.T. The style of the firm will be Morrison Bros.

Mr. J. A. Wright, of Boissevain, is now on his way east, where he will visit many of the large cities.

Mr. R. F. Greer, who has been in the province for some weeks looking after his business interests, returned to Toronto, accompanied by Mrs. Greer and their little daughter.

Mr. W. J. Mitchell and his staff have been busily engaged during the last few weeks removing his stock to the old stand in the Western Canada Loan Company's block, which was destroyed by fire in the early part of last winter. The new building is an imposing structure, and a great many improvements are noticed over the old building.

Mr. R. B. Taylor, of Grenfell, has just returned from Guelph, Ont., where he attended the annual meeting of the Supreme High Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

Dr. John Hutchinson, of Grenfell, was in Winnipeg for a few days attending the opening of the Manitoba Medical College.



Mr. W. E. Cowan, druggist, Deloraine, left last week for a month's visit to Ontario.

Mr. H. H. Casselman has returned to Winnipeg after a three months' visit to the east. He will take a position with Mr. C. M. Eddington.

Dr. Poole, of Roland, Man., has made arrangements for the opening of a drug store at that place.

Mr. C. M. Eddington, Market street drug store, Winnipeg, is making extensive alterations and improvements on his store, which, when completed, will be found to be as neat and commodious a drug store as may be seen in the west. A twenty-foot cement walk has recently been laid in front of the premises, which will add much to the appearance of the front store.

Mr. Charles E. Frasst, representing Messrs. Henry K. Wampole & Co., of Philadelphia and Toronto, has been travelling through the province on behalf of preparations manufactured by the firm.

Dr. R. P. Crookshinck and wife, of Rapid City, have just returned from an extensive trip to the maritime provinces.

Mr. Brent Good, of Carter's Pill fame, is expected in the province in a few days. He is travelling east over the Canadian Pacific Railway in a private coach.

A drug store will be opened at Russell, Man., in a few days.

#### British Columbia Notes.

Events of sufficient interest to warrant being recorded have been almost *nil* during the past month or so in this province. Considerable attention has been given to the gold mining in the Kootenays and Alherna, and some enterprising men have torn themselves away from the comforts of town life for the hardships of the more remunerative diggings.

Business has been better for months past, and a decidedly better feeling is noticeable among the people. That the druggists have faith in the continuance of the improvement is evidenced by the decided strides made along the line of store embellishment. The days of musty, dusty, mysterious drug stores are long past, and yet there are some antiquated pharmacists who still persist along the old paths. Druggist C. E. Jones has in contemplation extensive alterations, in which he will enlarge his floor space, but moving down Government street a couple of stores, and in future occupying two instead of one.

Some few druggists in Vancouver, Westminster, and Victoria, have joined the Ontario Chemists' Manufacturing Company, and have placed the goods on the market. From what we have been able to gather, the medicines so far introduced have given satisfactory results.

The council of the B.C.P.A. met in the offices of Messrs. Lanley & Co. on September 19th. The business transacted was of an unimportant routine nature, although vows were registered by

all present to secure the proper observance of the new amendments to the Pharmacy Act, and especially the sale of poisons. As the Act, as a whole, may be said to be fairly strong, those druggists who do not comply with its provisions may find themselves money out ere long.

Dr. S. A. Metherall, formerly of Victoria, has purchased the stock and business of the Vancouver Drug Company, Vancouver, for \$3,000. Mr. Mallory, formerly with C. E. Jones, of Victoria, has gone to manage the business, and it is understood he also has an interest in the business.

J. F. Rolls, late of the Vancouver Drug Company, has opened up at Three Forks.

Mr. Allen, graduate of the O.C.P., is the new clerk at Messrs. Langley & Co.'s, Victoria.

Mr. Charles Van Houten, it is reported, has acquired the proprietorship of the branch drug store which he formerly managed for E. Pimbury & Co. in Union.

#### Trade Journal Advertising.

By E. H. GANE, Ph.C., New York.

Those who speak lightly as to the efficacy of trade journal advertising have evidently not given the subject that consideration which it merits. We believe that the facts will bear us out in the assertion that more can be accomplished, with a given amount of expenditure, through trade journals than in any other way. By this we mean that let two articles be of equal merit—one of which is adapted to the members of some branch of a trade and the other for the public in general—and it would take, in all likelihood, three or four times as much money to secure the same reputation for and results from the latter as from the former. What can be accomplished in the shoe and leather trade is being demonstrated right along. We have in mind numerous cases where the most wonderful and satisfactory results were achieved. One house, whose business was not satisfactory, and which produced an article which is no more of a specialty than plain sole leather, calfskins or linings, decided, after much persuasion, to appropriate \$5,000 for advertising purposes during a recent year. Arrangements were made with a number of the leading trade journals for a page of space regularly. A man with original ideas carefully prepared the announcements and saw that they were inserted in a way calculated to accomplish the most good. What was the result? Well, it would be almost risky to tell, because some of the doubting Thomases may smile and shake their heads with incredulity. The plain, unvarnished truth, however, is that the expenditure brought back something like 5,000 per cent. of gain, although it was undertaken with considerable forebodings of failure. In another case an article used in connection with footwear was given such a reputation through the trade press

in the space of about four months that every retailer in the country now demands it. There are scores of other illustrations which might be cited, all of which show that the trade press offers a field which is absolutely unrivalled for the obtaining of results by the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money. Indeed, it is questionable whether too good results are not often secured to be advantageous to the publishers of the trade journals, because those whose business so speedily develops tremendous proportions are not inapt to get the idea that the gain is attributable to some other reason than advertising. In other words, they get such an exalted opinion of their shrewdness that they consider themselves too important to longer depend upon the publicity to be secured from the trade press. The natural result in many such cases is that the period of decadence sets in. Then, unless they are shrewd enough to renew their efforts in the direction of advertising, they are very apt to forever afterward decry the value of printers' ink.—*Shoe and Leather Facts.*

#### Side Lines for Druggists.

2. PAINTS AND OILS.—The encroachments which have been made upon the lines which, in former years, were largely handled by the drug trade, together with the idea of many in the trade that drugs, "pure and simple," were all that should form the stock of the retail druggist, has had a tendency to divert lines of goods into other traders' hands, to the loss of the druggist. This line, of paints and oils, at one time formed a considerable part of the stock, and was a source of a good deal of revenue to a large number of druggists, and in many instances yet a goodly portion of this business is done by them. Where it is not deemed advisable to add to the stock a quantity of the heavier goods, a nice assortment of mixed paints, of high grade, together with brushes, form a desirable and lucrative addition to the drug store, and are quite in keeping with the business. Another line which may be classed with these, and for which the demand is on the increase, is:

3. ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—Tube paints, water colors, easels, palettes, a few studies, enamels, and crayons, together with other *eteteras* in the amateur or professional artists' line, may frequently be added with advantage. An excellent way of advertising a specialty of your own make, some proprietary remedy or toilet preparation, is to have a short pamphlet enclosed in parcels of these lines, which not only summarizes the variety of artists' materials which you handle, but speaks briefly and pointedly of your preparations.

To make the eyebrows grow, the *Popular Medical Monthly* advises the use of common salt. The brows are to be rubbed with this every night before going to bed.

# Tooth Brushes

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



**Millot's  
Chrysanthemum**

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



## MILLOT'S CHRISTMAS PERFUMES

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



# Archdale Wilson & Company,

Hamilton, Ontario.

# The Montreal Optical Co.

Head Office and Factory:

1685 Notre Dame St.  
MONTREAL.



Branch Establishment:

60 Yonge Street  
TORONTO

The next Course at the **Optical Institute of Canada** commences on Tuesday, November 12th

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

Attention is called to our new  
**Optician's Record Book**  
Price, \$2.00.

**The Toronto Branch is in full working order.**

Orders and R may be sent either to **Montreal** or **Toronto.**

# LIVE DRUGGISTS

**KEEP  
ON  
HAND**

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

**AND**

## FOULD'S MEDICATED ARSENIC COMPLEXION SOAP

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



**H. B. FOULD**  
SOLE PROPRIETOR  
214 Sixth Ave., NEW YORK.

The **LYMAN BROS. & CO.**  
CANADIAN AGENTS  
71 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont.

## The Harry Lewis **DOG SOAP**

Made from the  
Original Recipe



Beautifully got up,  
and a Good Seller

### Whale Oil Soap

In 1lb. boxes, 1 doz. in Case;  
In 20-lb. Pails and Barrels



For killing insects on  
Rose Bushes, Plants, etc.

**THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,**  
Makers and Sellers **MONTREAL**

## Sovereign . . Lime Fruit Juice

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

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

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

**TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG**

**SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists**  
HALIFAX, N.S.

## RUBBER GOODS

**AT RIGHT PRICES**

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

### SURE-SELLING SPECIALTIES:

- CARSON'S BITTERS**
- PECTORIA**
- SILVER CREAM**
- ALLAN'S COUGH CANDIES**  
½ gross Box at \$1 per Box.

**SOAP BARK**  
In 3c. Packages, ½ gross Box, \$1  
per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.  
Mail orders promptly executed.

**ALLAN & CO.**  
132 BAY ST., TORONTO

## Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.  
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

### Legitimate Protection to the Druggist.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—The law of Ontario gives the municipalities authority to levy a special tax on all fakirs, patent medicine vendors, etc., who travel, selling their preparations, either in the market place, on the street, or in halls in connection with concerts or shows.

A short time ago two enterprising men sold in a town in Canada over three hundred dollars' worth of their stuff, and all the town treasurer got was under five dollars, these men getting the best part of the market square for their purpose. Every druggist should see that a by-law is passed in his locality fixing the fee at a reasonable figure, say, from five to ten dollars a day.

We pay taxes; why should not the traveller? The fault is our own.

Now, this law has been on our statute book some years, and only a few places have passed the required by-law. Let those who can see no good in the efforts of the council to assist the trade look at home and see how much they have done to protect themselves.

Sept. 23rd, 1895.

ONTARIO.

### Did Not Join the O.C.A.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—Although rather late, allow me to correct an error that your B.C. correspondent made in his letter, printed in the July number. He states there "that the B.C.P.A. had, at its recent meetings, decided to join the Ontario Chemists' Manufacturing Co." Now, sir, the B.C.P.A. never heard the name of the O.C. Manufacturing Co. mentioned at any of its meetings; therefore the paragraph referred to is anything but true. It is a fact that certain members of the B.C.P.A., in their ordinary business capacity, have taken shares in, and bought goods from, the O.C. Manufacturing Co., but this is totally outside of our association.

Our next council meeting takes place in Victoria on Sept. 19th.

The semi-annual examinations (preliminary, junior, and major), and the meetings of the Board of Examiners, take place on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 9th and 10th. All applicants must notify the registrar and remit fees at least two weeks previously.

The drug business keeps dull, it being quite overdone in this province.

CHARLES NELSON,

Sec.-Registrar B.C.P.A.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 7th, 1895.

[This communication was received too late for the September issue.—Ed. CANADIAN DRUGGIST.]

## The Educational Question.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—In the last few issues of your paper some eminent writers have been discussing the drug trade, one an apprentice, of short experience, but exceedingly smart, supported by a friend from Guelph, advocating a long-time service, while the educational side is upheld by "A.M."

If you will allow me space in your paper, I would like to express my views on the subject of pharmacy.

Taking it from an educational standpoint, I do not know of any profession in which a person can have too much education, no matter what it is, and a person with good education is fit for any business in that line. I think pharmacy requires equally as good education as any other profession, and a great deal better than most of them.

Outside of a university course, I know of no other course where chemistry and botany are more minutely studied, and how can a person really understand those two subjects without having a good education? Thus I noticed, during my college course, that those having second-class certificates, although not any smarter than others, were able to get up their work with more ease, and take a higher percentage, than those who had only enough common education to, probably, pass the entrance examination to the high school. Therefore, I positively state that matriculation is beneficial, and should be made compulsory for pharmacy students as well as medical.

Regarding the apprenticeship, I think that three years would be sufficient. Any person that would not have a fair knowledge of the work in that time would himself or his employer be to blame. I think it should be on a much different scale from what it is now. The college course should be two years, and after the apprentice had served his first year with a good preceptor he should be familiar with all the drugs usually kept in a drug store, and have read a little about them. Then he should take his junior course of one year at college, and there he taught the introductory work, along with practical chemistry and pharmacy, as at present the older pharmacists are not up-to-date in the practical work and manufacturing of the various preparations; or, if so, they neglect to teach the same to their apprentices, so that they are allowed to go on doing work wrong for those three or four years, then sent to college to teach them to do it correctly. This may not be the case where they are with recent graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. After their first year at college let them go back and put their thorough knowledge into execution in some store, and for the next two years go on reviewing and preparing for the next and final course. Then, and not before, will we have a thorough and lasting knowledge of pharmacy. So that I consider our long-term defender, "An Apprentice," is just a little

out in his ideas, and might some day meet with a preceptor with whom he would not like to be bound down for seven years.

In referring to the business itself, it is not those who are going into it that are to blame, but those who are now in it, your humble scribe included with all others. Why can we not devise some lasting, substantial means of protecting our trade, go hand in hand, and try to aid the council to do something in this direction? In the past couple of years there have been some bluffs made at it through the Ontario Parliament, but they did not amount to anything. Can we not get protection as well as the medical profession did? We go through a long apprenticeship and a hard course of study at college to secure our diploma, and otherwise start in business, and we are fined. Yet such firms as The T. Eaton Co., and others, can advertise and sell medicines at prices which we cannot buy them from wholesale dealers for. There are dozens of stores run under some doctor's name, merely for protection, and they have no more interest in them than if they had never seen them. Here, I claim, is where the trouble lies, and not with those going into the business; for, as a rule, they are quite eager to keep up the prices, as it has cost them a nice sum to get that far, and accordingly desire as high a standard as possible. Mc.

### Queries and Answers.

"R. C.," Toronto, asks for formula for curry powder:

#### CURRY POWDER.

Coriander.....	2 oz.
Ginger.....	2 oz.
Capsicum.....	1½ oz.
Cardamom.....	4 dr.
Black Pepper.....	3 oz.
Cummin.....	2 oz.
Cloves.....	1 oz.
Turmeric.....	12 oz.

The different ingredients should be reduced to a very fine powder and all intimately mixed together

"Wellington" asks for a formula for

#### POISON FLY PAPER.

We submit this to our readers and ask for replies, also to an enquiry from "T.C.J." for an

#### ELIXIR OF KOLA.

With the object of interesting our readers in these queries, we submit the two latter, and trust that some brother druggist will give the desired information.

The editor desires to make this a source of mutual benefit for all progressive pharmacists, and hopes that they will be as willing to impart knowledge as to receive the benefit of that of their confrères.

Helcosol is the very awkward name bestowed by Dr. Negrescu upon bismuth pyrosulphate.

## Pharmacy in England.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE DRUGGISTS' EXHIBITION.—It is satisfactory to record that pharmacy has at last had an effective exhibition, carried to a successful issue, in London. When it is remembered that, some three years ago, it was my painful duty to describe an exhibition, held at the same place—the Royal Agricultural Hall—that resulted in a dismal failure and the bankruptcy of its projector, some uncertainty as to the venture on this occasion was not altogether surprising. On entering the hall, the exhibit of the Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association was most prominent. It occupied fully three or four times as much space as any other exhibit. A wall of gigantic siphons had been erected on all four sides, and plants gracefully arranged inside, with comfortable lounges and little tables for those who stayed to taste. A good-sized pavilion was erected in the centre and decorated with flags, and here business was transacted. Parke, Davis & Co. were well to the front with their improved pharmaceutical preparations, and amongst their novelties the "Taka Diastase" occupied a good deal of attention from the trade. Its extraordinary strength, namely, that of converting one hundred times its weight of dry starch, points to a remarkably pure ferment. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. had a central position and an elegant exhibit, which comprised all their well-known specialties. But public interest was chiefly centred in the unique collection of medicine chests which here found a resting-place. There was Stanley's case, that journeyed through "Darkest Africa" in the Emin expedition; also those of the late Captain Stairs, Mr. Julius Price, Dr. Burland, and other celebrated travellers. It is evidently part of every explorer's "kit," so that a Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s medicine chest is now a necessity. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. had an elegant display, with palatinoids as a centre and bi-palatinoids a prominent side dish. Whether the medicine of the future—and our food, perhaps—is to be administered in the compressed tablets or the gelatine discs is a problem, but these two forms are fast becoming rivals. For ease in swallowing and solubility of the drug inside, the palatinoid is a distinct advance on the tablet, and there is no fear of its passing through the system—even of invalids—undissolved. Stern's pepsine and pumiline preparations were elegantly displayed, and a novelty was "Narissa," a food which is recommended as a substitute for cocoa, tea, or coffee. The firm of G. & G. Stern are warm advocates of the rebate system of defeating extreme "cutters," and their conditions are: If an agreement be signed not to sell the 60-cent size under 53 cents and the 14-cent under 12 cents, a bonus of \$1.08 and 24 cents, respectively, per dozen will be allowed. Potter & Clarke are an old-established

firm, and yet new at this exhibition work. In a smaller way, they are the McKesson & Robbins of London, as their trade in herbs and drugs is as large as most of the other houses put together. Of recent years they have developed some useful proprietaries, such as Datura Asthma Cure, and other popular herbal remedies. Another interesting and highly popular exhibit was that of Ferguson & Forster, the sole agents for the "Solazzi" brand of liquorice. The delightful odor was apparent some distance off, and attracted numbers of visitors, especially as the display was all the more effective from the contrast of the dark liquorice in lofty piles and huge pipes with the old gold color of the handsome draperies of the stall. Chemists who desire to maintain their reputation for pure drugs sell only the "Solazzi" brand, as it is absolutely free from added starch and other adulterations, and is completely soluble in water. It has for many years sustained the reputation of a standard article of great purity, and remains the type of what good liquorice should be. Armour's, of pepsin fame, had a prominent position, and were well visited. Their high-grade pepsin, in scale, powder, and liquid form, was plainly in evidence, and visitors sampled their extract of beef-tea, called "Vigoral," with much satisfaction. Space will not allow of my describing the various druggists' sundries exhibited, or the disinfectants, hair restorers, trade machinery, etc., but sufficient has been given to indicate the representative character of the exhibitors. It is arranged that this affair shall take place annually, and the enterprising journal, *The British and Colonial Druggist*, that organized the exhibition, may be sincerely congratulated on the auspicious start of the series.

RECIPROCITY IN PHARMACEUTICAL CERTIFICATES.—A few years ago I drew attention to the one-sided manner in which the British Pharmaceutical Society regarded colonial certificates in pharmacy. Whilst nearly all our self-governing colonies and all the dependencies recognize the British certificate, and register the pharmacist on the strength of it, the English society has steadily refused to accept any in lieu of its own, and quite recently has declined to admit the Irish preliminary examination as an equivalent to its own. As this strikes me as exceedingly selfish behavior, and directly opposed to the broad policy of consolidating pharmacy in the empire, I am pleased to see that the new Pharmacy Act of Western Australia expressly refuses recognition of pharmaceutical diplomas from countries declining to reciprocate the courtesy. It is rather an independent attitude to take up, especially as golden "Westralia," as it is called in stock exchange parlance, owes everything to the enterprise of the British investor in its mines. But if a few more colonies take up the same position, the British society will have to revise its rules, or some of the possible openings for the qualified

men annually graduating in the old country will be closed.

PROSTITUTION OF POSITION.—The leading article under this title of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, in its last issue, hits at one of the most depressing circumstances in pharmacy and indicates the remedy. Not a single drug department in the stores could be legally open in England to-morrow but for the fact that qualified men are to be found ready to demean their profession and undermine their *confrères*. Oh, if only the whole army of qualified pharmacists were to unite to save their calling and determine to have nothing to do with the unclean system! But there is a little satisfaction left to us in that, if some of our young graduates are tempted by the short hours and slightly increased salaries of the dry-goods stores, they do not offer their services with a pound of tea! This is the latest phase of medical degradation in this country. An enterprising firm of tea merchants are advertising, in connection with the sale of their tea, that customers can have medical advice and medicine free! Of course a sufficient number of coupons attached to this precious tea are necessary before medical aid can be obtained gratis, but from the advertisement it is obvious that customers can actually have a choice of several medical men, a list, I suppose, being sent for approval. There is something decidedly "rotten in the state of Denmark" when a profession, with its code of etiquette and ethics which is almost hoary with antiquity, is thus openly degraded. Perhaps the disciplinary powers possessed by the General Medical Council will soon put a stop to this glaring breach of etiquette. And if pharmaceutical societies and associations had similar powers, the prostitution of pharmacy would cease, and pharmacists once more be proud of their calling and jealous of its honor.

Are you keeping your books in such a manner that you would not be ashamed to have them turned open to the gaze of practical business men, if an inventory was made necessary of your business?

Are you insured to the full extent of the stock you are carrying, or is it for the same amount of values that you had on hand when you started in business ten years or more ago?

Are you agreeable in your manner toward your help, and always courteous to your customers?

If any of the above fit your case you have several leaks in your business, the stopping of which, or letting alone of same, may either make or break you.—*Trade Magazine.*

To buy well, you must keep posted on prices. To post yourself, study the market reports and price quotations in your weekly drug journal, especially noting the advances and declines. It pays.

# 3 GOOD SELLERS.

## VELROSE SHAVING CREAM SHAVING STICK BARBER'S BAR



**PAY YOU WELL. PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS  
ATTRACTIVE COUNTER ARTICLES**

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

**THOS. LEEMING & CO.**  
MONTREAL



# The Silver Truss

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

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

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

## LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID (NON-POISONOUS) SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

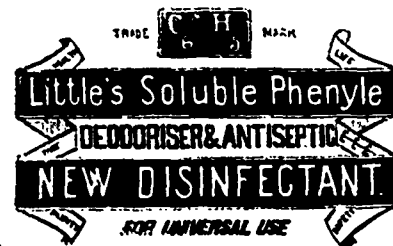
"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion  
Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial  
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal breeders in the Dominion; and  
is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

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

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

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

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



**CHEAP, HARMLESS, AND EFFECTIVE**

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

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**"CANADA FIRST"**

*Taylor's Perfumes*

REGISTERED ODORS

WHITE JASMIN  
TRADE MARK No. 5215

WHITE CARNATION  
TRADE MARK No. 5272

LATEST ODOR  
MANZANITA  
TRADE MARK No. 5272

WHITE VIOLET

JOHN TAYLOR & CO  
PERFUMERS  
TORONTO

WE GUARANTEE  
TO CURE  
**CHASES OINTMENT**  
SKIN ITCH ECZEMA SCALD HEAD  
BLACK HEADS & ALL  
ITCHY SKIN DISEASES

## ONTARIO VACCINE FARM

Pure and Reliable Vaccine Matter always on hand.  
Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, \$1; 5 Ivory Points, 65 cents; single  
Points, 20 cents. Discount to the trade.

Address all orders—**VACCINE FARM,**  
A. STEWART, M.D. Palmerston, Ont.

## JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

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& SONS,  
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## Taka Diastase.

By FERDINAND LANCAR, Ph.D.,  
Pathologist to the Demilt Dispensary, etc.

In the human system a continued waste takes place which it is necessary to provide for, and to this end man partakes of food which must contain the elements for this purpose. To bring such food products into proper form, so that they can be assimilated and taken up in the system, the digestive organs perform their functions, and these are of a mechanical and chemical order. The food needed is both animal and vegetable in nature, the latter forming by far the greater and more important part. It can truly be said that upon the proper digestion of his food man's health, happiness, and very life depend, and progressive science has fully demonstrated the unerring truth of this. An irregularity or fault in the process of digestion very soon becomes manifest, and dyspepsia, malnutrition, and ill-health follow. As the food man partakes of is twofold, so is the process of digestion a twofold one, animal and nitrogenous foods needing an acid, while vegetable, starchy foods need an alkaline process to bring them into a soluble form ready for assimilation. The general idea about faulty digestion is that the stomach performs its duties improperly. While this, in very many instances, is undoubtedly so, the fact is, nevertheless, that in the greater number of cases of impaired digestion improperly performed processes of other organs are at the bottom of the evil in failing to properly convert the starchy food partaken of.

The changing of amylaceous food into dextrose and maltose is the beginning of digestion. All will have observed that bread, crackers, or potatoes, not being sweet in themselves, very soon become so when masticated and thoroughly mixed with the saliva in the mouth, and that their taste becomes sweeter the longer this is continued. This sweet taste is due to the conversion of the hydrated starch by the action of the saliva upon it, the saliva containing an enzyme called ptyalin, which, by its presence, splits up the starch into soluble products which I will mention later on, and this splitting-up process of the starchy food even continues after it has left the stomach. Animal foods needing the acids which are found in the stomach are digested there, but acids materially interfere with the action of enzymes which cause the conversion of starch, even destroying such action altogether. For this reason it seems practically incorrect to say that the conversion of starch continues after it leaves the mouth; but nature has provided against a too soon interference of acids, because it is now well understood that acid, especially hydrochloric acid, is secreted in the stomach a considerable time after the food has arrived there, and this may be one of the reasons why the converting of starch continues after it has left the mouth.

Since medical science has thoroughly grasped the philosophy of digestion, it has been the aim by artificial means to supply the enzymes which digestion calls for when they do not appear to be present in a sufficient quantity, or are secreted in less potent form by the digestive organs. Science has succeeded fairly well in supplying gastric and pancreatic ferments when nature lags behind; but our success has so far been only a very partial one in supplying starch-converting substances, and for this reason a new and seemingly valuable discovery in this direction at once becomes interesting.

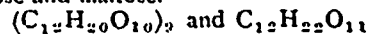
That diastase has an identical action with ptyalin upon starch is a fact long known, and for this reason the diastase contained in malt has been employed for this purpose. Diastase is contained to a lesser or greater extent in the different extracts of malt, and in minute quantities also in fermented malt preparations. In the latter the diastatic action, however, is generally totally destroyed by the acids present. Even in the best extract of malt there is only a limited and variable amount of diastase present; and while the extract of malt will continue to play an important rôle as a dietetic agent, its utility as a starch-converting agent will always remain a limited one. From time to time pure diastase has been offered to the profession, but none has so far proved of a sufficient potency to recommend itself to general use. Great progress in this direction is the discovery of Mr. Takamine, a chemist of no mean ability, who acted as one of the commissioners of Japan at the Cotton Exhibition in New Orleans several years ago. At that time he showed me an extract of malt, as manufactured in Japan, very rich in diastase and nutritive properties, and which I have mentioned in a paper on the diastatic and nutritive properties of malt extracts, published in the December number, 1891, of the *Epitome of Medicine*. In that paper I warned against too great heat in the manufacture of malt extracts, as heat impairs, and is even liable to totally destroy, the diastatic action. The avoiding of all undue heat in preparing diastase may be one of the reasons why the diastase which is now manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., under Mr. Takamine's discoveries, is so perfect in its action in converting starch into maltose and dextrose. His product is a dry powder similar in appearance to some I received from a reputable German firm years ago, but is vastly superior in potency. Since the receipt of this German preparation I have frequently had occasion to experiment with various diastases, some being named vegetable ptyalin, but in no instance have they come up to the desired standard, and failed to fill the void felt for an enzyme which will accomplish what the enzyme of saliva in a healthy individual does accomplish.

In comparing notes of experiments lately conducted with taka diastase, other available diastases, and different extracts

of malt, I find that the claim of the taka diastase that it will convert a hundred times its own weight of starch into a soluble state is well authenticated, for I have succeeded in converting even fifty per cent. more of starch than is claimed for it. Another point in favor of taka diastase above other similar products is the quickness of its action upon starch, for the action is almost instantaneous. To convert one hundred parts of starch into a soluble state by the action of one part of taka diastase, under proper conditions, it takes only four minutes until neither iodine test nor the microscope can detect unconverted starch. The product of converted starch with Mr. Takamine's diastase is, to a great extent, maltose. Compared with the time required by the best extract of malt to convert starch, this is certainly an excellent showing, for it took the best malt extract between seven and eight minutes to convert its own weight of starch into a soluble state, while with some other extracts of malt it took fifteen, twenty, and thirty minutes to partially accomplish this end. Tests with Fehling's solution to ascertain in the converted starch products the amount of contained sugar therein were equally favorable to taka diastase.

In converting starch into a soluble state by the action of diastase, the rearranging of the molecules of starch is understood to be as follows:

Starch ( $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$ ) 10 plus water,  $H_2O$ , are first formed into erythro-dextrose and maltose.



By the continued action of diastase further hydration of the erythro-dextrose takes place.

The erythro-dextrose further splits up into erythro-dextrous- $\beta$  and maltose, the ultimate result being a small amount of dextrin (ancho-dextrose) and eight or nine equivalents of maltose. Since Leuch's discovery of the specific starch-converting property of saliva and its ptyaline, we have lacked an agent of sufficient potency to accomplish what good healthy saliva does, and, for the first time, we find in taka diastase a substitute of undoubted worth, which, even in the presence of a minute quantity of acid, does not cease to be potent. The ptyaline in saliva is present there in a neutral or weak alkaline state, and for this reason it suggests itself that diastase, being an analogue with the former, acts also at its best in such a state, and is incompatible with acids. I employed, in the greater number of my experiments with diastase, carefully washed arrow-root—a perfectly bland and neutral starch; but I found that starches giving a slight acid reaction on blue litmus were equally well converted by taka diastase. In testing diastase as to its potency, I would recommend that the iodine as well as the copper tests be employed, and that undue employment of heat under all circumstances should be guarded against, as heat, as already mentioned, destroys the action of diastase.



Taka diastase, being a dry powder, tasteless, and of no perceptible odor, can be given in very small bulk, and for this reason I think it will prove itself of value in infant feeding, where it is desirable to give starch-containing foods, provided said food would easily dissolve, and the infant's saliva could be relied upon to perform that function. That the new diastase is destined to become a favorite with the profession I have no doubt, having acquainted myself with its potency in converting starch in a minimum of time into a form ready for absorption by the system, and I think it will be found the very remedy for which we have waited so long.

### The Pumice-Stone Industry of the Lipari Islands.

So extensive are the deposits of pumice in the island of Lipari that, according to a recent report of Mr. Norman Douglass, the supply is practically inexhaustible. It is said that good pumice is not so abundantly found as formerly, but this impression may be attributed to the fact that customers have of recent years become more fastidious, and not so easily satisfied with bad stone. That washed up by the sea is hardly ever collected nowadays. Pumice itself is a trachytic lava, rendered light and scoriaceous by the escape of gases, and every gradation can be traced from this condition to the heavy vitreous matter of similar composition known as obsidian. Good pumice contains 74 per cent. of silica, 12 per cent. of alumina, 5 per cent. of potash, 5 per cent. of soda, 2 per cent. of oxide of iron, and 2 per cent. of water, lime, etc. Most of the volcanoes of Lipari have ejected pumaceous rocks at some period or other, but the best stone of all is the product of one mountain, Monte Chirica, with its accessory craters, Monte Pelato and Forgia Vecchia. The district containing the deposit lies in the north-east of the island, and covers an area of about three square miles. The mineral is excavated in various parts of it—in the plateau of Castagna, near the seashore of Acqua Calda, and at one or two isolated points. To this end caves or burrows are dug into the layers of denuded lapilli or ashes that have gradually covered the pumice. They occasionally strike the mineral near the surface; at other times a thick mantle of white substance must first be pierced. Digging in such circumstances affords no difficulties. These caves are lighted at intervals by small terra-cotta lamps of antique form, and are so narrow that two men can hardly pass. The deficiency of air is soon felt. Sometimes when a stratum of pumice has been reached radiating galleries are constructed to gain a larger supply of pumice out of the soft material in which it lies imbedded. Some caves ascend, others descend. It is often a matter of speculation how soon pumice will be reached, so that many

tunnels are abandoned, while others are worked for long periods. The output may be large one day and almost exhausted the next, or the quality of the stone may change. It has been observed that certain localities produce certain qualities; thus some of the best pumice comes from Acqua Calda and Monte Pelato; an inferior quality, known as *alexandrina*, is found at Castagna. The number of caves actually in working has been estimated at 250, but this gives no idea of the number of workmen, as some caves can accommodate only three or four, others as many as fifteen, men. The number of cave workmen also fluctuates, according to their personal requirements and the season of the year, while the number of those employed in the workshops of the merchants at Lipari and Canneto depends upon the needs of the latter. It has been calculated that there are about 1,000 hands employed altogether, 600 of whom are engaged in extracting the mineral. Pumice is brought to the surface of the earth in large blocks or in baskets, and is carried thus either direct to the village of Canneto or to the nearest seashore, to be taken there in boats. About one-fourth subsequently reaches Lipari by sea, to be manipulated there. It is generally stored in the sheds of the merchants, and unless they are in a hurry to dispose of their stock it is allowed a month to get thoroughly dry; this reduces the weight and shows off the quality. Large blocks, weighing a stone and upwards, are allowed to crumble, according to their cleavage, into so-called *lisconi*, and all the pumice is then sorted, according to its size, into *grosse*, *correnti*, and *pezzame*—that is, into large, medium, and small pieces. The quality is primarily a matter of texture. As pumice is useful for polishing purposes in various trades, an essential condition is a certain homogeneity of structure and freedom from included crystals, etc. The stone must be neither too brittle nor too hard, and it is in these respects that the Lipari pumice surpasses that of other volcanic regions. After it has been divided, according to its size, the large stones (*grosse*) are again sorted in three superior qualities, called *fiore*, *quasi fiore*, and *mordente*. These are never filed. After they have been selected, the remainder of the *grosse* are filed by hand, in order to remove asperities of surface, and to test whether the stone is not too friable for use. They are then reclassified into first, second, and third pick (*bianco*, *dubbio*, and *nero*). Large pieces of inferior pumice, known as *rotonde*, are never trimmed. Besides this, there is an entirely different variety, so-called *alexandrina*, which is cut with hatchets into brick-shaped pieces, and used for smoothing oilcloth, and a heavy dark stone, *bastardone* (always trimmed), as well as many less important varieties. The *correnti*—commercially termed "sorts"—contain all varieties, and are generally exported as they are; the *pezzame* is usually, but not always, ground

to a powder of more ten different degrees of fineness, according to the work for which it is required. There are between twenty and thirty merchants engaged in the pumice-stone trade in the island of Lipari, the majority of whom live in the village of Canneto and are of Italian nationality. The better kinds of pumice are packed singly in paper and in barrels of different sizes, made at Lipari. Crates are also used, and the *pezzame* and powder are usually exported in second-hand Indian grain sacks. Formerly all the Lipari stone found its way to Leghorn, where the merchants sorted it and packed it for shipment, securing large profits. There is still a considerable quantity of *pezzame* ground there, as Lipari possesses only three mills: but the export has been gradually discontinued, and the dealers of the island now communicate direct with the consumers. The work in the *barache*, or workshops of the merchants—filing, etc.—is mostly done by women, who receive daily wages of about eighty centimes. As regards the destination of pumice, the French market demands the best stone, and differs from the British in not accepting filed material. In point of quantity imported, England probably stands first, then France and America, with Austria, Germany, and Belgium following. Large lumps, known as *testoni*, are sent to Trieste, to be ground to powder there. Almost all the *alexandrina* finds its way to England and the United States. A good deal of inferior pumice is also sent to St. Petersburg and Odessa.—*Oils, Colors, and Drysalteries.*

### Substitute for Natural Sulphuretted Waters.

The fact that natural sulphuretted waters do not keep and travel well, losing their free sulphuretted hydrogen, and therefore their efficacy, has suggested the expedient of using a solution of monosulphide of sodium in diluted glycerin to serve as a "concentrated" water, which, when suitably diluted, is stated to possess all the efficacy of the natural sulphur spring (*Rev. Inter. de Méd. et Chirurg.*). The formula of this solution is: Monosulphide of sodium, 10 parts; distilled water, 40 parts; glycerin, 150 parts. Dissolve the sulphide in the water with a gentle heat and mix the solution at once with the glycerin. This solution keeps well and affords a sulphuretted water by mixing a teaspoonful with about 90 fluid ounces of water, previously boiled to expel the dissolved air, and cooled. A teaspoonful added to 9½ fluid ounces of syrup forms a convenient and portable form, of which half a teaspoonful in milk or water affords a ready means of administering the required dose. Obviously this preparation is incompatible with free acids. These should be neutralized with a little alkali before adding the sulphide solution.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

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**Honey and  
 Horehound  
 Cough Drops?**

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

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**Our Special Offer**

**2 Boxes Mexican Fruit**

Containing 36 five-cent bars each

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Containing 28 five-cent bars each

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Price for the Gum and Premium complete **\$4.75**

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 For sale by all wholesale houses

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**Victor Bicycles**

1896



Applications for Local Agencies of this celebrated Wheel should be made to the undersigned.

This wheel, retailed in Canada at the American price, pays enterprising Agents a fair commission, while the construction of the machine and the makers' guarantee make it a pleasure to handle it.

"No Discontented Victor Rider" is the manufacturers' motto.

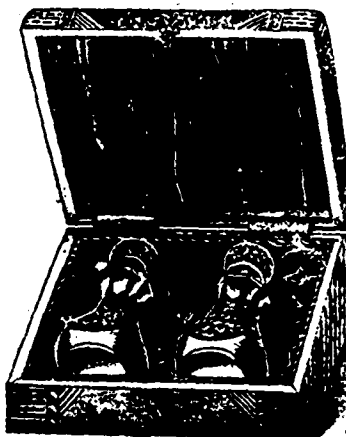
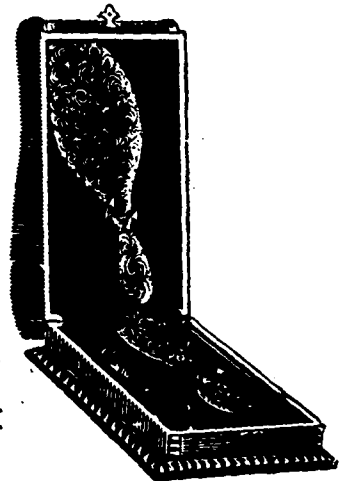
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## BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....\$5 00 per doz.  
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.  
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

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

¼ Gross lots, and over.....\$60 00 per gross.  
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

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

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

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

**Henry K. Wampole & Co.,**  
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**Illustrated Price List**

It contains the illustrations and descriptions of all kinds of

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

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

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

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

**Physicians owe it to themselves to try it.**

**OZONE SPECIFIC CO.**

**TORONTO, ONT.**

**What We Are.**

The engraving which we present here shows the continent of North America, and the exact proportion of it included in Canada. Amongst many outsiders there has long been a strange misconception as to the size and situation of this country, and the most ridiculous statements have, from time to time, appeared in the press.

In England it has become an almost universal practice to designate the United States of America as "America," whilst, it will be observed, that country occupies less than one-half of this continent, although we must concede to it both extent of territory and vastness of population.

Canada covers a territory of 3,458,400 square miles, being 500,000 square miles

or of making any comparisons; but the fact that the CANADIAN DRUGGIST covers this vast extent of territory, reaching the intelligent and trained constituency of pharmacists within its boundary, shows the importance of its mission and the value of its circulation amongst those with whom it is so intimately in touch.

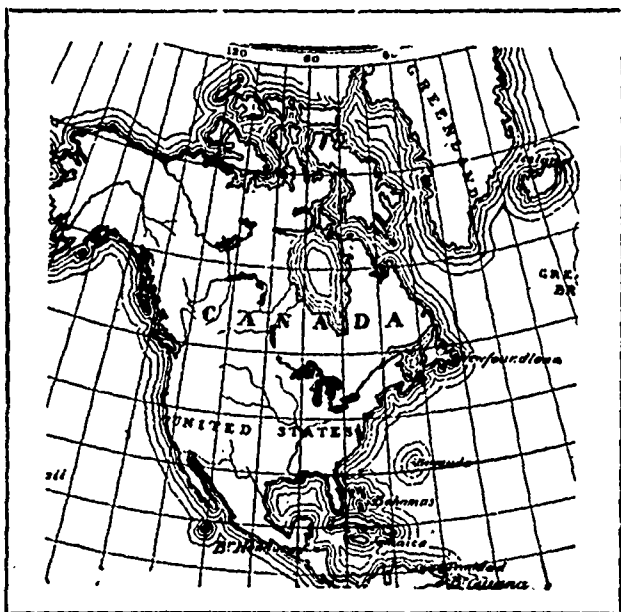
**Safeguards Against Adulteration.**

Adulteration is described by the authors of a recently-published work on the law and chemistry of food and drugs as a fine art which will soon be an exact science, those who practise it entering upon their work with a precise knowledge of the end they have in view, and with all that science and skill can do to help them in attaining that end. There may be no intention to defraud; the adulterant being sometimes added in infinitesimal pro-

article. Even more insidious, however, in these days of "cutting" prices and small profits, is the temptation to buy wholesale what is "cheap," that is to say, low-priced, and retail it to customers at the price of a genuine article, irrespective of the fact that it is not known to be such. Bargains of this description are quite justifiable if the retail dealer examines what he has purchased and proved it to be what it is represented as being. On the other hand, if he finds himself the possessor of an inferior article, he may either offer it as such, at its true value, or utilize it in some legitimate manner.

But there can be no possible excuse for the sale of such an imperfect article as a perfect one. The sale would be a deliberate fraud if effected after examination, and if no examination took place the carelessness that allowed an unfair profit to be gained would be criminal in a lesser degree only. Pharmacists in particular should carefully protect themselves against the risk of appearing careless in respect of the purity of all medicines passing through their hands. Nothing can palliate the offence of dealing in impure and ineffective drugs and chemicals because they are low-priced, not even the plea that otherwise it will be impossible to compete with a neighboring grocer or general store. The means at the pharmacist's command are such that he can ensure the purity and quality of everything of a medicinal nature he deals in, and he may thus be enabled at times to satisfy himself that something offered at an unusually low rate is really genuine and worth taking into stock. But, above all things, he should decline to prostitute himself and his art for gain. Recognition of integrity may be slow in coming, and honesty of purpose may seem of little avail, but the good of humanity will, nevertheless, be served, and compensation, though perhaps long-delayed, cannot fail to come in the end.

—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*



larger than the United States, nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and lacks only 237,000 square miles of being as large as the whole continent of Europe.

In pharmaceutical matters, we believe Canada quite holds her own with other countries. The eight provinces which constitute our Dominion have each their own pharmacy laws, being, in most essential points, identical with each other, and, in all, the student is required to pass his examination before a council of the pharmaceutical association of the province. The standard, in all cases, is a high one, and our colleges of pharmacy lose nothing in comparison with those of our neighbors or of Europe.

In pharmaceutical journalism, modesty forbids our saying too much of ourselves,

portions to act as a preservative, as in the case of boric or salicylic acid, or to meet the exigencies of trade, as when butter or peas are artificially colored. Accidental admixture may also occur through lack of care in manufacturing or storing. In any case, by the sale of such goods an offence is committed in the eyes of the law, and it is of the greatest importance to honest traders that they should adopt such precautions as will enable them to avoid unwittingly committing offences against the laws dealing with the subject. This is the more necessary as the effects of a conviction may be exceedingly injurious, and even fatal, to a man's business prospects.

There is much force in the contention that competition and the mania for cheapness, regardless of real value, are at the bottom of the evil. A dishonest tradesman may be attracted, or a weak one tempted, by the facility with which profits may be increased by a possibly harmless addition to some comparatively expensive

ADESOL.—Adesol is the name suggested by Mr. Patein for a succedaneum of steresol. Adesol is less viscous and more fluid than steresol, and consequently it is more easily applied. Besides this, it evaporates more rapidly, and it does not contain carbolic acid. Its formula is as follows:

Gum copal .....	350 parts.
Benzoin .....	30 "
Balsam of tolu .....	30 "
Ether .....	1000 "
Oil of thyme .....	20 "
Alpha-naphthol .....	3 "

—*National Druggist.*

Bioxide of sodium, treated with an alcoholic solution of hydrochloric acid, gives a highly oxygenous substance (known as trioxigen), which makes a valuable bleaching agent. Heated to 100° C. it gives off oxygen; dissolved in water, a highly oxygenated liquid is obtained.

# Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

OCTOBER 15TH, 1895.

## Transient Traders.

A correspondent from one of our smaller towns gives expression in our columns this month to a grievance from which dealers in all places suffer more or less. The travelling patent medicine vendor, with or without the accompanying band of "high-class musical artists," is a well-known figure in the majority of towns, and the injury done to the drug trade in the locality in which he holds forth can only be reckoned by a close observer of his business.

There is a law on the statute book of Ontario—whether that same law prevails in the other provinces we are not in a position at present to say—which empowers every municipality to impose a tax on all transient traders; that is, on all persons doing business in a locality where they are not residents, or do not come under the Assessment Act rendering them liable for a proportionate share of taxes of that municipality. In a large number of towns, by-laws have been passed naming a tax of from five to ten dollars per day—in the majority of cases the ten dollars is charged—on all such transient traders, but it is very often a dead letter, as "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," and the by-law remains unenforced. As our correspondent very correctly says, "the fault is our own," and it is the duty of every one engaged in business to see that his rights are protected, and that in every case this law should be enforced wherever the necessary by-law has been passed, and, where it has not, it should be seen to at once that the councils of their respective municipalities take action and pass such a by-law and see it strictly observed. It certainly is a hardship that men who have large interests at stake, and are contributors to the revenues necessary for the general requirements of their municipality, should have their business rights infringed upon in such a manner.

And this does not only apply to the vendor of so-called patent medicines, but to others who are equally liable under the Act. For instance, there is the peripatetic "optician," who, if he is not a house-to-house visitor or a market-square vendor, is probably one who carries a stock of spectacles and persuades some guileless

druggist or jeweler to allow him the use of his store for the purpose of disposing of his own wares, allowing the occupant a small percentage for the use of his name and his store, in many cases leaving him "a sadder but a wiser man" when the "patients" return with a demand for refund of money as the glasses "did not suit." This matter is one that directly concerns a large majority of our readers, and one that united action by druggists can remedy, if they will but act in it.

## A Questionable Experiment.

Some business men are, apparently, very short-sighted, as evidenced by the way in which they endeavor to draw trade.

One of the most prevailing instances of this is the endeavor, by cutting into regular prices, to undersell others, and to induce, if possible, their customers to transfer their patronage. It is quite unreasonable to imagine that any man will sit quietly by and see his business cut into in this manner, and he will, in every instance, meet the "cutter" on his own ground, and, the chances are, undersell him. Thus the man who commences the cutting, instead of drawing from his competitors, is only lessening the profits of the competitor, and runs the risk, and an extremely likely one, of causing a feeling of distrust amongst those whom he has tried to entice to his place of business, for every druggist well knows that a feeling of distrust has sprung up and is permeating the masses, that the "cutter" is one who is not above the baneful habit of substitution, or who would sell an inferior article. To have the public confidence shaken as to your business methods means a loss of trade and consequent loss of profits, and it, therefore, appears to us a very questionable experiment for any druggist; and we regret to see that, in one of our western cities, a druggist, in commencing a new business, has used the "cut-rate" as his "drawing card," in hopes, evidently, of securing a share of the trade. It has already led to a general reduction in prices, and a feeling of anything but good will towards the offender. The venture is anything but a creditable one, and the result means loss for many, while the public will not think one whit the more of the originator of it.

In the treatment of bunions, phosphorized oil is claimed to be very well adapted. It is rubbed gently over the part twice a day, and acts by causing absorption.

## The Care of Stock—Forgotten Corners.

Every pharmacist too often finds, while searching for some article called for, that he has made a discovery. Not such a wonderful one, perhaps, but one that is new to him—some article, yes, often many articles, stowed away in a forgotten corner are found. May be half a dozen of some nostrum to be sold on commission, or, what is worse, a fraction of a gross of a worthless patent medicine which has been foisted on the druggist by some salesman eloquent in his own interest. It has always been a source of surprise to the writer how a druggist, possessing the least grain of business ability, would take quantities of some untried, unsaleable, and unknown remedy, just because he receives a premium in the shape of advertising cards, a thermometer that won't work, or a show card with a name branded on the frame—(we confess, however, to advertising firms, that donations of good unbranded picture frames, such as the druggist can utilize at home, are always acceptable). Back to our subject again. If you have any money to spare, pay it on account; or if that is all right, which we sincerely hope it is, these hard times, put it into some standard paying stock. Never take up a side line suddenly, and without thought, that involves much of an expenditure, but rather increase some part of the business that shows hopeful signs. What the writer means to convey is this—that a business man is speculating with the odds of the game against him when he purchases quantities of some article, whose sale is doubtful, instead of investing in standard goods that are sure to leave the house with a profit before the year is over. It is a very nice feeling, when dull times come, for the pharmacist to find that he has some saleable goods to draw from. The fact must not be forgotten that we open our doors in the morning to sell goods, and not to make the store a dumping ground for somebody else's unsaleable rubbish. You must continually add new goods, however, for your customers get tired of the same old toilet articles, perfumes, and other wares. You have to sacrifice the old, faded things—and people dearly love a bargain—for you must get rid of them. The public appreciate new things, and a few well-chosen and well-bought articles not only add to the good stock, but freshen up the old, that has been stored away for so long in one of the forgotten corners.—*Frank T. Green, in Pacific Druggist.*

**SALINE LIQUOR ERGOTÆ.**—Bernegau and Burkhardt suggest the addition of common salt to liquor ergotæ, whereby a preparation less alcoholic than usual may be obtained. Five per cent. of common salt is added to the powdered ergot, and the menstruum is a mixture of one part of S. V. R. and four parts of water—the liquor to be made by the usual percolation process.

## Winter Wants

**To the Trade.**—We beg to advise that the following important lines cannot be shipped in winter **except per Express**. We respectfully suggest, in order to save you this extra expense, that you look up your stock of these lines, and order sufficient Winter supplies **NOW**.

Wyeth's Liquid Extract of Malt.

" Wine of Tar.

" Dialysed Iron.

Frans Josef Mineral Water.

Levico Arsenical Water.

Rosbach Mineral Water.

Pond's Extract (see below).

Your valued commands for any of the above will be much appreciated by

Yours very truly,

**DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO'Y (Limited)**

MONTREAL, October, 1895.

**Pond's  
Extract  
of  
Witch  
Hazel**

**W**ITH a view to serving the Drug Trade more conveniently, the POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY have recently appointed us their General Agents for Canada, and we have pleasure in acquainting the Trade with what we are able to do for them upon this preparation.

1st—The handsome framed advertising mirror, we will give with first order for 2 dozen.

2nd—With orders of 4 dozen we can offer in addition, at present, 1 dozen 2 oz. *facsimiles* of large bottle.

3rd—We send with each order attractive pictorial pamphlets, flag circulars, and card.

Besides the foregoing advertising, the article is being extensively advertised in the Canadian papers.

A new scale of prices has been prepared, thus:—  
Small, 1 dozen, and less than 4 dozen, \$4.00 per dozen.  
Medium, 1 dozen, and less than 2 dozen, \$8.00 per dozen.  
And when ordered in original cases of 4 dozen, small, \$3.80 per dozen; or 2 dozen, medium, \$7.60 per dozen.

Subject to Cash Discount of 5%.

**Davis & Lawrence Co'y (Ltd.)**  
**MONTREAL**

## We make close estimates

On preparing private

**R**

preparations, and cordially invite correspondence on the subject.

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

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

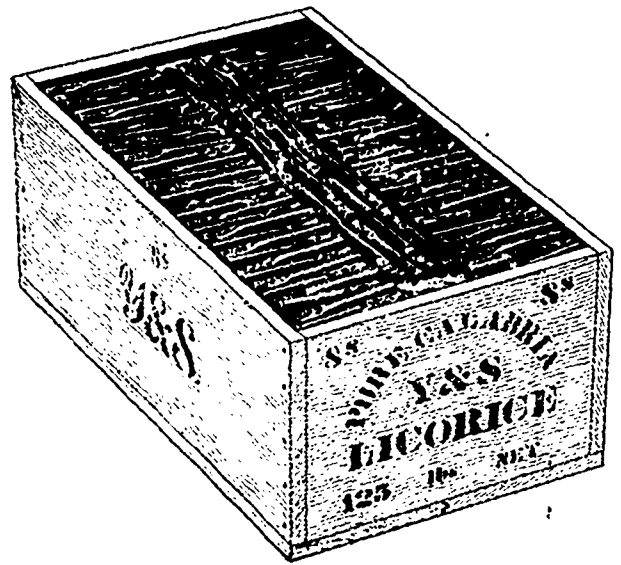
**Frederick Stearns & Co.**

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS

Private Formula Department

**WINDSOR, ONT.**

# Retail Druggists



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

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Acme Licorice Pellets . . . . .  
Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers ..and..

Y & S Licorice Lozenges . . . . .  
Pure Penny Stick

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

## YOUNG & SMYLLIE

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

# COUGH DROPS

NONE BETTER

NONE SO GOOD

PUT up in handsome five-pound canisters, with glass front, showing contents.



THEY afford instantaneous relief in all cases of Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats.

Will sell well during "between-seasons" weather

Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co. - - Toronto

## What the Pharmacist Should Know about Certain Poison Accidents.

By J. C. FALK, M.D., Ph.G., ST. LOUIS.

### PHARMACISTS ARE FREQUENTLY CALLED UPON.

Every retail druggist has the experience of being called upon to render the first assistance in cases of poisoning accidental or otherwise. In most instances the conditions are such as require prompt and proper measures. A physician may not be had at once, and the pharmacist, by reason of his intimate association with poisons, is expected by the public to act with precision in these emergencies. A human life saved may be the reward of the pharmacist when he responds quickly and intelligently in poison accidents.

### HE SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THE POISONS.

The competent druggist should be thoroughly familiar with the physical properties of the poisons, their appearance, odor, taste, and solubility. He ought to be well posted in the chemistry of the important poisons, that he may know the different chemical combinations which can be formed with them whereby they may be rendered insoluble, less soluble, or difficult of absorption by the human system.

To be further equipped for these emergencies, he must inform himself on the more prominent physiological properties\* of the common poisons. This knowledge will come in good stead in those instances when the toxic agent is unknown, and an efficient antidotal treatment cannot be instituted until its nature is determined.

### SEND FOR A DOCTOR, AND THEN BEGIN TREATMENT.

When a poisoning case presents itself to the pharmacist, his first duty is to send for the nearest competent physician; then, in order that no valuable time be lost, he should institute such treatment as will best meet the requirements until the doctor's arrival, or until the patient is out of danger.

### LEARN WHAT POISON YOU HAVE TO DEAL WITH.

It is necessary in the beginning to know what poison has been taken, and the time that has elapsed since it was swallowed.

If the patient is conscious, this information may, or may not, be obtained from him. In attempts at suicide, the person will often obstinately refuse to divulge anything. In accidents, and in cases where the toxic agent has been administered by another person, he may not know what was taken. Under these circumstances, it will, at times, require the exercise of great care and good judgment to arrive at a proper conclusion.

\*The physiological properties of a drug are the noticeable effects a drug produces upon the healthy system.

*The Mouth.*—Make a careful inspection of the mouth to see if no traces of the poison are left there. The lips, tongue, or mouth may show stains that are characteristic, as, for instance, the discolorations caused by the strong mineral acids. Sulphuric acid causes white stains, which, later on, if the burns are very severe, turn black; carbolic acid, whitish spots; and nitric acid, yellow stains.

*The Breath.*—Observe the breath carefully—some drugs will be detected by their odor.

*The Vomitus.*—If he has vomited, examine the ejected material closely for traces of the poison. The color of Paris green, arsenious acid, the glistening particles from the wing cases of cantharides, are examples of poisons that would be suggested by their appearance, while the characteristic odors of carbolic acid and chloroform will betray their presence in the vomitus.

*Preserve the Vomitus.*—It is well in some cases to save the vomited material for future examination, this being especially desirable when there is reason to suspect a crime.

*Watch the Pupil of the Eye.*—Some poisons have physiological effects that aid in making a diagnosis; for example, the changes the pupil (the dark spot in the middle of eye) undergoes under the influence of opium and belladonna. In opium poisoning we find the pupil very contracted, sometimes as small as the end of a dancing needle. With belladonna the opposite effect is produced, the pupil becoming very large—it may be so dilated as to include the entire dark portion of the eyeball.

### POISONOUS FOODS.

*Decayed Meats, etc.*—When animal foods undergo decomposition, there are formed various proximate principles, some of which have poisonous properties. A number of these toxic compounds have been isolated by chemists, and are known to be products of microbic or germ growth in the putrefying food stuff.

They are called ptomaines. These ptomaines in chemical behavior resemble the vegetable alkaloids, and their physiological effects are, in many instances, very much like the alkaloidal poisons. Some of the ptomaines cause poisoning symptoms that are difficult to differentiate from morphine narcosis; others, again, have effects that are hard to distinguish from strychnine; hence it not infrequently happens that cases of sickness and death supposed to be due to one of the common poisons are, in reality, caused by the eating of spoiled meat, fish, etc.

Among the foods that are especially prone to decomposition of a dangerous character are canned meats and fish, fish not canned, sausages, and cheese.

The treatment for these poison accidents will be found below (antidote No. 20).

### POISON MUSHROOMS.

Among the large varieties of mushrooms, or agarics, there are some poisonous as well as edible species. To the inexperienced, the harmful sorts are difficult to distinguish from the innocuous; hence there are frequent accidents from eating of this fungus.

As a high temperature destroys the toxic principle in the poison mushroom, thoroughly boiling them will render the consumption of mushrooms safe when there is some doubt as to their nature.

The treatment for mushroom poisoning is given below (antidote No. 21).

### GENERAL RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF POISONING.

*First.*—Get rid of the poison that is still in the stomach.

*Second.*—Give the proper antidote for that portion of the poison which has already passed beyond the stomach, and for whatever may be absorbed into the system.

*Third.*—Endeavor to keep the patient alive with stimulants, and other appropriate measures, until the system has eliminated the poison.

### HOW TO CAUSE VOMITING.

The first rule is generally best carried out by emetics.

Ground mustard, one or two tablespoonfuls mixed with a cup of water, followed by large draughts of warm water, is a good and easily obtained emetic. Powdered ipecac, one drachm alone, or combined with thirty grains sulphate of zinc, in a cup of water, is also very efficient.

In inducing vomiting, always give luke-warm water freely, as it serves to dilute contents of the stomach, rendering them more fluid, and thereby makes it easier to empty that organ.

Vomiting may be hastened by tickling the throat. This is best done by pushing a finger down the throat and moving it about at the root of the tongue.

*Apomorphine as an Emetic.*—Hydrochlorate of apomorphine is a very good emetic, especially if given by hypodermic injection. One-twelfth or one-fifteenth grain of the salt dissolved in about fifteen minims of distilled water, injected beneath the skin of the arm, will, in a few minutes (sometimes in less than one minute), produce free emesis, even where other remedies have failed to act. This method is especially useful when the patient is unconscious and unable to swallow, or is conscious and successfully resists all attempts to force anything down his throat.

*The Stomach Pump.*—The stomach pump, or tube, is, in many instances, the only efficient means for cleaning out the stomach; but the pharmacist is not usually supplied with the necessary apparatus and is not familiar with its use, so that procedure must be left to the physician.



The second rule includes the special treatment for each poison, as given in the antidotes in this article below.

The third rule requires the adaptation of various measures tending to prolong life while nature's processes are expelling the poison from the body. Generally stimulation, internal and external, is required.

Internal stimulation is produced by the various drugs classed as cardiac stimulants (such as alcohol, in the form of whisky, brandy, and champagne), strong coffee or tea, ammonia, digitalis, etc.

External stimulation is brought about by increasing the circulation of the blood in the skin. Friction on the extremities and body with the hands, or aided by a rough towel, answers well. This may be made more active by rubbing the skin with some irritating substance like mustard, ginger, or capsicum. External heat, applied by hot blankets, hot water bottles, etc., is also an aid to stimulation.

#### ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

Artificial respiration is a valuable aid in prolonging life in many poisoning cases, and it is especially necessary in the treatment of narcotic toxic agents like morphine.

The following is a good way of applying it:

Place the patient on his back on the floor; kneel in front of him, grasp both arms at the elbow and raise them up and back until they are stretched out above his head, parallel with the body. Then bring them down again to the side of the body, at the same time pressing them against the chest so as to compress it by pushing in the ribs. This movement will force the air out of the lungs. Now raise the arms again, as before, and the chest will expand, drawing in fresh air. Repeat these movements regularly, at the rate of about fifteen or twenty times per minute. Meanwhile have another person apply heat and friction to the extremities.

Do not give up hope too soon, but persist in the artificial breathing for a half or one hour.

It is quite surprising, at times, to see how an apparently dead patient will suddenly begin to breathe, and finally revive under this forced respiration.

#### A SUMMARY OF TREATMENT FOR POISONING.

Below is given, briefly, the treatment for the more important poisons. In many poisons the treatment is a general one; hence it is found convenient to group members together under one antidote. Accompanying the series of antidotes is an index of the poisons which will serve to make the finding of the proper treatment more expeditious:

*Antidote 1: Arsenic.* Arsenious Acid; "Rough on Rats" (arsenic); Cobalt (arsenical fly poison).

Induce vomiting with mustard, ipecac and zinc sulphate, or apomorphine hypo-

dermically, as under above heading, "How to Cause Vomiting."

After thorough and repeated emesis, give hydrated oxide of iron, United States Pharmacopoeia, three or four ounces at once, and a tablespoonful every five minutes afterwards.

The ferric hydrate can be made hurriedly by mixing either tincture chloride of iron, solution chloride of iron, solution tersulphate of iron, or Monsell's solution with water of ammonia. After the resulting precipitate has settled, pour off the clear liquid and mix considerable water with the sediment, which latter, when it has again deposited, is separated by decanting the clear, supernatant solution. This sediment of ferric hydrate may be given as above directed.

Later give whites of eggs mixed with water and olive oil.

*Antidote 2: Morphine.* Opium.

Promote vomiting with mustard, ipecac, and sulphate of zinc, or apomorphine hypodermically, as given under above heading: "How to Cause Vomiting."

When the stomach is thoroughly emptied, give large draughts of strong black coffee. It may be well, in most cases, to give a hypodermic injection of one-fiftieth grain of atropine, the physiological antidote to morphine.

Keep the patient awake at all hazards; walk him about, slap with wet towels, shout in his ears, and use similar measures to prevent his going to sleep.

If patient stops breathing, or breathes faintly, use artificial respiration persistently, as in the directions given under the heading: "Artificial Respiration."

*Antidote 3: Acids.* Sulphuric; Hydrochloric; Nitric; Nitro-hydrochloric; Acetic.

Do not give any emetic! Neutralize the acid with calcined magnesia, liquor soda, liquor potassa, or lime water, either of which must be largely diluted.

Later give freely of olive oil, or whites of eggs.

*Antidote 4: Oxalic Acid.* Salts of Oxalic Acid; Salts of Sorrel.

Do not give liquor potassa or liquor soda.

First give chalk or common whiting mixed with water; then, in a few minutes, cause vomiting with mustard. After vomiting, let patient partake freely of whites of eggs, or olive oil.

*Antidote 5: Carbolic Acid.* (Phenol.)

Give one ounce sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt) dissolved in a cup of water. Then try to induce vomiting with mustard or ipecac. As these emetics sometimes fail to act because of the benumbing effect of carbolic acid upon the stomach, it may be best to give apomorphine hypodermically (one-twelfth grain). Give more Glauber's salt after vomiting ceases.

*Antidote 6: Caustic Alkalies* of Potash and Soda; Concentrated Lye.

Give vinegar, lemon juice, or citric acid, freely diluted with water. Then

give large draughts of warm water, followed by olive oil, whites of eggs, or gum arabic water.

*Antidote 7: Ammonia Gas.* Water of Ammonia.

If inhaled, let the patient breathe the fumes of vinegar, or acetic acid. If swallowed, treat as in antidote No. 6 for the other alkalies.

*Antidote 8: Chloral Hydrate.* Ether.

Keep patient lying down and let him have plenty of fresh air. Induce vomiting with mustard, ipecac, and zinc sulphate, or with apomorphine hypodermically, as given under the heading: "How to Cause Vomiting." Keep him from going to sleep by slapping, shouting in ears, etc., but do not walk the person around much because of the danger of heart failure. Stimulate with whisky internally, and friction and heat externally. If breathing becomes feeble, apply artificial respiration as given in the directions under heading: "Artificial Respiration."

*Antidote 9: Chloroform.*

If swallowed, treat as in antidote No. 8 for chloral. If inhaled, have patient's head lower than the body by raising the foot of table or bed on which he lies. Admit fresh air freely. Let him inhale a few drops of nitrite of amyl. Apply heat and friction to extremities. If necessary, use artificial respiration as given in directions under heading: "Artificial Respiration."

*Antidote 10: Aconite; Calabar Bean; Conium; Cotton Root; Digitalis; Ergot; Eserine; Gelsemium; Hyoscyamus; Jaborandi; Lobelia; Physostigma; Pilocarpus; Santonin; Stramonium; Strophanthus; Tobacco; Veratrine; Veratrum Viride.*

Give emetic of mustard, ipecac, and sulphate of zinc, or of morphine hypodermically, as in directions under heading: "How to Cause Vomiting."

When stomach is about emptied, give strong black coffee mixed with powdered charcoal and tannic acid—about thirty grains of the latter to each cup of coffee. Keep patient lying flat, and prevent his going to sleep. Stimulate with whisky internally, and heat and friction to the extremities.

If necessary, use artificial respiration as in the directions under heading: "Artificial Respiration."

*Antidote 11: Nitrate of Silver.* Lunar Caustic.

First give common table salt (chloride of sodium), one or two tablespoonfuls dissolved in a glass of water. After a few minutes induce vomiting with mustard, ipecac, and zinc sulphate, or with apomorphine hypodermically, as in directions under heading: "How to Cause Vomiting." When stomach is emptied, give freely of milk and whites of eggs and gum arabic water.

*Antidote 12: Lead, Salts of.*

First, give an ounce of magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts), or sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt), dissolved in a glass of water. After a few minutes induce vomiting with mustard, ipecac, and sulphate of zinc, or with apomorphine hypodermically, as directed under heading: "How to Cause Vomiting."

When stomach is emptied, give freely of milk and whites of eggs and gum arabic water.

*Antidote 13: Phosphorus.*

Do not give oil or fatty substance of any kind. Cause vomiting by giving three grains sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), dissolved in half a tumbler of water; repeat every five minutes until emesis occurs.

If any old, thick oil of turpentine is at hand, give a teaspoonful. If no such oxidized turpentine is convenient, give two grains permanganate of potassium dissolved in an ounce of water every five minutes.

Follow this with demulcent drinks like whites of eggs in water and gum arabic water.

Do not allow any milk, cream, or other oily or fatty food until the phosphorus is safely out of the alimentary canal.

*Antidote 14: Strychnine. Nux Vomica; Ignatia; Cocculus Indicus.*

First give a drachm of tannic acid stirred up in a glass of water; then cause vomiting with mustard, ipecac, and sulphate of zinc, or with apomorphine hypodermically, as directed under heading: "How to Cause Vomiting."

Give another drachm of tannic acid in water and repeat the emetic. When the stomach is thoroughly emptied give thirty grains tannic acid in water.

For the convulsions give large doses bromide of potassium (one-half ounce) and hydrate of chloral (thirty grains). If this does not control the spasms, administer nitrite of amyl, or chloroform, by inhalation.

*Antidote 15: Atropine. Belladonna.*

First, give a drachm of tannic acid in a glass of water; then evacuate the stomach by mustard, ipecac, and sulphate of zinc, or with apomorphine hypodermically, as in directions under heading: "How to Cause Vomiting."

After patient has vomited, give half drachm tannic acid in strong black coffee. Now give one-eighth to one-fourth grain morphine hypodermically, and repeat in half hour, if deemed necessary. Have patient lying down; keep him awake, and apply heat and friction to limbs. If breathing becomes feeble, apply artificial respiration, as directed under heading: "Artificial Respiration."

*Antidote 16: Hydrocyanic (Prussic) Acid. Cyanides; Oil of Bitter Almond; Oil of Mirbane (Nitrobenzol).*

Act very quickly, for this poison is rapidly fatal.

Give emetic of mustard in water, and follow with large draughts of warm water. If possible, give at once one-tenth grain apomorphine by hypodermic injection. Put ammonia to nostrils to rouse patient and give aromatic spirit of ammonia (or aqua ammonia) by mouth. Pour alternately hot and cold water on chest. Use artificial respiration energetically as directed under heading: "Artificial Respiration."

*Antidote 17: Copper, Salts of.*

First give freely whites of eggs, mixed with milk or water, then produce emesis with mustard, or by apomorphine hypodermically, as directed under heading: "How to Cause Vomiting." In the intervals between vomiting give half-drachm doses of ferrocyanide of potassium (yellow prussiate of potash) dissolved in water. Let patient have large quantities of whites of eggs and gum arabic water.

*Antidote 18: Antimony and Potassium Tartrate (Tartar emetic).*

If patient should not be vomiting freely promote emesis by large draughts of warm water, and tickling the throat with finger. Give thirty grains tannic acid in water at frequent intervals. Later give whites of eggs and gum arabic water.

*Antidote 19: Salts of Mercury and Zinc; Iodine; Cantharides; Colchicum; Colocynth; Creosote; Elaterium; Oils of Croton, Pennyroyal, Savin, and Tansy.*

Give, first, large quantities of whites of eggs or wheat flour mixed with water; then, if not vomiting freely, promote emesis by mustard or apomorphine hypodermically, as directed under heading: "How to Cause Vomiting." After vomiting, give whites of eggs or flour again. Following with demulcent drinks like gum arabic water or flaxseed tea. In cantharides poisoning do not give any oily or fatty substances.

*Antidote 20: Decayed Animal Food. Cheese, Fish, Meat, Sausages.*

Promote vomiting by mustard, ipecac, and sulphate of zinc, or with apomorphine hypodermically, as directed under heading: "How to Cause Vomiting."

After stomach is emptied, give a purge of calomel (eight grains), followed in a few hours by castor oil. Stimulate with whisky and use friction and heat to limbs.

*Antidote 21: Poisonous Mushrooms.*

Induce vomiting by mustard, ipecac, and sulphate of zinc, or with apomorphine hypodermically, as directed under heading: "How to Cause Vomiting."

When stomach is emptied give thirty grains tannic acid dissolved in a glass of water. Stimulate with strong coffee or whisky. Apply heat and friction to limbs if much prostrated.

REFERENCE TABLE FOR POISONING CASES.

Poison.	Antidote No.
Acetate of Copper.....	17
Acetate of Lead.....	12
Acetate of Zinc.....	19

Acid, Acetic.....	3
Acid, Arsenious.....	1
Acid, Carbolic.....	5
Acid, Hydrochloric.....	3
Acid, Hydrocyanic.....	16
Acid, Muriatic.....	3
Acid, Nitric.....	3
Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.....	3
Acid, Nitromuriatic.....	3
Acid, Oxalic.....	4
Acid, Prussic.....	16
Acid, Sulphuric.....	3
Aconite.....	10
Aconitine.....	10
Alkalies, Caustic.....	6
Almonds, Oil of Bitter.....	16
Ammonia.....	7
Antimony and Potas. Tartrate.....	18
Arsenic.....	1
Atropine.....	15
Atropine, Salts of.....	15
Belladonna.....	15
Bichloride of Mercury.....	19
Bitter Apple.....	19
Blue Stone.....	17
Blue Vitriol.....	17
Calabar Bean.....	10
Cantharides.....	19
Carbolic Acid.....	5
Caustic Alkalies.....	6
Caustic, Lunar.....	11
Caustic, Potash.....	6
Caustic, Soda.....	6
Cheese, Poisonous.....	20
Chloral Hydrate.....	8
Chloroform.....	9
Cohalt (Fly Poison).....	1
Cocculus Indicus.....	14
Colchicic.....	19
Colchicum.....	19
Colocynth.....	19
Concentrated Lye.....	6
Conium.....	10
Copper Acetate.....	17
Copper, Sulphate.....	17
Copper, Salts of.....	17
Cotton Root.....	10
Corrosive, Sublimate.....	19
Creosote.....	19
Croton Oil.....	19
Cyanide of Mercury.....	16
Cyanide of Potass.....	16
Cyanide of Silver.....	16
Cyanides.....	16
Digitalin.....	10
Digitalis.....	10
Elaterin.....	19
Elaterium.....	19
Ergot.....	10
Eserine.....	10
Ether.....	8
Fish Berries (Cocculus Ind.).....	14
Fish, Decayed.....	20
Fly Paper (arsenical).....	1
Fly Powder (arsenical).....	1
Food, Decayed.....	20
Gelselenium.....	10
Hellebore, Green.....	10
Hemlock.....	10
Henbane.....	10
Hydrate of Chloral.....	8
Hydrochloric Acid.....	3
Hydrocyanic Acid.....	16
Hyoseyanus.....	10
Ignatia.....	14
Iodide of Mercury.....	19
Iodine.....	19
Jaborandi.....	10
Jimson Weed.....	10
Jasmine, Yellow.....	10
Lead, Acetate.....	12
Lead, Sugar of.....	12
Lead, Salts of.....	12
Lobelia.....	10
Lunar Caustic.....	11
Lye, Concentrated.....	6
Meat, Decayed.....	20
Mercury, Bichloride.....	19
Mercury, Biniolide.....	10
Mercury, Cyanide of.....	16
Mercury, Nitric.....	19
Mercury, Sulphate.....	19
Mercury, Salts of.....	19

Mirbane, Oil of.....	16
Morphine.....	2
Morphine, Salts of.....	2
Muriatic Acid.....	3
Mushrooms, Poisonous.....	21
Nitrate of Lead.....	12
Nitrate of Mercury.....	19
Nitrate of Silver.....	11
Nitric Acid.....	3
Nitrobenzol.....	16
Nitro-hydrochloric Acid.....	3
Nitro-muriatic.....	3
Nux Vomica.....	14
Oil, Bitter Almond.....	16
Oil, Croton.....	19
Oil, Mirbane.....	16
Oil, Pennyroyal.....	19
Oil, Savin.....	19
Oil, Tansy.....	19
Opium.....	2
Oxalate of Ammonium.....	4
Oxalate of Potass.....	4
Oxalic Acid.....	4
Oxalic Acid, Salts of.....	4
Pennyroyal, Oil of.....	19
Phosphorus.....	13
Phosphorus, Rat Paste.....	13
Physostigma.....	10
Physostigmine.....	10
Physostigmine, Salts of.....	10
Pilocarpine.....	10
Pilocarpus.....	10
Potassa, Caustic.....	6
Prussic Acid.....	16
Rat Paste (Phosphorus).....	13
Rats, Rough on (Arsenic).....	1
Salt of Sorrel.....	4
Santonin.....	10
Sausages, Decayed.....	20
Savin, Oil of.....	19
Silver, Cyanide of.....	16
Silver, Nitrate of.....	11
Soda, Caustic.....	6
Sorrel, Salt of.....	4
Spanish Fly.....	19
Stramonium.....	10
Strophanthin.....	10
Strophanthus.....	10
Strychnine.....	14
Strychnine, Salts of.....	14
Sugar of Lead.....	12
Sulphate of Copper.....	17
Sulphate of Mercury.....	19
Sulphate of Zinc.....	19
Sulphuric Acid.....	3
Tansy, Oil of.....	19
Tartar Emetic.....	18
Tobacco.....	10
Veratrine.....	10
Veratrum Viride.....	10
Zinc, Acetate of.....	19
Zinc, Chloride of.....	19
Zinc, Sulphate of.....	19
Zinc, Salts of.....	19

—Meyer Brothers Druggist.

### Manufacture of Surgical Dressings.\*

Since the introduction of antiseptic methods in surgery specially prepared wound dressings have become indispensable, and now constitute a staple article of the pharmacist's trade. The manufacture of the necessary raw materials for these requires somewhat expensive machinery; the work of impregnating such material, however, may be conducted with advantage on a small scale. The subject may be divided into four sections: Gauze, cotton, jute, and miscellaneous dressings, and, for the sake of brevity, general directions for their preparation will precede each series of formulas.

\* Free translation from Eugen Dieterich's Neues Pharmaceutisches Manual, by Adolf G. Vogeler, in *Western Druggist*.

By way of introduction, it may be said that the exclusion of daylight, frequently directed, is best secured by the use of amber window glass in the laboratory, and which may be made removable by some sliding or hinged device. That all operations must be executed accurately and with the utmost cleanliness is self-evident. There are some unscrupulous manufacturers who, intent upon saving labor, employ an atomizing apparatus instead of dipping and wringing out to a given weight the material to be medicated. Such a method, of course, does not insure even distribution, and is absolutely inadmissible.

#### GAUZE. (CARBASUS, TELA.)

The bleached gauze employed should be free from fat, measure 1 metre in width, weigh from 40 to 45 grams per square metre (so that from 22 to 25 metres of the gauze shall weigh 1,000 grams, or 1 kilogram), and consist of 15 x 15 threads per square centimetre.

To impregnate the gauze, first establish its weight, then prepare the proportionate medicating liquid required, immerse the gauze and knead it for about 15 or 20 minutes, and finally wring or press out to such a point that just the required percentage of medicament shall remain in the material.

As a rule, a good absorbent cotton will retain, after expression, an amount of liquid equal in weight to one and one-fourth times its own weight, so that, for instance, 1,000 grams of gauze, after being dipped into a hydro-alcoholic solution of salicylic acid and then expressed, should weigh 2,250 grams. Details will be given under each formula.

For large operations enamelled sheet-iron troughs may be used, or, where these are not permissible (salicylic acid, etc.), glazed earthenware vats. Evaporating dishes or granite kettles and pails answer for smaller operations. For expressing larger quantities care must be taken to arrange the fabric in layers of even and equal thickness in order to insure an equal degree of saturation. When desirable, as in the case of iodoform, the press may be protected (or, reversely, the goods protected against contact with the press) by placing the fabric between layers of parchment paper.

When a certain amount of gauze is to be impregnated without the necessity of removing excess of liquid by pressure, it is placed into the exact amount of impregnating liquid and well worked for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when a sufficient weight is put on it and allowed to remain for several hours until the gauze has become evenly moistened. It is well to turn the material repeatedly in the meantime, while in some cases the application of 50 to 60°C. heat may be advisable. As an extra precaution, the goods may finally be placed in a press and subjected to just so much pressure that no liquid shall be forced out. A similar procedure is followed where the impregnating mixture contains no volatile solvent, such as Lister's carbolic gauze.

For preparing small quantities of fresh medicated gauze have on hand a stock-solution of the impregnating fluid, and after dipping into it the required weight of gauze, arrange the same in flat layers on parchment paper, wrap around more of the same material, and pass through a wringer. This will leave the gauze saturated to just the proper degree of one and one-fourth of its own weight.

In the case of alcoholic or aqueous impregnations the material is best dried by suspending from lines or wooden rods, but, when fatty or ethereal, the gauze is gathered on a reel of proper width directly as it leaves the press, and allowed to remain there for twenty-four hours, when it may be cut into proper lengths.

Medicated gauzes are placed on the market in lengths of 1, 3, and 5 metres, and are variously packed in tinfoil, wax paper, parchment paper, tin boxes, or glass tubes, as may be required.

#### Sal Alembroth Gauze.

Ammonium chloride.....gr.	1.0
Mercuric chloride....."	2.5
Water, distilled....."	1500.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Saturate and press out to the weight of 2,250 grams. Dry by suspending in a room under exclusion of daylight. When desired colored 0.1 gram of water-soluble aniline blue is dissolved in the water.

#### Borated Gauze, 10 per cent.

Boric acid.....gr.	100.0
Water, distilled, hot....."	1350.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Saturate, and press out to the weight of 2,250 grams.

#### Carbolized Gauze, 5 per cent., Lister.

Carbolic acid, crystallized...gr.	50.0
Resin....."	500.0
Paraffin....."	700.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Melt together the resin, paraffin, and carbolic acid, and then proceed to impregnate the gauze at a temperature of from 50 to 60°C. for about two hours, as explained in the introduction; press between hot plates for one-half hour and then pack immediately. The percentage may be varied by increasing or decreasing the amount of carbolic acid used.

#### Carbolized Gauze, 10 per cent., V. Bruns, Jun.

Carbolic acid, crystallized..gr.	120.0
Castor oil....."	50.0
Resin....."	450.0
Alcohol, 95 per cent...."	850.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

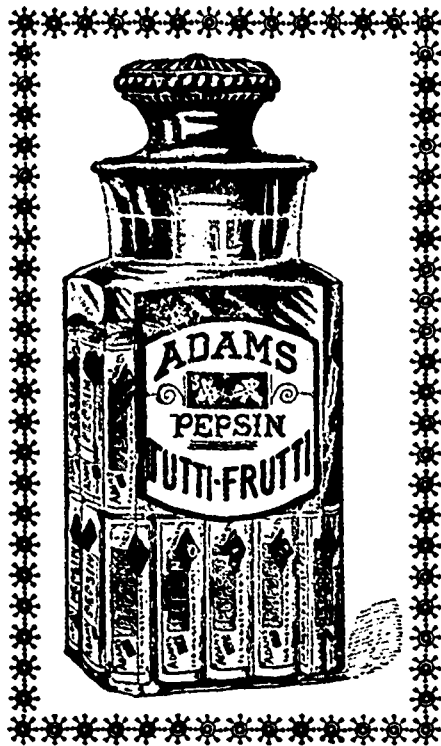
Make a solution, immerse the gauze, press out to the weight of 2,250 grams, gather on a reel, and allow to dry during twenty-four hours.

#### Carbolized Gauze, Ph. Hung. II.

Carbolic acid, crystallized.....gr.	100
Alcohol, 95 per cent....."	900

Immerse in the solution absorbent gauze, press out and dry.

# If You Have \*



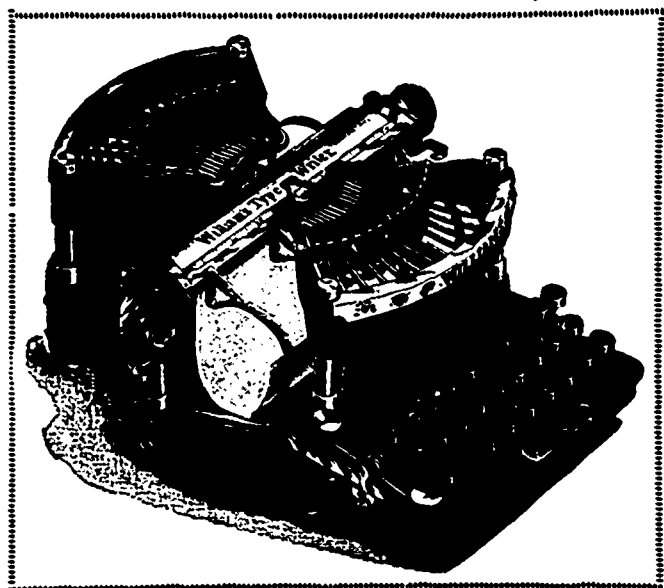
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**Creolin Gauze, 4 per cent.**

Creolin.....gr.	50
Water, distilled....."	1450
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000

Saturate, press out to the weight of 2,250 grams, and dry.

**Dermatol Gauze, 10 per cent.**

Resin.....gr.	250
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	1000
Glycerin....."	200
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000
Dermatol....."	100

Dissolve the resin in the alcohol, add the glycerin, and impregnate the gauze by kneading for some time and weighing repeatedly. Spread the moist gauze out flat in pieces of the desired lengths, and sprinkle over it the dermatol as evenly as possible. Gather on a reel and allow to remain for twenty-four hours.

**Eucalyptus Gauze, 4 per cent., Lister.**

Oil eucalyptus.....gr.	40
Danmark resin....."	240
Paraffin....."	360
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000

Proceed as described under Lister's carbolized gauze.

**Eucalyptus Gauze, 7.5 per cent., Nussbaum.**

Oil eucalyptus.....gr.	100
Alcohol absolute....."	500
Water, distilled, hot....."	900
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000

Saturate, press out to the weight of 2,250 grams, and dry.

**Iodoform Gauze, 20 per cent., V. Billroth.**

Iodoform (impalpable).....gr.	200
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000

Sprinkle evenly over the surface of the gauze and rub in dry.

**Adhesive Iodoform Gauze, 50 per cent., V. Billroth.**

Resin.....gr.	300
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	900
Ether....."	100
Glycerin....."	150
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000
Iodoform (impalpable)....."	500

Dissolve the resin in the alcohol and ether, add the glycerin, immerse the gauze, and knead and weight for three hours, as described in the introduction. Then spread out and sprinkle evenly over the surface of the still moist gauze the iodoform. Gather on a reel and let dry for twenty-four hours, excluding the daylight. To prepare extemporaneously sprinkle 20 grams of iodoform over one square metre of Lister's carbolized gauze (five per cent.) and rub in the powder.

**Iodoform Gauze, 10 per cent., V. Mostig.**

Iodoform.....gr.	100
Ether....."	700
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	700
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000

Saturate the gauze with the solution, wrap in parchment paper, cover with a weight, and after several hours gather on a reel, allowing to dry under exclusion of daylight.

To increase the percentage-strength, the same process is repeated as often as required. The gauze must be absolutely

free from starch, lest the iodoform be decomposed. When such a fabric is not at hand, the risk can be avoided by first impregnating the same with a 0.25 per cent. sodium thiosulphate solution and drying.

**Iodol Gauze, 10 per cent.**

Iodol.....gr.	100.0
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	1950.0
Glycerin....."	50.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Dissolve the iodol in the alcohol with the aid of a gentle heat (50°C.), and gradually add the glycerin, saturate the gauze with the solution, wrap in parchment paper and cover with a weight. After six hours gather on a reel, or suspend in a dark room until dry. The same remarks as to the presence of starch in the gauze apply here. The strength may be varied by increasing or decreasing the amount of iodol.

**Naphthalin Gauze, 20 per cent.**

Naphthalin.....gr.	200.0
Resin....."	100.0
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	1200.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Effect solution by the aid of a gentle heat, immerse the gauze in warm solution, knead and cover with a weight, as explained in the introduction, for three hours, gather on a reel, and allow to dry for twenty-four hours. Pack immediately. Expression is unadvisable, for, with the reduction of temperature, the naphthalin would instantly crystallize out.

**Resorcin Gauze, 20 per cent.**

Resorcin.....gr.	120.0
Glycerin....."	120.0
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	460.0
Water, distilled....."	800.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Immerse the gauze in the solution, press out to the weight of 2,250 grams, and hang up to dry.

**Salicylated Gauze, Thiersch.**

(a) 4 per cent.	
Salicylic acid....."	48.0
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	450.0
Water, distilled, warm....."	1000.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Immerse the gauze in the solution, press out to the weight of 2,250 grams, and hang up to dry.

(b) 10 per cent.	
Salicylic acid.....gr.	120.0
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	680.0
Water, distilled, warm....."	700.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

**Salicylated Gauze, V. Bruus, Jun.**

(a) 5 per cent.	
Salicylic acid.....gr.	60.0
Resin....."	12.5
Castor oil....."	12.5
Alcohol, 95 per cent....."	1450.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Immerse the gauze, press out to the weight of 2,250 pounds, gather on a reel, and allow to dry.

(b) 10 per cent.	
Salicylic acid.....gr.	120.0
Resin....."	25.0
Castor oil....."	25.0
Alcohol, 95 per cent....."	1330.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Proceed as in the foregoing.

**Salol Gauze, 50 per cent.**

Prepare in the same manner as v. Billroth's adhesive 50 per cent. iodoform gauze.

**Sero-sublimat Gauze, Lister.**

(Albuminate of Mercury Gauze.)

Mercuric chloride, in very fine powder.....gr.	6.0
Horse-blood serum....."	600.0
Water, distilled....."	900.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Triturate the mercuric chloride with the serum until solution is effected, add the water, immerse the gauze, press out to the weight of 2,250 grams, and hang up to dry under exclusion of daylight.

In case of necessary solution of albuminate of mercury may be employed, when the directions would be as follows:

Mercuric chloride.....gr.	6.0
Sodium chloride....."	24.0
Egg albumen....."	90.0
Water, distilled....."	1460.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Beat the white of egg to a froth, and when again liquefied mix it with the water. In this dissolve by trituration the mercuric and sodium chlorides, strain through a dense linen cloth, immerse the gauze, press out to the weight of 2,250 grams and dry as above.

Another substitute for horse-blood serum is the dry blood albumen of commerce, 1 part of which dissolved in 9 parts of water represents 10 parts of fresh serum.

**Mercuric Chloride Gauze, German Military.**

Mercuric chloride.....gr.	50.0
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	5000.0
Water, distilled....."	7500.0
Glycerin....."	2500.0
Fuchsin....."	0.5
Gauze.....(about) m."	400.0

Immerse the gauze in the solution, put through a wash-wringer and dry under exclusion of daylight.

**Mercuric Chloride Gauze, 0.333 per cent., Bergmann.**

Mercuric chloride.....gr.	4.0
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	150.0
Glycerin....."	150.0
Water, distilled....."	1200.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Immerse the gauze in the solution, press out to the weight of 2,250 grams, and hang up to dry under exclusion of daylight.

**Mercuric Chloride Gauze, 0.25 per cent., Maas.**

Mercuric chloride.....gr.	2.5
Sodium chloride....."	500.0
Glycerin....."	200.0
Water, distilled....."	1200.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Pour the solution over the gauze, knead thoroughly subject to pressure for one hour, and hang up to dry under exclusion of daylight.

Prepare 0.5 per cent. gauze by using 5 grams of mercuric chloride.

**Tannin Gauze, 50 per cent.**

Tannin.....gr.	500.0
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	600.0
Water, distilled....."	600.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Immerse the gauze in the slightly warm solution, knead, cover with weights for 4 hours, and hang up to dry in dark, warm room. Protect against light and air.

*Thymol Gauze, 1.6 per cent. Ranke.*

Thymol.....gr.	16.0
Resin....."	50.0
Spermaceti....."	500.0
Alcohol, 90 per cent....."	1500.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Dissolve by the aid of heat, immerse the gauze in the warm solution, keep under pressure for several hours, gather on a reel and let dry during twenty-four hours.

*Zinc Sulphocarbonate Gauze, 10 per cent., Bottini.*

Zinc sulphocarbonate.....gr.	100.0
Water, warm....."	1500.0
Gauze.....(22-25 m.)"	1000.0

Pour the solution over the gauze, keep under pressure for several hours and hang up to dry.

**Some of the Trials of Druggists.**

The life of the pharmacist is not always free from adventure nor his path from thorns, and, even though he may gather in seven hundred per cent. profit on an emetic or a dose of salts, there are contingencies in his business that the average merchant does not share. From the time when the druggist's boy burns holes in his shirt with acid, charging soda fountain, to the haling of him before the county judge, as proprietor, for repeating a "prescription" once too often, he must ever be on his guard against calamity.

The time was—we know a few old fellows who remember—when the long green vial was in common use, and when the thin glass was fain to crush in the process of corking, entailing painful consequences to the fingers: when the older clerk would plan disagreeable surprises for the boy, in the educational line, utilizing for the purpose his superior knowledge of drugs like cowhage, hellebore, or capsicum pods, or setting him to work on a batch of mercurial ointment, supplying him with the freshest of lard and highly enjoying his perspiring efforts to incorporate the coy and elusive mercury.

However, the mill has taken the place of the mortar, and the clerk no longer makes mercurial ointment, nor powders crude drugs, and he now charges the soda fountain from a cylinder and saves his shirt. Occasionally the accidents of the druggist partake of the comic, as when a young friend of ours, just ready one Sunday evening to go out with his best girl, was called upon to prepare a pint of "black oil," and, adding the acid sulph. all at once with a vigorous shake to the other ingredients, was transformed instantaneously from a well-dressed and scented beau to a lugubrious specimen of disappointed hope and ill-smelling clothes. The spot on the ceiling long showed the centre shot of the prescription.

A large bottle of stronger ammonia, in the hands of a clerk who was on a step-ladder, having been broken by an unlucky

tap against a step, no little trouble and pain was caused by some of the contents running down the front of him, beneath his loose overalls. It was no fun for the young man, though his companions took it that way. This was in a wholesale store, and a somewhat similar accident befell another of the boys, again by the step-ladder route. In taking down a bottle of nitro-muriatic acid, some of the acid was spilled directly on the top of his head in some unaccountable way, and such a mass of capillary stickiness resulted! The near-by water faucet and the ready resources of the chemist prevented very serious consequences. Not so easily, though, did the packer escape, when a gutta-percha bottle of hydrofluoric acid, which he was pressing into a small space in a box of goods, threw out its stopper, sending a small quantity of the acid into his eye. The incident furnished another instance of the value of the gold-medal chemist, whose promptness and skill saved the victim from blindness. A still more serious trouble came upon a poor fellow we knew, whose position as under-porter obliged him to repack Paris green. Disregarding instructions as to protecting his nose and mouth thoroughly from the dust, he inhaled enough of the poison to render him a physical wreck. For a long time he was under pension from his employer, till death came to his relief.

Recently we were shown a rough hole in a drug-store shelf, made by the top of a bottle of peroxide of hydrogen which exploded beneath, and which would just as readily have gone through the druggist's head had it been in the way. During the same week we saw in another store the effects of an explosion of a tube of nitrite amyl, where thousands of particles of glass were blown into the near-by woodwork. The pharmacist was almost directly in front of and near the tube when it "went off," but, most fortunately for his countenance, not to say eyes, he had moved his head to one side at the moment of the explosion—a close call.

Probably sulphuric acid has left its mark in the form of scars upon more druggists than has any other article in his line. We once knew a clerk in an eastern city who broke, in handling it, a carboy of the acid, and was pretty thoroughly saturated with the fluid. It was sheer good luck in his case that the back door opened upon the Erie Canal, into which he jumped instantaneously, saving his flesh, though losing his trousers. The same establishment furnished another victim a little later, who in pouring acid from the carboy into a pitcher (the old way) splashed his face with a little acid, which struck the corner of his eye. The pain caused him to quickly jerk the carboy to an upright position, which movement threw out an additional quantity of the caustic upon his arm, which was bared to the shoulder. This accident left our friend with a bad scar on his face and caused running sores lasting many years upon his arm. Instances of similar accidents might be multiplied indefinitely,

and almost every old drug store could furnish reminiscences of startling explosions and sudden combustions more or less serious in their effects, but which the progress of pharmaceutical knowledge is rendering less and less frequent.—*California Druggist.*

**Fraud in Ginseng.**

The ginseng industry in the United States and Canada, amounting to \$5,000,000 annually, is threatened with ruin through the rascality of a smart lot of unscrupulous tradesmen. The plant grows wild in nearly every section of the United States. New York and Canada produce the choicest root. The Chinese are almost the sole users of ginseng. They regard it as a panacea. The root sells all the way from \$2 to \$10 per pound. New York is the centre of trade, and there are in that city and vicinity twelve dealers and eight buyers.

Fraud was discovered by Chinese buyers. In looking over some lots of root they found scattered through the genuine ginseng a lot of Japanese ginger, which sells for only 30 cents a pound. Further investigation showed that from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of the Japanese stuff had been mixed with the American ginseng. It is feared that the country is flooded with the counterfeit article. It is asserted that unless a check is put on the fraud the legitimate industry will in all likelihood be destroyed. This would mean a loss of revenue to a great number of the farming class.—*Associated Press Dispatch.*

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Is one of the advantages it has over all other brands. It dissolves in one-quarter the time any other brand on the market will, and is more convenient to use on that account. You can order from any wholesale house. Put up in 5 lb. packages, 1 doz. per case. Price \$1.00; 12 cases, \$11.00. TORONTO SALT WORKS, Toronto, Importers.

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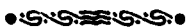


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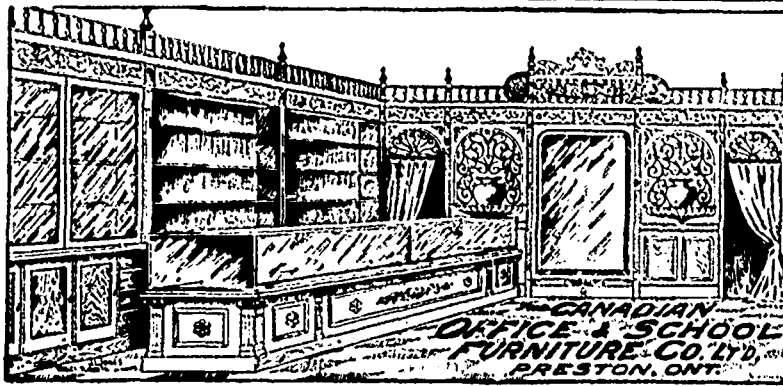
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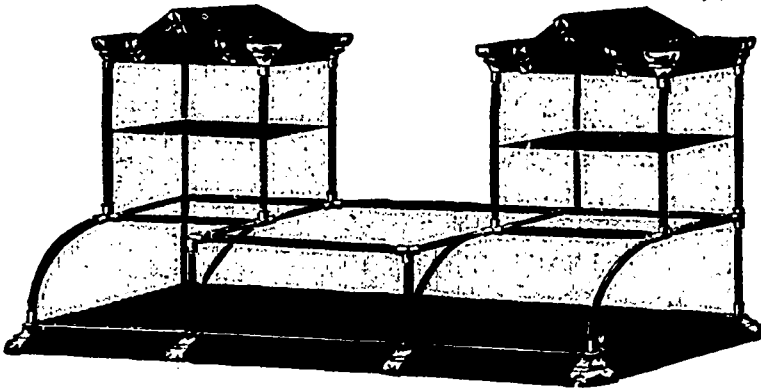
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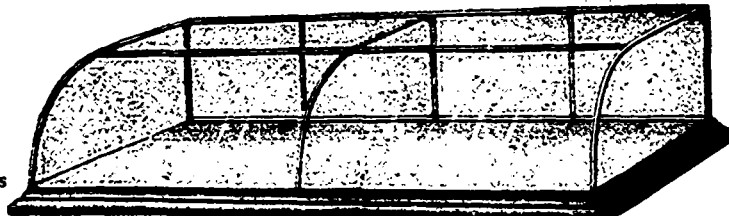
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**CONSUMPTION**

## Recent United States Patents.

No. 541,639. — Bulb for Syringes. Henry D. Smith, Newark, assignor by mesne assignments to the Riverside Rubber Co., Belleville, N.J.

The combination, in a syringe, atomizer, or the like, of a compression bulb and its discharge tubing, and an expansion bulb or pump connected with the tubing comprising therein two separable half sections, flexible and expansible and with a normal tendency to force themselves inwardly to exert pressure, the half sections having annular flanges adapted to be placed upon each other, and means for securing the half sections together.

No. 542,177. — Anal Bougie. Franklin P. Stukey, Lancaster, Ohio.

In a pessary, the combination with the inflatable sheath of an extra inflatable sheath provided with perforations and adapted to be placed over the first-named sheath to apply lubricants or medicaments.

No. 543,002. — Process of making Ferric Sulphate. Stephen H. Emmens, London, England.

*Claim.*—(1) The method of manufacturing ferric sulphate, which method consists in bringing sulphurous anhydride and air into contact with ferric hydrate and water.

(2) The method of manufacturing ferric sulphate, which method consists in passing the gases from a sulphuret or sulphate roasting or calcining furnace into water in which ferric hydrate is suspended.

No. 543,177. — Water Bag. William H. Daly, Bayonne, N.J.

The device for local application of heat or cold to any part of the body at the will of the patient herein described, consisting of a waterproof receptacle for holding water, formed and constructed to be attached to the human hand, and supplied on its exterior with means for receiving the hand with its heat conducting surface outward.

No. 543,829. — Syringe. Isaac Q. Gurnee, Butler, N.J., assignor to the Butler Hard Rubber Co., New York, N.Y.

In a syringe, the combination of a syringe barrel, having a tip at one end and a head at the other, a piston sliding in the barrel, and a piston rod sliding in the head and connected to the piston, the piston rod having a metal core, and provided with a coating of hard rubber vulcanized thereon.

No. 543,326. — Process of Producing Potassium Chlorate. Karl J. Bayer, Woburn, Mass.

*Claim.*—(1) The process herein described of producing potassium chlorate, which consists in mixing zinc oxide and water with potassium chloride, and subjecting the solution to the action of chlorine so as to produce directly potassium chlorate and zinc chloride, substantially as set forth.

(2) The process herein described of producing potassium chlorate, which consists in mixing zinc oxide and water with potassium chloride, heating the solution to near the boiling temperature, and then subjecting the heated solution to the action of chlorine so as to produce potassium chlorate and zinc chloride, substantially as set forth.

(3) The process herein described of producing potassium chlorate, which consists in mixing zinc oxide and water with potassium chloride, heating the solution to near the boiling temperature, subjecting the heated solution to the action of chlorine, separating the potassium chlorate from the liquor by crystallization and concentrating the zinc chloride in the remaining liquor, substantially as set forth.

No. 543,601. — Method of Preparing Granular Effervescent Compounds. Thos. Keefoot, Manchester, England.

*Claim.*—(1) In the method of preparing granular effervescent mixtures, the steps consisting of separately submitting the acid and the alkaline constituents to contact with a saccharine adhesive, and the granulating and drying each constituent before assembling the dried material, substantially as described.

(2) The hereinbefore described method of preparing granular effervescent mixtures, which consists of separately preparing the reacting agents by mixing with the acid constituent and with the alkaline constituent, sufficient sugar and water to render each mixture coherent, separately granulating each mixture, drying the granules, mixing the dried acid and alkaline granules, and packing the mixture in airtight vessels, substantially as described.

No. 543,197. — Compound of Pyroxyline. John H. Stevens, Newark, N.J.

*Claim.*—(1) The process of manufacturing compounds of pyroxyline, which consists in intimately mixing pyroxyline, camphor, and naphthalene, and subjecting the resulting compound to heat and pressure, substantially as set forth.

(2) The process of forming compounds of pyroxyline, which consists in mixing pyroxyline, camphor, naphthalene, and a liquid menstruum, or liquid menstrua, and then subjecting the resulting compound to heat and pressure, substantially as set forth.

(3) The process for the manufacture of compounds of pyroxyline, which consists of the following steps: first, intimately mixing pyroxyline, camphor, naphthalene and a liquid menstruum or liquid menstrua; second, drying out the liquid menstruum or liquid menstrua; third, subjecting the dry compound to heat and pressure.

(4) As a new composition of matter, a pyroxyline compound consisting of pyroxyline, camphor, and naphthalene, substantially as described.

(5) As a new composition of matter, a pyroxyline compound consisting of pyroxyline, camphor, naphthalene and a liquid menstruum or liquid menstrua, substantially as described.

No. 543,214. — Aromatic Glycol Derivative. Wilhelm Majert, Berlin, Germany.

*Claim.*—(1) The process of obtaining aromatic glycol derivatives, which consists in treating a suitable amine with a haloid combination of a hydrocarbon compound such as described, in the presence of an excess of ammonia, driving off the ammonia, boiling in water, filtering, alkalinizing the filtrate, and crystallizing the glycol derivative out of the filtrate by means of an excess of ammonia, substantially as set forth.

(2) The process of obtaining glycol derivatives, which consists in treating a glycol compound such as described with an aqueous or alcoholic solution of a primary aromatic amine, and separating the derivative by means of an excess of ammonia, substantially as described.

(3) The herein-described crystallizable or crystalline glycol derivatives having but one acetamid remainder bound to one nitrogen atom and containing the group  $\text{NHCOCH}_2\text{NH}_2$ , the free bases of said derivatives having strong chemical affinities and being set free from their compounds by ammonia at low temperatures, and liberating ammonia from its compounds when heated.

No. 543,813. — Prescription-file for Pharmacists. John H. Robinson, Holly Springs, Miss.

*Claim.*—(1) A prescription-file consisting of uprights mounted on a suitable base and rigidly connected, one upright provided with rigid hooks and the other with adjustable short wires having eyes or loops at the ends next the hooks on the other upright, and file-wires having loops at one end to engage the hooks on one upright, and hooks at the other end to engage the loops on the adjustable wires substantially as described.

(2) A prescription-file consisting of uprights mounted on a suitable base and rigidly connected, one being provided with rigid hooks and the other with short wires adjustable horizontally in openings in the second upright, thumb-nuts turned upon the outer threaded parts of the short wires to effect the adjustment, and file-wires having loops at one end to engage the rigid hooks, and hooks at the other end to engage loops on the ends of the short, adjustable wires, said file-wires also having disks adjacent to their looped ends, substantially as described.

No. 543,599. — Machine for Making Medicinal Tablets. Louis Graf, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Claim.*—(1) In a machine or apparatus for making medicinal tablets and the like, the combination of a bed-plate; a standard mounted thereon; a plunger having a male-die and sliding in a guide-way constructed on said standard; an operating-lever suitably connected with the upper end of said plunger; a female mold-device on the bed-plate comprising a barrel or cylinder and one or more bottom-dies; a turn-table mounted on the bed-plate forward of the path of the plunger and hav-

ing said one or more bottom-dies mounted thereon and which are brought under said path of the plunger or upper die; and a stripper-arm having a stripper-plate thereon, and projecting from the standard in the upward path of the mold-barrel; the whole being constructed, arranged and adapted to operate substantially as herein set forth.

(2) In an apparatus for making medicinal tablets and the like, the combination with a male plunger-die, and suitable driving mechanism therefor, of a female mold-device comprising a barrel or cylinder and a turn-table having one or more bottom-dies and a tablet carrier or delivery cup mounted thereon, substantially as herein set forth.

(3) In an apparatus for making medicinal tablets and the like, the combination with a male plunger-die, and suitable driving mechanism therefor, of a female mold device comprising a barrel or cylinder and a turn-table having a bottom-die and a tablet carrier or delivery-cup mounted thereon, and a pair of stops for said turn-table, whereby the latter is readily and accurately checked in proper working position, substantially as herein set forth.

No. 545,234.—Syringe. William Kiel, Butler, N. J.

*Claim.*—(1) A syringe chamber provided with an annular-threaded bushing having a restricted intermediate portion, in combination with a flexible tip interposed between the chamber and the bushing.

(2) A joint for syringe tips, comprising a syringe chamber, a bushing secured thereto having an enlarged outer end, a threaded inner end, and a restricted intermediate portion forming a clamp seat and said enlarged end constituting a means for inserting and removing the bushing.

(3) The combination in a syringe chamber of a barrel provided with a threaded opening, a threaded bushing or sleeve secured thereto, and a flexible tip adapted to be inserted between said bushing and threaded opening, whereby said tip meshes or is forced into the thread to form a fluid-tight joint.

No. 545,147. — Bottle. Burnham R. Benner, Lowell, Mass.

*Claim.*—(1) The combination with a bottle provided with a cork or stopper having an opening extended through it of a measuring device carried by the stopper or cork, and consisting of a tube inserted in said opening, and terminating above the body portion of the bottle so as to permit substantially the entire contents of the bottle to be withdrawn through the said tube as described, a bulb attached to the said tube and in communication therewith, and a nipple attached to the bulb and provided with a capillary opening extended the length of the said nipple, for the purpose specified.

(2) The combination with a bottle provided with a cork or stopper having a hole or opening extended through it, of a liquid measuring device consisting of a glass tube inserted through said opening to attach the device to the cork or stop-

per, and terminating within the neck of the bottle to permit substantially the entire contents of the bottle to be removed through the said tube, and a bulb integral with the said tube forming a liquid-receiving chamber, and provided with an air inlet, substantially as described.

No. 545,365.—Capsule Filler. Albert M. Ingalls, Duluth, Minn.

*Claim.*—(1) A capsule filler, comprising a funnel provided at its outlet end with an expansible and contractible tube to receive and hold by contraction a capsule body while being filled, and a double-ended reversible rammer provided with a longitudinal bore serving as an air vent, substantially as described.

(2) A capsule filler, comprising a stand or support, a funnel mounted movably thereon, and provided at its lower outlet end with an expansible tube to receive and hold by contraction a capsule body, while being filled, the bore of said tube being smaller than the capsule to be filled, and of the same diameter throughout its length, and a rammer, substantially as described.

(3) In a capsule filler, a double ended reversible rammer having a longitudinal bore serving as an air vent, substantially as described.

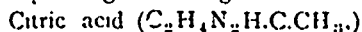
No. 545,481. — Medicine-dose Indicator. Robert Fullerton, Des Moines, Iowa.

*Claim.*—A cup cover having a hand and a pointer jointly pivoted to the centre of the cover, a clock dial at the circumference of the cover and concentric with the pivot of the movable hand that extends to the dial, a scale of numerals located in an eccentric position relative to the said hand and dial, and the pivoted pointer that extends to said scale marked "Quantity," the pivoted hand marked "Next Dose," a prepared place on the cover for a person's name, and a prepared place on the cover for a doctor's directions, arranged in the manner set forth for the purposes stated.

No. 544,933. — Citrate of Ethenylethylenamidin and process of obtaining same. Albrecht Schmidt, Berlin, Germany, assignor to the Chemische Farbfabrik Aktien, vormals E. Schering, same place, and the Farbefabriken, vormals Fr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany.

*Claim.*—(1) The process of producing a new pharmaceutical product, which consists in combining equi-molecular proportions of citric acid and ethenylethylenamidin, substantially as described.

(2) As a new article of manufacture, the salt which may be formed by combining citric acid and ethenylethylenamidin, corresponding with the general formula:



forming a white crystalline mass, soluble in water, fit for employment as medicine in cases of uric acid concretions and rheumatism, substantially as described.

No. 546,596.—Process of and Apparatus for making Sulphuric Acid. Nathaniel P. Pratt, Atlanta, Ga.

*Claim.*—(1) In the manufacture of sulphuric acid, the method of accelerating and increasing the production within a given chamber-space, which consists in introducing the materials into the chamber, causing agitation of the same throughout the acid-producing portion of the apparatus, and withdrawing a portion of the matter from one part of the chamber and representing it at another, the operation being without interference with the draft, substantially as described.

(2) In the art of making sulphuric acid, the improvement which consists in conducting a portion of gases previous to denitration against a current of dilute sulphuric acid, and subsequently projecting said gases into the chamber by mechanical means, substantially as described.

(3) The method of decomposing any nitro-sulphuric acid present which has escaped previous decomposition and of precipitating the sulphuric acid freed in the decomposition, by projecting the nitro-sulphuric acid against suitable surfaces under subjection to the action of water or weak sulphuric acid, and returning whatever thereof remains undecomposed and whatever sulphuric acid remains unprecipitated to the front of the chamber, substantially as described.

No. 542,611. Process of Coating Pills. David M. Holbrook, Brooklyn.

*Claim.*—The process of coating pills, consisting in lowering them one separately from another into coating material which will remain liquid only at a temperature above normal atmospheric temperature, subsequently removing them quickly from said material, and finally dropping them directly into a column of a liquid which is of less specific gravity than the pill and is inert with respect to the coating of the same, the liquid being maintained at a sufficiently low temperature and the column of the same being sufficiently high to cause the congelation of the coating material before the pill has reached the bottom of the liquid, substantially as specified.

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### VIAU'S ANTISEPTIC MOUTH-WASH.

Salicylic acid.....	1 part.
Chloroform.....	10 parts.
Tincture of benzoin.....	10 parts.
Tincture of cinnamon.....	10 parts.
Aromatic spirit.....	130 parts.

Mix. Add two teaspoonfuls to a glass of water, and use two or three times a day.—*National Druggist.*

### IMITATION OF EAU DE ROTOT, MOUTH-WASH.

Tincture of cedar wood.....	1 pint
Tincture of myrrh.....	¼ pint
Tincture of rhatany.....	¼ pint
Oil of peppermint.....	15 minims
Oil of rose.....	10 minims

### POUDRE DENTIFRICE.

Magnesia, calcined.....	4 drachms
Precipitated chalk.....	4 drachms
Potassium chlorate.....	1½ drachms
Oil of anise.....	5 drops

—*Revue de Thérapieutique.*

### ADHESOL.

A new surgical dressing recommended by Dufau (*Sun. Med.*) for treating superficial wounds has the following composition:

Copal.....	35 parts.
Benzoïn.....	3 parts.
Tolu balsam.....	3 parts.
Ether.....	100 parts.
Oil thyme.....	2 parts.
Alpha-naphthol.....	3 parts.

When the varnish is applied to the skin, the liquid portion evaporates rapidly, leaving a thin antiseptic pellicle.

### WART REMOVER.

The following powder will be found quite effective for removing warts:

Salicylic acid.....	5 parts.
Boric acid.....	15 parts.
Calomel.....	30 parts.

Mix, and make into a fine powder. Put into small glass tubes, with the direction to rub a small portion on the wart thrice daily.—*National Druggist.*

### COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CAJUPUT.

This is an eclectic remedy for cholera morbus, summer diarrhoea, cramps, etc., especially when there is little fever or inflammation and much depression:

Oil of cajuput.....	3j.
Oil of anise.....	3j.
Oil of peppermint.....	3j.
Oil of cloves.....	3j.
S.V.R.....	3iv.

Mix. Dose: A teaspoonful every ten to thirty minutes until relief is obtained.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

### NEW IGNITING SUBSTANCE FOR MATCHES.

According to the *Zeitschrift für Angewandte Chemie*, Simonet has succeeded in

producing an entirely non-poisonous and harmless mixture for tipping matches, as follows:

Potassium chlorate.....	24 parts.
Potassium chromate.....	3 parts.
Barium sulphate.....	9 parts.
Antimony sulphide (Kermes).....	3 parts.
Gum arabic.....	5 parts.
Zinc dust with a small percentage of amorphous phosphorus.....	9 parts.

Mix.—*National Druggist.*

### GLOSSY BLACK PAINT FOR BICYCLES.

A glossy black paint can be made thus:

Amber.....	16 oz.
Boiling linseed oil.....	½ pint.
Asphalt.....	3 oz.
Resin.....	3 oz.
Oil turpentine.....	1 pint.

Melt the amber in the boiling oil, and add the asphalt and resin. Mix thoroughly, remove to open air, and gradually add the turpentine. Black japan also produces a good and cheap black enamel paint suitable for bicycles.

### GLYCERINUM SAPONATUM.

Glycerinum saponatum for the preparation of glycerin suppositories, according to the *Apotheker Zeitung*, is prepared as follows: Melt together on the water-bath 92 parts of glycerin and 8 parts of medicinal soap, previously reduced to the finest powder. Waxed paper moulds should be used for casting, and the suppository should be at once wrapped in tinfoil. They should be preserved in tightly closed jars in a cool place.

### LIQUOR ANTHRACIS.

Fischel describes a remedy under this name similar to the English "liquor carbonis detergens." The liquor anthrax simplex is made by dissolving 3 ounces of coal-tar in 6 ounces of benzol, to which 6 ounces of 90 per cent. alcohol is added; the whole is well shaken, and set aside at a temperature of 35° C. From the simple solution he derives a second formula, which he calls "liquor anthracis compositus." The latter is prepared in the following manner: 12½ drachms of potassium sulphate are dissolved in 10 drachms of hot sodium hydrate (15 per cent.), and warmed, together with 6 ounces of alcohol. Next, 3 ounces of resorcin, and 5 drachms of salicylic acid are dissolved in 6 ounces of alcohol. The three solutions are then mixed; all are shaken together and set aside. Finally a few drops olei ricini and ethereal oil are added to make it more readily spread upon the skin and to deodorize it.

### IMITATION OF JAPANESE LACQUER.

According to the *Bayr Gewerbeblatt*, the following makes a most excellent imitation of Japanese lacquer: Mix 90 parts of oil of turpentine and 120 parts of lavender oil, and completely dehydrate by digestion with calcium chloride. To the resultant mixture of oils add 2 parts

of camphor and 90 parts of copal. Put the vessel containing the mixture in hot ashes, and shake frequently until these gums are dissolved, and then filter through lint cotton. Set aside in a cool place for twenty-four hours, or until the solution clears, and then decant.—*National Druggist.*

### A GLYCEKOLE OF COCA.

Fol. erythrox. coca.....	4 ounces.
Potass bicarb.....	15 grains.
Glycerini opt.....	4 drachms.
Aqua.....	q.s.

Pack the leaves in a small sieve or percolator, steam them for ten minutes; whilst warm and moist add the glycerine, keep in warm place, and return all droppings that pass through, for the space of twenty-four to thirty-six hours, then drain and press as thoroughly as possible. Next shake the leaves into a quart of boiling water, in which the carbonate of potassium has been previously dissolved, boil for fifteen minutes, pour off, and boil the leaves with a pint and a half of fresh water for fifteen minutes, pour off, press the exhausted leaves, add the liquors together, concentrate to half a pint, and allow to stand for twenty-four hours. Then evaporate slowly upon a water-bath (filtering if necessary), and towards the latter part of the operation add in the glycerine extract and percolate, evaporating the whole down to the measure of six fluid ounces.

This preparation (of which every three parts by measure represent two parts by weight of the leaves, 1 drachm=about 36 grains of the latter) is a convenient one for many purposes, as being calculated to retain the active properties of the coca unimpaired for a very considerable time, while the leaves themselves, and even some spirituous extracts thereof, are prone to lose all or most of their virtues if kept long.—*Monthly Magazine.*

### ARTIFICIAL VESICANT.

Menthol, 1 gramme; chloral hydrate, 1 gramme; cacao butter, 2 grammes; spermaceti, 4 grammes. Make an ointment, and spread on lint or adhesive plaster. This is a mild and painless blister.—*Il Farmacista Italiano.*

### Syrup of Phosphates with Cocaine.

Calcis phosph. precip.....	5 drachms.
Ferri phosph. precip.....	2 drachms.
Acid phosphor. dil. B.P.....	6 ounces.
Tinct. aurant.....	3 drachms.
Cocaine hydrochlor.....	24 grains.
Syrup simp.: s.g., 1.430.....	q.s.
Acid hydrochlor.....	q.s.
Aq. dest.....	q.s.

Dissolve the moist precipitated phosphates in the phosphoric acid with the aid of very gentle heat, not exceeding 115° F., and as little hydrochloric acid as pos-

\* These, if not quite freshly precipitated (the weights being calculated in the usual way from the materials employed), must be first dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid precipitated with ammonia, and well washed.

sible, the latter being added in, a few drops at a time, with constant agitation, until nearly all the phosphates are dissolved, when, after maceration and cooling, during which occasional stirring with a rod or wire of soft iron is requisite, the solution must be filtered into about 15 or 16 ounces of the thick syrup.

The hydrochlorate of cocaine should then be dissolved in the tincture of orange peel, and this fluid added to the former, the bulk of the whole being finally made up to 30 fluid ounces by the addition of syrup and distilled water in such proportion that the specific gravity of the complete mixture is not less than 1.200 or more than 1.300, a standard density of 1.250 being preferred.

No special precautions are needed during its use except that the doses should be small at first, and only rise to, or nearly to, the maximum by very slow gradations, while it should be discontinued for forty-eight hours when any aperient is required, and also when menstruation is actually proceeding. The commencing adult dose is  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm, which may be gradually increased to 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , or even 3 drachms, but ordinarily a larger quantity than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 drachms (taken twice a day half an hour before a meal) is not recommended. This syrup is said to keep fairly well, with ordinary precautions respecting low temperature and exclusion of air. As an additional security against undue oxidation or other change, however, it is as well to see that the corks used are the finest obtainable, and are impregnated, or, at least, rubbed over with petrogell or with white paraffin wax. If the bottle be a large one, and very frequently opened, a drop or two of *sp. chloroform* may be advantageously added to its contents every five or six weeks, or a similar result can be attained by suspending from the middle of the cork, but above the surface of the syrup, a small tuft of cotton, the latter being moistened now and then with a little pure chloroform. Of course, a smaller quantity than that here given can be prepared at a time. — *Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.*

The business of the druggist is partaking more and more of the character of other commercial enterprises, and the pharmacist who would be successful must adapt himself to the changed conditions, and follow the methods pursued by proprietors of fancy goods and department stores. This is not at all surprising when account is taken of the fact that only about one-third, often much less, of the receipts are from prescriptions. The strictly legitimate trade of the druggist is now a minor consideration with many, and he must devote the greater part of his attention to the sale of such articles as were formerly not found in pharmacies. Hence display and the announcement of "bargains" are almost absolutely essential. — *Era.*

## Photographic Notes

**AN ACID FIXING BATH.** — During the hot weather frilling of the film is a trouble by no means unknown, and one of the best remedies for it, as well as for the elimination of stains, is the acid or alum and hypo. fixing bath. The addition of acid or alum to hyposulphite of soda always gives rise to the evolution of sulphurous acid and deposition of sulphur.

But if we use an organic acid combined with a sulphite we do not get off the troublesome decompositions, and a concentrated solution of this character may form a saleable article :

Sodium sulphite..... 2 ozs.  
Citric acid.....  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Dissolve the sulphite in 3 ozs. of warm water and the citric acid in 1 oz. of water ; mix the two solutions and add to a pint of hypo. solution 1:1.

If an alum bath is required the citric acid in the above formula may be replaced with chrome alum.

Instead of the above solution the commercial sodium bisulphite may be sold for the same purpose, and 1 oz. of this should be directed to be added to every pint of hypo. solution.

All these acid fixing baths can be used for any commercial plates, for ordinary negative work, and bromide prints, but they must not be used for any printing out papers. — *Pharmaceutical Journal.*

**NATURE PRINTING.** — This process should commend itself to all who study botany and other branches of natural history, inasmuch as it enables faithful and accurate copies of specimens to be made without the aid of a camera. The method of working is as follows :

We shall want a printing frame, a piece of good stout glass, free from flaws, cut to fit the frame ; and some gelatino-chloride paper. Having procured a specimen, such as a spray of maidenhair fern, or, as in the example, a skeleton poplar leaf, we place it in the frame behind the glass, and over it a piece of sensitive paper (care must be taken to place the flatter side of the specimen against the paper) ; expose the whole to a bright sun until the background, or uncovered portions of the paper, have darkened as much as they will ; then take the resulting negative print, and tone to a good non-actinic tone, such as chocolate ; fix in the ordinary manner, wash and dry as in a print.

In printing a positive it is only necessary to place a new piece of paper in the frame in contact with the negative print, using the glass as before, and print in bright sunlight. The printing, of course, takes a long time, owing to the light having to permeate through the paper. — *Edward M. White, in the Photogram.*

**CLINICAL PHOTOGRAPHY.** — Photography has proved a most valuable aid to

the physician, and the increased use during the last few years of photography for obtaining records of clinical conditions is a great advance in clinical methods. In many cases no verbal description can surpass a good photograph of the patient, and the value of the preservation of such photographs for comparison with the condition presented by the patient at a later date can hardly be exaggerated. Further, the preservation of such portraits and their comparison with the condition of the patients at later dates will often give valuable assistance in determining whether the treatment should be modified or resumed. In the same way photographs of diseased or injured portions of the body will often be of the greatest service, not only as contributing by their accuracy to the advance of medicine, but also in the interests of the individual patient. — *American Journal of Photography.*

**COLORING PHOTOGRAPHS.** — I noticed in the correspondence columns the other day an inquiry regarding how to color photographs, and in this connection the following particulars of a method recently patented in Germany may be useful. Hector Kraus is the inventor. The colors used are the ordinary synthetic dyes, of which strong aqueous or alcoholic solutions are made, and diluted with spirit, or a proof spirit, made by mixing equal parts of S.V.R. and acetic acid. The photographs, no matter on what paper or by what process they are made, are colored before they are mounted, and for this purpose are put into a retouching frame, or a similar apparatus, on which it can be seen by transmitted light; then the colors of the proper shade are applied with the brush on the back of the print. It is only necessary to keep exactly the contours, or different outlines of the pictures. As the colors penetrate the paper quickly it is easy to control the progress of the work, and to apply the colors within the limits where they are necessary. By turning over the print it can be observed how the colors appear on the front, and it is possible to exactly judge the effect produced, and, if necessary, to strengthen it by the application of further tints. After the picture is colored to satisfaction it can be mounted and burnished like any other photograph; small high lights and finishing touches, such as jewelry or other small details, can afterwards be applied with ordinary body colors on the front side of the picture. — *Chemist and Druggist.*

**PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION.** — The publishers of *The Photogram* have announced a series of prize competitions in connection with their magazine. Over \$1200 in prizes will be distributed in the various competitions, which are as follows: (1) For the best half-dozen photographs suitable to use as initial letters, head pieces, or tail pieces; (2) for the best letter of not more than 1000 words, giving advice and suggestions for the improvement

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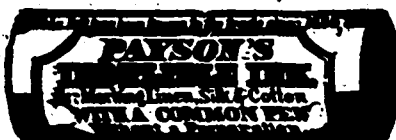
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**BLACK VARNISH.**—This varnish is still in much request for stopping out skies, and it answers tolerably well for preventing halation when applied to the back of a plate. A quick-drying varnish is made as follows:

Asphaltum.....	3 oz.
Gutta-percha.....	gr. xx.
Lampblack.....	½ oz.
Benzine.....	10 oz.

Macerate the asphalt and gutta-percha in the benzine till dissolved; then mix in the lampblack.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

**PLATINUM TONING BATHS FOR CHLORIDE PAPERS.**—Platinum toning is now all the rage for both gelatino and colloidio chloride papers, particularly those with matt surface, and either a liquid or a dry bath may be put up for sale.

#### Liquid Bath.

Potassium chloroplatinite.....	30 grs.
Lactic acid (sp. g., 1.21).....	155 m.
Distilled water.....	10 oz.

Directions for use—Dilute this solution with double its volume of water before use.

#### Dry Powder.

Potassium chloroplatinite.....	15 grs.
Sodium lactate.....	150 "
Acid sulphate or phosphate of soda.....	150 "

Directions for use—Dissolve the powder in 35 ozs. of water.

For platinum toning there are three or four conditions which must be fulfilled, and these should be included in the shape of a circular with these baths. After printing, the prints should be placed in a solution of salt, 2 oz.; water, 20 oz., for at least ten minutes, and kept on the move. They should then be washed for five minutes and toned, and, when toning is complete, transferred to a solution of washing soda, about 1:20, and thence, after about five minutes, to a fixing bath composed of:

Hypo.....	2½ oz.
Sodium sulphite.....	1 "
Sodium carbonate.....	½ "
Water.....	20 "

and then thoroughly washed. The above toning baths will keep any length of time, do not eat out the details of the high lights, and will tone several prints in succession, giving sepia brown to brownish black tones, according to the depth of

printing and length of stay in the toning bath. The only difficulty about platinum toning is that it is extremely difficult to tell what the final tone will be, as the printed-out image is either yellowish or reddish-purple, and the deposited platinum is black, so that on fixing we have the purple tone destroyed, and the effect of the yellow silver image added to the finely divided platinum black. *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

## Pharmacy Abroad.

WHICH IS THE LAND OF THE CUTTER?—The Danish Pharmaceutical Society has been curious to know what medicines cost in various countries, and about two years ago sent round a prescription, with the following results:

Denmark.....	100
Norway.....	116
Austria.....	117
Hungary.....	125
Sweden.....	126
Belgium.....	141
Germany.....	145
Holland.....	147
Switzerland.....	149
Portugal.....	163
Russia.....	197
Italy.....	242
France.....	247
England.....	259
United States.....	350

The figures represent the proportionate cost. It is rather curious that the three countries in which prices of medicines are not controlled by law appear by the list to be the dearest; yet we feel that the 259 put against England could be much reduced by judicious selection of the shop at which to present the prescription. We have on record as much variation of prices in England as is shown by the table.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

THE Italian Government have established a station in New York city for the purpose of analyzing the olive oils and wines which come from that country. For many years past the adulteration of these goods has been largely practised, and it is hoped now that a stop will be put to the practice, and that the purity of olive oil and Italian wines will be unquestioned.

PHARMACISTS AND MEDICAL MEN IN BELGIUM.—In the report of the Pharmaceutical Congress held at Brussels it is interesting to notice that the Belgian Minister of Agriculture stated, by his deputy, that the government intended to suppress the practice of medical men supplying their patients with medicine. It appears that a commission has been appointed to draw up new medico-pharmaceutical laws, and the chief work of the congress was the consideration of such matters as might assist the government in rendering those laws generally satisfactory. Amongst the more important conclusions arrived at, after due deliberation, were those which recognize

(a) the necessity of suppressing the system by which numerous pharmacies are conducted by managers instead of legally qualified proprietors, and (b) the desirability of establishing a minimum tariff. It was also considered desirable to limit the number of pharmacies, either by legal enactment or by increasing the stringency of the examinations. The latter plan has already proved effectual in reducing the number of pharmaceutical students in Belgium. The idea of establishing unanimity in the prices charged for dispensing medicines, by marking the sum charged on the prescription, is also worthy of note, as well as the suggestion that the pharmacien should make it his business to analyze alimentary substances. The congress is stated to have been extremely successful from all points of view, and the whole report will be found of considerable interest to British pharmacists.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

#### DRUG TRADE REGULATIONS IN JAPAN.

—A few months ago the subject of Japanese regulations in the drug trade was frequently discussed, and much dissatisfaction appeared to exist on the part of certain manufacturers whose productions were interfered with by the Japanese authorities. On this point we have caused inquiries to be made in Japan, the answers to which enable us to publish the following statements. There is, we are informed, no regulation in Japan under which imported drugs must be analyzed. Physicians are now required to use the chemicals and drugs prescribed in the Japanese Pharmacopœia, and those only, and the wholesale druggists usually obtain the guarantee of the Hygienic Laboratories established by government, or of those started by private enterprise, such as the Osaka Drugs Examination Company, known in Japanese as the Yakuhi-shiken-kaisha of Osaka, for their chemicals and drugs, simply as a satisfaction to themselves and a means of securing the confidence of buyers. Of course, any chemicals or drugs which do not come up to the standard of purity prescribed in the Pharmacopœia are not used by physicians. The preparations, however, of such makers as Nippon Seiyaku Kaisha, of Tokio, are sold without a guarantee of the Hygienic Laboratory. As regards the report that certain proprietary medicines have been submitted to analysis and rejected, we are informed that the regulations regarding proprietary medicines simply require that no poison shall be contained in them. Even very small quantities of dangerous medicines and drugs are prohibited if the authorities think that such quantities may be the source of danger if taken imprudently. Hence, certain well-known proprietary preparations largely used in this country are not allowed to be sold to the public in Japan, but only to physicians or those bringing physicians' prescriptions. Such medicines as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, Ayer's

Hair-Restorer, or Brandreth's Plasters are sold with government stamps upon them, and they are, our informant assures us, selling well. We may add that the stamp duty of such medicines is now one *rin*, or the 1000th part of a silver dollar, for those costing 2 *sen* (1 *sen* being the 100th part of a dollar) per bottle or package; 3 *rin* for those under 3 *sen*; 5 *rin* for those under 5 *sen*; 1 *sen* for those under 10 *sen*; and 5 *rin* for every 5 *sen* above 10 *sen*. With regard to the standard of purity which the Japanese set up, it is impossible to understand why any one should complain that it cannot always be met. The Japanese Pharmacopœia standard is not so high that English makers cannot produce drugs of the required purity. If it be compared with that of this country, or with the pharmacopœias of Germany, France, the United States, or Holland, it will at once be seen that the standard of Japanese drugs is not much higher than that of other countries. There should, therefore, be no difficulty on the part of manufacturing chemists in producing drugs of a standard to which even Japanese makers can attain, there being but one standard to which both Japanese and foreign-made chemicals must conform. If any English-made fine chemicals or drugs have been driven from the Japanese market, it is not, we believe, on account of the high standard of purity required, but because British firms have not set themselves to compete with the lower prices of German goods. Let but manufacturers turn out goods according to the prescriptions of the Japanese Pharmacopœia as cheaply as those of Continental firms, and there will be no reason why their chemicals and drugs should not find a very large sale in the Japanese market. At present, our informant points out, the victuaries rests with the Continental merchants and manufacturers, who do their utmost to extend business by studying and conforming to the special requirements of the Japanese market.—*British Trade Journal*.

#### Colutic Acid.

G. Barbey gives this name (*acide coluticque*) to a compound extracted by him from the leaves of bladder senna, *Colutea arborescens* (Leguminosæ). The acid is insoluble in cold water, soluble in sixty times its weight of boiling water, and crystallizes in spangles on the solution cooling. From an alcoholic solution, however, it crystallizes in fine needles. It is also soluble in chloroform and in carbon disulphide, and melts at 136°.5 C. The compound reddens litmus, forms salts with soda or ammonia, resembles the phenols in certain of its reactions, and in others appears analogous to cinnamic acid.—(*L'union pharm.*)—*Phar. Journal*.

Cupratin is a combination of copper with albumen similar to ferratin made by Fihlene.

## Business Notices.

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

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

**TO IMPORTERS.**—We direct attention to the card of Mr. F. Graf on page 218b of this issue.

**SEND A TRIAL ORDER.**—We invite the attention of the trade to the price list of the Royal Oil Company on page 232 of this issue. The goods are right and the prices low.

**HONEY AND HOREHOUND.**—An excellent name and an excellent article is this cough tablet advertised by Lawson & Jones on page 224a this month. Write them for sample and price.

**ONE MINUTE.**—The Key Medicine Co. advertise their One Minute Headache Cure in this issue. This article is having a large and steadily increasing sale, and is guaranteed perfectly safe.

**"KOFF NO MORE."**—Watson's Cough Drops, so universally known throughout Canada, have proved remarkable sellers, and the secret of it is, they act promptly, are pleasant and safe to use, and are always the same.

**DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.**—On the third page of cover will be found an advertisement of the McCormick Manufacturing Co., of London, Canada, who offer to the trade a full line of confectionery, similar to the English goods, in twelve flavors; a line also of Buttercups, a very choice confection, in twelve kinds. These goods are first-class, handsomely put up, and the reputation of the firm is sufficient to guarantee all their manufactures. They also manufacture the celebrated Menthol Cough Drop, which had an extremely large sale last year, and is one of the most popular cough tablets in the market.

**A NEW ANTISEPTIC.**—The treatment of many medical and all surgical conditions is, at the present time, largely based on the principles of antiseptics, and constant efforts have been made to secure some agent that would be generally applicable. The Borine Chemical Company, of New York, believe that in their preparation "Borine" they have an article which is in every sense desirable. It is composed of the active constituents of benzoin, wintergreen, meadowsweet, golden rod, witch hazel, combined with the stearoptenes of wild thyme, eucalyptus, peppermint, and boracic acid. Its agreeable qualities adapt it for daily use in the toilet, as a mouth wash and as a prophylactic for general use for maintaining

hygienic measures. A postal card sent to the Borine Chemical Company, 21 West 23rd street, New York, will bring an interesting brochure on "External and Intestinal Antiseptics."

#### A Tried Remedy.

Dr. B. W. Hair's Asthma Cure is a remedy that has stood the test of years, and is undoubtedly one of the most successful preparations for this trouble. Read the following letter carefully:

SWANSEA CENTRE, MASS., July 20, 1895.  
DR. B. W. HAIR:

I am pleased to say that I find everything in your statement just as you say in regard to my disease. Yes, I can see it is leaving me; every year, it grows less and less. It commenced later this year and I haven't had a symptom of it for the last three weeks, and have only had a very few sneezing spells, and those at the very beginning; and now I am gaining in flesh and strength very fast.

I have taken only one bottle this year, where last year I took three, I think, and last year was better than the year before; this makes the three seasons. I hope I can send you a line next year saying I haven't it at all, so you can put it in print. I have some friends taking the medicine, who prize it very highly.

Hoping to be able to make a good report next year, if we are all living, I remain,

Very truly,

MRS. A. L. BATTLES.

#### Druggists as Opticians.

That pharmacists are now becoming thoroughly interested in the science of optics is evident from the number of students who have taken a course of instruction at the Optical Institute of Canada. These classes, conducted by Mr. Lawrence, are now held in connection with the Toronto branch of the Montreal Optical Company, at No. 60 Yonge street, and are attracting students from all parts of the province. The following are amongst those druggists and drug clerks who have already obtained diplomas and are qualified to act as opticians:

Mr. Brown, Cornwall.  
J. Findlay, Pembroke.  
T. Stevenson, Orangeville.  
J. P. Lamb, Athens.  
E. C. Mitchell, Kingston.  
Mr. Higginbotham, Milton.  
S. Scott, Newmarket.  
J. W. Browett, Ingersoll.  
Mr. Howell, Galt.  
R. T. Kyle, Strathroy.  
H. Powell, Stouffville.  
T. B. Welch, Strathroy.  
W. M. Kirkland, Galt.  
J. A. Austin, Toronto.  
J. Thomson, Bracebridge.  
S. W. Hobart, Kingston.  
W. Barr, Hamilton.  
J. E. Davis, Goderich.  
G. A. Deadman, Brussels.  
S. C. Lamb, Athens.  
P. L. Scott, Paris.  
J. A. Stewart, Meaford.  
W. W. Porte, Brighton.  
W. H. Scripture, Toronto.  
J. J. Gilfillan, Orono.

**- - - DRUGGISTS - - -**

we desire to show you

# The Handsomest Line of Christmas Perfumes

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

Send us your name and address and we will arrange to see you. Agents now at work in all portions of the United States and Canada.

## Up-to-date Ideas in Perfumes Pay

**SEELY** *The American  
Perfumer*

*Detroit, Mich.  
Windsor, Ont.*

NEW CATALOGUE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

### CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to October 10th, 1895.

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

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

Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	\$ 25	\$ 30	Queen of the Meadow, lb.....	\$ 18	\$ 20	Valerianate, oz.....	\$ 55	\$ 60
Timevelly, lb.....	15	25	Rhatany, lb.....	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....	16	18
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25	Rhubarb, lb.....	75	2 50	ANTINEKVIN, oz.....	85	90
Uva Urei, lb.....	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....	40	45	ANTIKAMNIA.....	1 25	1 30
LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10	Cat, lb.....	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50	Senega, lb.....	55	65	ARISTOL, oz.....	1 85	2 00
Pignatelli.....	35	40	Squill, lb.....	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
Grasso.....	30	35	Stillingia, lb.....	22	25	Fowler's sol., lb.....	10	13
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Powdered, lb.....	25	27	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
“ Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Uncorn, lb.....	38	40	White, lb.....	6	7
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.....	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/2 ozs. Soc.,		
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb.....	40	45	oz.....	6 00	6 25
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins..	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.....	15	18	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz .	35	40
“ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,			RUM, Bay, gal.....	2 50	2 75	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	Essence, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Salicylate, oz.....	25	30
LUPULIN, oz.....	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.....	1 25	1 50	Subcarbonate, lb.....	2 25	2 40
LYCOPodium, lb.....	70	80	SERD, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb...	13	15	Subnitrate, lb.....	1 75	1 80
MACE, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Star, lb.....	35	40	BORAX, lb.....	7	8
MANNA, lb.....	1 60	1 75	Burdock, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	8	9
Moss, Iceland, lb.....	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.....	5	6	BROMINE, oz.....	8	13
Irish, lb.....	9	10	Caraway, lb.....	10	13	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....	20	25
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....	46 00	50 00	Cardamom, lb.....	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.....	45	50
NUTGALLS, lb.....	21	25	Celery.....	25	30	CAFFEINE, oz.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Colechicum.....	50	60	Citrate, oz.....	60	65
NUJMEGS, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Corander, lb.....	10	12	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb....	1 50	1 60
NUN VOMICA, lb.....	10	12	Cumin, lb.....	15	20	Iodide, oz.....	95	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	25	27	Fennel, lb.....	15	17	Phosphate, precip., lb.....	35	38
OAKUM, lb.....	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9	Sulphide, oz.....	5	6
ONIMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2.	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3 1/2	4	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....	10	12
Citrine, lb.....	45	50	Ground, lb.....	4	5	CHINODINE, oz.....	15	18
PARALDEHYDE, oz.....	20	22	Hemp, lb.....	5	6	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1 25	1 30
PEPPER, black, lb.....	12	13	Mustard, white, lb.....	11	12	Croton, oz.....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	15	16	Powdered, lb.....	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.....	60	1 90
PITCH, black, lb.....	3	4	Pumpkin.....	25	30	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....	25	30
Bergundy, true, lb.....	10	12	Quince, lb.....	65	70	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....	15	20
PLASTER, Calamed, lbl. cash	2 25	3 25	Rape, lb.....	8	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	6 00	7 00
Adhesive, yd.....	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55	CODEIA, 1/2 oz.....	80	90
Belladonna, lb.....	65	70	Worm, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.....	80	85	SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....	25	30	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Lead, lb.....	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	65	70
POPPY HEADS, per 100.....	1 00	1 10	White, Conti's, lb.....	15	16	COPPERAS, lb.....	1	3
ROSEIN, Common, lb.....	2 1/2	3	Powdered, lb.....	25	35	DIURETIN, oz.....	1 60	1 65
White, lb.....	3 1/2	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	15	25	ETHER, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
RESORCIN, white, oz.....	25	30	SPERMACELE, lb.....	55	60	Sulphuric, lb.....	40	50
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	25	28	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....	75	80	EXALGINE, oz.....	1 00	1 10
ROOT, Aconite, lb.....	22	25	Venice, lb.....	10	12	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Althea, cut, lb.....	30	35	WAN, White, lb.....	50	75	IODINE, lb.....	4 75	5 50
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30	Yellow.....	40	45	IODIFORM, lb.....	6 00	7 00
Blood, lb.....	15	16	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....	5	6	IOD., oz.....	1 40	1 50
Bitter, lb.....	27	30	Quassia chips, lb.....	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen.....	80	85
Blackberry, lb.....	15	18	Red Saunders, ground, lb.....	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.....	15	16
Burdock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Santal, ground, lb.....	5	6	Sacch., lb.....	30	35
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....	20	25	CHEMICALS.....			Chloride, lb.....	45	55
Canada Snake, lb.....	30	35	ACID, Acetic, lb.....	12	13	Sol., lb.....	13	16
Cohosh, black, lb.....	15	20	Glacial, lb.....	45	50	Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....	90	1 00
Colechicum, lb.....	40	45	Benzoic, English, oz.....	20	25	And Ammon., lb.....	70	75
Columbo, lb.....	20	22	German, oz.....	10	12	And Quinine, lb.....	1 50	3 00
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Boracic, lb.....	13	14	Quin. and Stry., oz.....	18	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	38	40	Carbolic Crystals, lb.....	25	30	And Strychnine, oz.....	13	15
Comfrey, crushed, lb.....	20	25	Calvert's No. 1, lb.....	2 10	2 15	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....	50	55
Curcuma, powdered, lb.....	13	14	No. 2, lb.....	1 35	1 40	Ferrocyanide, lb.....	55	60
Dandelion, lb.....	15	18	Citric, lb.....	45	50	Hypophosphites, oz.....	25	30
Elecampane, lb.....	15	20	Galic, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	40	45
Galangal, lb.....	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35	Syrup, lb.....	40	45
Gelsemium, lb.....	22	25	doz.....	1 50	1 60	Lactate, oz.....	5	6
Gentian or Genitan, lb.....	9	10	Lactic, concentrated, oz.....	22	25	Pernitrate, solution, lb.....	15	16
Ground, lb.....	10	12	Muriatic, lb.....	3	5	Phosphate scales, lb.....	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	Sulphate, pure, lb.....	7	9
Ginger, African, lb.....	18	20	Nitric, lb.....	10 1/2	13	Exsiccated, lb.....	8	10
Po., lb.....	20	22	Chem. pure, lb.....	25	30	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Jamaica, bichd., lb.....	27	30	Oleic, purified, lb.....	75	80	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Po., lb.....	30	35	Oxalic, lb.....	12	13	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....	13	15
Ginseng, lb.....	4 50	4 75	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.....	7	8
Golden Seal, lb.....	75	80	Dilute, lb.....	13	17	Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.....	90	95	Pyrogallic, oz.....	35	38	Red, lb.....	7	9
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.....	12	15	Salicylic, white, lb.....	1 00	1 10	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
Indian Hemp.....	18	20	Sulphuric, carboly, lb.....	2 1/2	2 3/4	In packages, lb.....	6	7
Ipecac, lb.....	1 30	1 50	Bottles, lb.....	5	6	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....	0	35
Powdered, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	Carbonate, oz.....	30	35
Jalap, lb.....	55	60	Tannic, lb.....	80	85	Citrate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	60	65	Tartaric, powdered, lb.....	35	38	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Kava Kava, lb.....	40	90	ACETANILID, lb.....	80	85	Salic ate, oz.....	35	40
Licorice, lb.....	12	15	ACONITINE, grain.....	4	5	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	ALUM, cryst., lb.....	1 1/2	3	Carbonate, lb.....	18	20
Mandrake, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	3	4	Citrate, gran., lb.....	35	40
Masterwort, lb.....	16	40	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .88o.....	10	12	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....	1 1/2	3
Orris, Florentine, lb.....	30	35	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....	80	85	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.....	5	7
Powdered, lb.....	40	45	Carbonate, lb.....	14	15	MENTHOL, oz.....	55	66
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45	Iodide, oz.....	35	40	MERCURY, lb.....	75	80
Pink, lb.....	40	45	Nitrate, crystals, lb.....	40	45	Ammon (White Precip.).....	1 25	1 30
Parsley, lb.....	30	35	Muriate, lb.....	12	16	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Pleurisy, lb.....	20	25				Calomel, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Poke, lb.....	15	18				With Chalk, lb.....	60	65

## Books and Magazines.

"Maisch's *Materia Medica*." New (6th) edition. A Manual of Organic *Materia Medica*; being a guide to *Materia Medica* of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. For the use of students, druggists, pharmacists, and physicians. By John M. Maisch, Ph.D., Professor of *Materia Medica* and Botany in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. New (sixth) edition, thoroughly revised by H. C. C. Maisch, Ph.G. In one very handsome 12mo. volume of 509 pages, with 285 engravings. Cloth, \$3.00. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, 1895. This work, which has a world-wide reputation, and is a recognized standard in *Materia Medica* both in Europe and America, has in this edition received several additions and alterations rendered necessary mainly by reason of the publication of the new edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia. Any extended notice of a work so well known and so universally used as a text-book would be superfluous. The present volume is beautifully illustrated and somewhat condensed in form, and is fully abreast of the times. As a repertory of information for the druggist and student it secures the greatest convenience in use, and has no superior as an impartor of knowledge, both in accuracy and thoroughness.

Edward Bok, the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, has written a book for young men, called "Successward: A Young Man's Book for Young Men," which the Revells will publish in a fortnight. The book aims to cover all the important phases of a young man's life: his business life, social life, his amusements, religious life, dress, his attitude toward women, and the question of his marriage. This is Mr. Bok's first book.

The October number of *The Delineator* is called the autumn number, and contains a choice and varied selection of timely articles. It gives an authoritative exposition of autumn styles, illustrating a variety of novel, artistic, and beautiful garments. The progress of co-education in Great Britain is further explained by Amy Rayson. Bookbinding as an occupation for women is entertainingly described by Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff. Lucia M. Robbins describes a new and amusing form of entertainment. Address communications to The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto, Ltd., 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont. Subscription price of *The Delineator*, \$1.00 per year, or 15c. per single copy.

*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for October is an exceptionally beautiful number pictorially, without any sacrifice of that quality of timeliness which makes it unique amongst illustrated magazines. The opening article is an idyllic description, by Mrs. Leicester-Addis, of a summer holiday visit to old England's loveliest county, Surrey, with a description of

the stately manor of Deepdene, upon which the present American Duchess of Marlborough has spent large sums of money to good purpose. Apropos of this year's tercentennial Tasso celebration, there is a sympathetic and elaborately illustrated paper on "The Last Days of Torquato Tasso," by Marie Walsh. This number also contains some unusually interesting short stories and poems.

A new monthly illustrated magazine for young people has just been started by Frank Leslie's Publishing House. It is called *Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls*, and is in every way equal to the best publications of its kind, although the price is but 10 cents. The first number (October) contains the opening chapters of a serial story for boys by Edward S. Ellis, and one for girls by Jeannette H. Walworth. There are short stories by Oliver Optic and Rebecca Harding Davis; a football story by Henry E. Haydock; bicycle stories by Max I. Harvey and A. L. Millet; an article giving some "Hints on Trapping," by F. L. Oswald; a paper telling how to turn a heap of rubbish into pretty ornaments, by Adele Beard; several illustrated poems and practical descriptions of novel tricks and games and puzzles. The editor of the new magazine is Frank Lee Farnell, who has been connected with Frank Leslie's Publishing House for a number of years, and who thoroughly understands what will please and interest the young people.

Lincoln's apprehensive distrust of marriage is revealed in some extremely interesting letters from the great President in the October *Ladies' Home Journal*, in which John Gilmer Speed discusses "Lincoln's Hesitancy to Marry." The letters are given publicity for the first time, and are addressed to Lincoln's most intimate friend, Joshua Speed. Edward S. Martin presents a review of the various theories advanced by scientists in the effort to definitely locate the Garden of Eden site, and shows how far from solution is the problem. Dr. Parkhurst's October article treats of "Religion in the Family," and is one of the most forcible arguments that have come from his pen. Edward W. Bok editorially discusses "Where American Life Really Exists," and outlines those communities where its best and purest phases are found. Robert J. Burdette contributes "The Strike in the Choir," a humorous article in his brightest vein. The best works of such artists as W. L. Taylor, B. West Cline-dinst, Frank O. Small, Alice Barber Stephens, Abby E. Underwood, and F. Schuyler Mathews are shown in the current issue. The October *Journal* blends interest, entertainment, instruction, usefulness, and artistic excellence, and is the magazine *par excellence* for the home. It is published by The Curtis Publishing Company, Nos. 421-427 Arch Street, Philadelphia, at ten cents per copy; one dollar a year.

## Device for Filling Gelatin Capsules.

A practical device for filling gelatin capsules with liquid medicaments has been constructed by Mr. Tschanter, of Oppeln (*Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, 1895, p. 289). It consists of two small pieces of wood, held together by means of a rubber band. The upper one is provided with a dozen holes of suitable size to receive the lower halves of the capsules. A strip of paper with star-like punctures is suitably placed over the holes, and fastened by means of a small clamp on each end. If the capsules to be filled are now introduced through the punctures in the paper, they will be held sufficiently tight and safe.

The filling is done by means of a specially adapted pipette. The terminus of the pipette is provided with a suitable cone-shaped rod, regulated by the forefinger. When the lower halves are filled, the portion projecting over the paper strip is painted with gelatin solution, and the cover capsules immediately placed thereon, which insures a perfect closure. We would suggest mucilage of acacia or tragacanth, either of which is generally kept in stock, and has always proved to be a good sealing medium for gelatin capsules.—*Meyer Brothers Druggist*.

## Who Owns the Prescription?

This is a query that continually perplexes the druggist, the doctor, and his patient. Our advice to pharmacists is to stick to the document "like a limpet to a rock," as our eastern friends say.

The ownership of the prescription has been settled by law in New York, Massachusetts, and a few other States. They all give the prescription to the druggist. Some time ago a judge of a court of Berlin, Germany, gave a similar decision. The text of the decision from the judge of the Supreme Court of one of our States is as follows:

"The question before the court seems to be very simple, indeed. A patient applies to a physician and receives from him certain advice, for which he tenders a fee. The physician hands a piece of paper to the patient, purporting to be a written order for certain goods called drugs, which order is filled by a merchant or apothecary. The payment of the fee and the delivery of the goods or drugs terminates the verbal contract, and the druggist keeps the prescription as an evidence that the contract has been fulfilled, as far as he is concerned. The druggist can, if he so please, on his own responsibility, renew the drugs, for he is but a merchant, and has a perfect right to sell drugs to anyone and in any shape. He need not keep the prescription, nor is he bound to give a copy, but, should error occur, he has no protection in case of suit."—*Meyer Brothers Druggist*.

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$ 1 75	\$ 1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNIF., oz.....	85	90	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 55	1 60	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	65	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	1 55	1 60	STRONTHUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz.....	1 55	1 60	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PRINSI, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	40	42	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PHENACETINE, oz.....	35	38	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMBLIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	3 60	3 75
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	29	30	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10,	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	FINED OILS.		
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	9	11
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	32	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 75	1 80	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	1 50	1 75
Oz., oz.....	36	40	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	2 75	3 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Citronelle, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	62	65
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	60	62
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 35	1 40
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6						

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MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND  
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## Drug Reports.

### Canada.

Business on the whole for the past month has been satisfactory, and there is a hopeful feeling amongst business men generally. Indications point to a good fall and winter trade.

Nearly all the changes this month have an upward tendency.

Cream of tartar has advanced, and higher prices are looked for.

A syndicate, speculating on the shortage in the grape crop, has purchased all available argols, and, consequently, prices will remain high for a time at least.

Tartaric acid has also advanced.

Camphor has again advanced, and is now held at 80 to 85 cents.

Glycerine is higher.

Oil cassia has advanced fifty per cent.

Oil anise also higher.

Absorbent cotton is higher on account of poor quality of raw material.

Opium is unsettled. An effort is being made by speculators to advance the price. Cod-liver oil, still slowly advancing.

Jamaica ginger is scarce and high, both in London and New York.

Quinine is stiffening in price.

Those goods which have a lower tendency in price are: Cape aloes, American oil peppermint, gum ammoniacum, cloves, cubeb.

Linseed oil is somewhat lower.

Spirits turpentine, holders are storing for higher prices.

### England.

London, Sept. 28, 1895.

There are distinct indications of improved trade, and the revival is being well sustained. The extraordinary heat experienced for this time of the year has facilitated the rise in tartaric and citric acids. Camphor, as predicted in my last advice, has had another advance, and quinine is fractionally dearer. Oil of

cassia is much dearer, and all Sicilian oils are firm, with upward tendency. Contradictory reports respecting opium do not assist the sales, but it is impossible to expect an advance if the crop is as large as it has been stated. Cod-liver oil is on the up-grade.

Change your ads often if you expect to make much "change" out of them.

Be punctual. Make your hours of duty fixed and definite, as near as you can, and then live up to them. If you do this, your customers know when to find you.

Koenig's antiseptic salt, largely sold in Germany as a preservative for beer, consists (*Phar. Centraltb.*) of 15 per cent. of ammonium fluoride, and 85 per cent. of hydrofluosilicic acid.

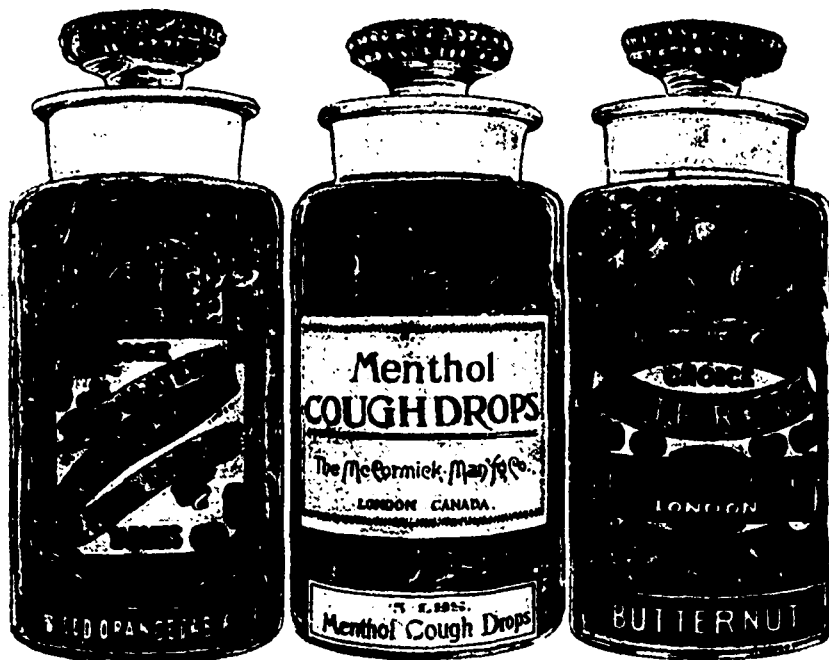
For softening and removing corns, phosphorus, dissolved in three hundred parts of olive oil, is said to be one of the most satisfactory applications.

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## DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES

### Fruit Tablets

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



### Buttercups

- Walnut
- Almond
- Filbert
- ...
- Hickory
- Butternut
- Cocoanut
- ...
- Pistachio
- Pomegranate
- Smyrna
- ...
- Persico
- Orleans
- Violet

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*The Greatest Remedy Known for  
the Cure of COLDS, HOARSE-  
NESS, SORE THROAT, Etc.*

**CANADA**



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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.

**CLEARNS OUT**

- Rats, Mice, Ants,**
- Hen Lice, Sparrows,**
- Skunks, Squirrels,**
- Weasels, Jack Rabbits,**
- Moles, Gophers, etc.**



**CLEARNS OUT**

- Flies, Water Bugs,**
- Roaches, Beetles,**
- Insects, Chipmunks,**
- Moths, Potato Bugs,**
- Gophers, etc.**

Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

"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 States, 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.

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**BY EXPERT BACTERIOLOGISTS.**

Every precaution known to the science has been taken to insure its reliability.

**\$3.50 PER VIAL.**

Each vial contains 100 normal Antitoxin units, the full curative dose for average cases.

Directions for injecting the Serum accompany each vial.

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