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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 4.

STRATHROY, DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 12.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

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

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

The regular meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, was held in the committee room, 595 Truquachetierre street, Montreal on Tuesday, November 8th, 1892.

Present: H. R. Gray, R. W. Williams, A. E. DuBerger, A. LaRue, D. Watson, W. S. Kerry, Joseph Contant, Edmond Giroux, jr., L. A. Bernard, John T. Lyons.

Mr. H. R. Gray, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed.

An application was presented from Madam Dion, of Levis, for registration as a licentiate of pharmacy. This was supported by affidavits and recommendations, but upon careful consideration of the case, it was decided that the Council could not grant to Madam Dion the certificate applied for, inasmuch as she had failed to present her application to the Council within the limit of time prescribed by clause 8 of the Quebec Pharmacy Act of 1885.

An application was presented from Mr. Osborne Thomas Kennedy for permission to be allowed to present himself for the next preliminary examination, and in the interval to be permitted to perform the duties of an apprentice. The application was laid on the table for future consideration, and the Registrar instructed to correspond with the authorities of the Glasgow University as to the antecedents of the applicant.

The Registrar reported that judgment had been rendered against the Association

in the case brought against Dr. Watters, of Quebec, and in order not to lose the right of appeal, he had instructed the attorneys at Quebec to take the necessary steps for entering said appeal. Considerable discussion took place as to the advisability or otherwise of pressing the appeal in this case, when the following resolution was presented, namely:

Resolved, - "That this Council, on the advice of their solicitors recommending an appeal, hereby authorize the Secretary Registrar to appeal from the recent judgment given by Judge Chauveau, in the case of the Association *versus* Watters." Carried, two members of the Council dissenting.

Before proceeding definitely with the case, the Registrar was instructed to ask the legal advisers of the Association to consult with the Hon Mr. Geoffrion.

The Registrar reported that since the last meeting the following prosecutions have been taken, namely: Two cases in Quebec for illegally selling Paris green, judgment being obtained in each case for the penalty of \$25 and costs. Two actions against Dr. C. O. Cloutier, of Fraserville, were settled by the defendant paying the penalty of \$50, the Association paying costs. Two actions against Dr. Prevost, of Montreal, in which the defendant confessed judgment and paid the penalty of \$50 and costs. Two actions against Dr. Audec Marien; these cases had been taken *en d'libro* by the judge, but no judgment had yet been rendered. An action against Charles Maria, St. Cunegonde, who was fined \$25 and costs. Four actions against Narcisse Archambault, two being for the second offence, judgment being obtained for the penalty of \$100 and costs.

Pharmaceutical Association, Hamilton District.

The eighth annual meeting of the P. A. H. D. (postponed from October) was held in their rooms, King St. E., on Friday evening, Nov. 11th, the President, A. Vincent, in the chair.

R. Brierly, Treasurer, presented his annual report showing a slight deficit to carry over to the present year, but, as the amount is only \$2.31, the Association can hardly be said to be in difficulties.

J. W. Sutherland, Secretary, in his annual report, gave an interesting resume of the year's work, in which he stated there had been four withdrawals from the

Association and two new members added, leaving a total of twenty-nine.

General felicitations were indulged in by the members present at the happy termination of what in the spring promised to be a serious epidemic of cutting, and Messrs. Howell, Gerrie and Clark were complimented on all sides on the tact and good judgment displayed by them in their difficult role of peace-makers.

The balloting resulted in the following officers being elected. President, M. C. Wild, 1st Vice President, G. W. Spackman; 2nd Vice President, J. A. Zimmerman, Treasurer, R. Brierly; Secretary, Fred H. Yapp; Auditors, W. B. Smith and H. S. Case.

It was decided to hold the annual dinner as usual, on a date to be decided later, the arrangements being left in the hands of the entertainment committee of last year.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring officers, acknowledged by the President, the meeting adjourned.

FRED H. YAPP, Secretary.

Annual Dinner Pharmaceutical Association, Hamilton District.

The annual dinner of the P. A. H. D., was held on the evening of Nov. 23rd at Newport's, Hamilton. It was, in point of numbers, enthusiasm and general good will, one of the most successful of these annual reunions. Thirty-one druggists were present, including representatives from Toronto and Brantford. Mr. M. C. Wild, President of the P. A. H. D., presided and made a model chairman.

After the good things of the table had been done justice to, the chairman, in a witty speech and effective manner, introduced the following

TOAST LIST.

Our Queen and Country. - Received with "three times three, the company singing "God Save the Queen"

Our Guests. Mr. Mutchison, Toronto, responded, expressing the pleasure it gave him to be present, and thanking the P. A. H. D. on behalf of the Provincial Association, which he represented, for their kind invitation. He paid a graceful compliment to the Hamilton druggists for the unanimity and good feeling always shown by them, and pointed out the great influence which could be wielded by a Provincial Association, were each member uni-

mated by the same spirit as was shown by the Hamilton men. Mr. Murchison spoke well and was frequently applauded.

The O. C. P. was the next toast; introduced by the Chairman as the "Head of 'em all." In replying to this, Mr. J. A. Clark, Hamilton, gave a brief sketch of the work of the past two or three years, laying special stress on the favorable terms on which the Council had secured affiliation with the University. The Eaton prosecution was also mentioned and the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act were touched on.

Mr. Murchison in reply to a suggestion from Mr. Clark gave a glowing account of the good work done by the professors in the College as evidenced by the knowledge shown by the students at their examinations. According to Mr. M. it is a good thing we passed some time ago.

Mr. Stark gave a humorous reading, "The lost Chord," which pleased immensely.

The President here varied the proceedings by presenting, on behalf of the Association, a gold fountain pen and a handsome gold-headed cane to the retiring Secretary, Mr. J. W. Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland, although taken by surprise, replied appropriately.

Mr. Robertson next enlivened the company with a reading, which was well received.

Sister Societies drew replies from Mr. R. A. Harrison, Dunnville, representing the Brantford Association, and Mr. Campbell for the T. R. D. A.

Mr. Harrison spoke well for Brantford and related their success in dealing with several differences which had arisen during the past year. He pointed out the advisability of cultivating a friendly feeling amongst the different members of the profession and also urged each member individually to do his utmost to elevate the standard of the trade in his own district.

Mr. Campbell, for Toronto, replied briefly, regretting that the profession there were unable to show such a unanimous spirit as Hamilton, but hoped to be able to give a brighter report at some future time.

The Wholesale Trade was replied to by Mr. McHaffie, of J. Winer & Co., and Mr. Tinling, of A. Wilson & Co. Mr. McHaffie assured the company that the retail trade could always rely on his house giving what assistance it could in protecting the interests of the legitimate trade, but, he plaintively remarked, that same trade had "wiped the floor" with the wholesaler's agreement re discounts, etc.

Mr. Tinling also assured the meeting of their desire to do all in their power to

curtail the patent medicine nuisance and suggested that the retailers refuse to allow their stores to be used as an advertising medium by exposing banners, panels, &c., advertising them.

"The Skipper" was then sung by W. W. Barlow and loudly applauded.

The Ontario Chemical Manufacturing Company was responded to by Mayor Blücher and John A. Clark.

This brought the set toasts to an end, but voluntary toasts, readings and stories filled up what all agreed was one of the pleasantest evenings ever spent by the P. A. H. D.

The company dispersed about one o'clock after singing the National Anthem.

NOTES.

Regrets were received from Mr. John J. Hall, President O. C. P.; W. A. Hargreave, President T. R. D. A.; G. H. Goulding, Secretary B. D. A.; B. W. Donnelly, Ancaster; E. B. Shuttleworth,



INTERIOR OF BRIEN & CO.'S DRUG STORE, ESSEX, ONT.

Tom to; A. Wilson, Geo. Rutherford and Geo. Le Riche, Hamilton.

The Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST extends his thanks to the Association for their kind invitation to be present, which he would have been, but that circumstances prevented at the last hour.

G. W. Spackman ably filled the vice-chair.

E. B. Shuttleworth's regrets were received until the morning after the dinner.

W. W. Barlow has a good voice; he will be quite an acquisition to the druggists of Hamilton.

All the druggists of the city were out but two, and one of these was prevented by illness.

Messrs. Wiid, Howell and Case were the Entertainment Committee; they did their work well.

When the heart is bigger than the head there is no need of a pocket-book.

You can gauge a competitor's weakness by the extent of his anger when you ignore him.

Suggested Monopolization of the Bergamot Oil Trade.

The British Consul at Naples is responsible for the statement that "Reggio is the only place in the world where the bergamot tree can be cultivated with profit, and as the essential oil is absolutely necessary for the manufacture of numerous perfumes, medicinal preparations, &c., he is of opinion that it offers a good chance to enterprising English firms to make a highly paying business of it by getting a monopoly of the same. This can be easily done by simply buying up from the producers themselves all the quantity they extract. A work of this kind would, undoubtedly, give back to this product its former price, which, before it passed into the hands of thousands of small traders, who now make a shameful use of it by mixing it with 10 parts of foreign matter, was sold at £1 per every 12 oz. The same might be practised with

regard to lemon juice, which is also, to a great extent, a speciality of this district. The infection of the blight, which last year damaged a considerable number of bergamot trees, having greatly diminished, the crop has been more abundant than the preceding year, and better results are anticipated for the coming season." So far as we can discern the sense of this rather unclassical English, the consul advises a British firm to come to Reggio, and corner the bergamot oil trade. Apart from the question whether

instigation to such doubtful tricks of trade is not beyond the province of a consular report, we question whether any single foreign house which, relying merely upon its capital strength, plunged into a buying-up contest with the "thousands of small traders" would not come out at the little end of the horn. And what proof has the consul for asserting that Reggio is the only place in the world where the bergamot tree can be cultivated? -*Chemist and Druggist.*

IONOZONE.—This is the trivial name conferred on a solution of iodine and ozone by Robin. The iodine is said to be completely taken up and the solution does not respond to any of the usual tests for free iodine. It is well adapted for use as a spray in the treatment of phthisis and forms a reliable antiseptic application for wounds and open surfaces. The well known hygienic value of sea air, laden as it is with ozone and containing traces of iodine, first suggested the employment of iodozone where the advantages of sea air could not be obtained.

STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES.

WE TRULY BELIEVE no line of odors made in this country has become so popular as ours have, and no department of our business has increased more rapidly than that of Perfumery. We know this increase is due entirely to the fact that, while our prices may be higher than some others, our quality is always of one standard--*the best, and that only.*

We believe that in Perfumes as in medicine, the best of everything is none too good; ours are the best that money and experience can make. We sell only to the drug trade; our prices are reasonable (not cheap); our terms liberal; our quality the highest; our styles the latest.

All perfumes in bulk are \$3.50 per lb. in glass stoppered bottles; \$3.25 per lb. in cork stoppered bottles.

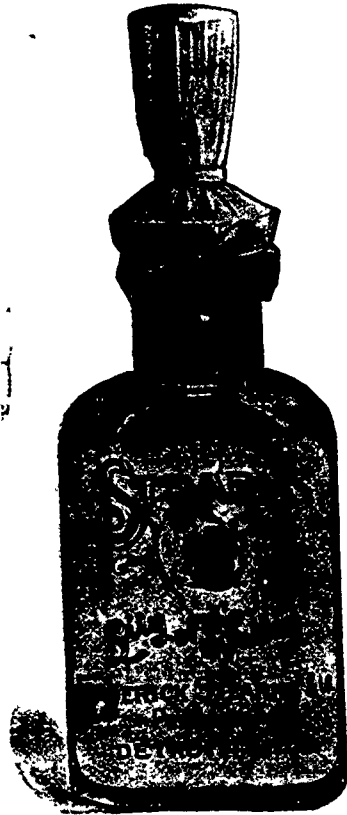
With each order for six lbs. (\$21.00) we will send 1 Test Rack filled, an elegant embossed sign, and a supply of labels.

When *bottled goods* are ordered, unless particularly specified, we will make up the assortment according to our best judgment.



Style "A."--Special French Oval.

No. 10--1/2 oz--12 in box	\$2.00 per dozen
No. 11--1/2 oz--in complets	2.50 "
No. 12--1 oz--6 in box	4.00 "
No. 13--1 oz--in complets	4.50 "
No. 14--1 oz--in single box	5.00 "
No. 15--2 oz--4 in box	7.00 "
No. 16--2 oz--in complets	7.50 "
No. 17--2 oz--in single box	8.00 "



Style "B."--New Tall.

No. 20--1/2 oz--12 in box	\$2.00 per dozen
No. 21--1/2 oz--in complets	2.50 "
No. 22--1 oz--6 in box	4.00 "
No. 23--1 oz--in complets	4.50 "
No. 24--1 oz--in single box	5.00 "
No. 25--2 oz--4 in box	7.00 "
No. 26--2 oz--in complets	7.50 "
No. 27--2 oz--in single box	8.00 "



Style "C."--English Round.

No. 31--1 oz--6 in box	\$4.00 per dozen
No. 31--1 oz--in complets	4.50 "
No. 32--1 oz--in single box	5.00 "
No. 33--1/2 oz--in single box	12.00 "

LIST OF STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES.

SPECIAL ODORS.

AMORITA.	"P" ROSES.
ENGLISH LILAC.	MAY BLOSSOM.
CLEOPATRA.	EUXENIA.
OLIVE BLOSSOM.	KALANTHE.
NADJY.	LUCCLIA.
IDEAL BOUQUET.	ERMINIE.
	CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM.

We also offer the following list of popular favorites, which are every where recognized as the best in their line.

REGULAR ODORS.

White Rose.	Lily of the Valley.
Jockey Club.	Stephanotis.
Heliotrope.	Yang Yang.
Opoponax.	Patchouly.
Frangipann.	True Eng. Violet, \$5.
Rose Geranium.	Wood Violet.
New Mown Hay.	White Lilac.
Touquin Musk, \$5.	Musk.
Ess. Bouquet.	



Style "D."--Tall Fluted, similar to Cut Glass.

No. 41--1 oz--in complets	\$5.00 per dozen
No. 41--1 oz--in single box	5.50 "
No. 42--2 oz--in complets	8.50 "
No. 43--2 oz--in single box	9.00 "
No. 44--4 oz--in single box	15.00 "

TERMS--Three Months' Credit. F. O. B. Windsor.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

WINDSOR, Ont.

DETROIT, Mich.

FALL SUPPLY

OF THE FOLLOWING

Leading Cough Remedies :

Gray's Syrup Red Spruce.
 German Syrup.
 Bickles' Syrup.
 Ransom's Hive Syrup.
 Harvard's Syrup.
 Allen's Lung Balsam.
 Haggard's Pectoral Balsam.
 Kemp's Balsam.
 Wistar's Balsam.
 Horehound Balsam.
 Horehound and Tolu Balsam.
 Honey Balsam.
 Turlington's Balsam.
 Carson's Cough Drops.
 Down's Elixir.
 White's Elixir.
 Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

AND MANY OTHERS.

* Your orders solicited.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers of Drugs & Druggists' Sundries

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Specialties :

Arecanut Tooth Soap.
 Beef, Iron and Wine.
 Quinine Wine.
 Honey Cough Tincture.
 Glycerose.
 Prairie Condition Powders.

J. PALMER & SON

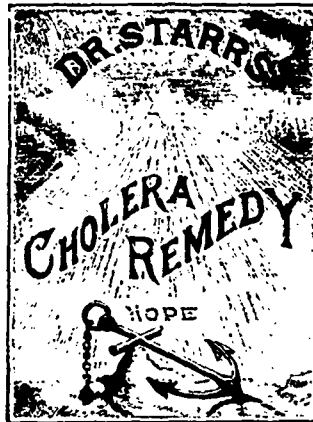
1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.
 DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.
 BERTRAND FRERES Fine Perfumes.
 TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest
 manufacturers of FANS and SILK
 NOVELTIES in the world.
 HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods,
 Mirrors, Albums, Etc.

We have been very successful in securing an
 entirely New and Well Assorted Line of
 Novelties for the Christmas Trade,
 superior and larger than anything ever shown
 by us, and can assure our friends it will repay
 them to reserve their orders for our representa-
 tive.

**Recommended by Physicians**

AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.

A pamphlet with full instructions for
 the immediate treatment of CHOLERA
 SYMPTOMS enclosed with each bottle.

Will be certain to command a large
 sale. Retail at 50c. a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY

WALLACE DAWSON & CO.
 MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Acid Lactic, concentrated.
 Bromoform.
 Diuretin.
 Guaiacol.
 Pyoktannin.
 Thyol.
 Soziodol.

Brunton's Absorbent.
 Brunton's Digestive Fluid.
 Columbia Health Remedies.
 Dawson's Worm Chocolates.
 Lavolette's Syrup Turpentine.
 Peach Bloom Skin Food.
 Spooner's Phenyle.
 Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Buttermilk Toilet Soap.
 Balsam of Fir Soap.

A book of fine engravings go with each
 cake of soap.

Walker's Beech Nut Cough Drops

In 5 lb. boxes.

Deletrez' Virgin Violet,
 Ozs. and 10 ozs.

Deletrez' World's Fair Boquet,
 Ozs.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

TRADE NOTES.

F. A. Clark has opened a new drug store at Meaford, Ont.

P. Bawden, of Ridgetown, is one of the latest to join the noble benedicts.

R. F. Greer, druggist, Oxbow, Alberta, has sold out to Harris & Tenmany.

Mr. Williams, of Revelstoke, B. C., has moved his drug business to Kaslo.

Arthur Doherty, druggist, Hamilton, Ont., has assigned to H. B. Whitton.

J. E. Morrison, Quebec City, has decided to retire from the drug business.

D. M. Calder, druggist, of Banff, N.W. T., will remove Jan. 1st to Medicine Hat.

A. B. Petrie, of Guelph, made a flying visit to New York for Xmas specialties.

Hall & Co., druggists, Victoria, B. C., have dissolved, Dr. Ernest Hall has retired.

W. G. Smith, druggist, of Guelph, Ont., is a candidate for the mayoralty of that city.

W. A. Karn, of Woodstock, is refitting and when it is finished will be quite "out of sight."

Dr. L. F. Cutten and John Bremner have opened a new drug store at Boissevain, Man.

Henry Myers, formerly of Brantford, has accepted a position with Johnston's drug store, Sarnia.

Mr. Macdonald, formerly in the drug business at Calgary, Alberta, is opening again at that place.

The drug stock of Robt. Steel, Virden, Man., was advertised to be sold by bailiff's sale on Dec. 8th.

The Peterboro' Medicine Company (Limited), with a capital stock of \$3,000 has been incorporated.

Leonard & Papineau are opening a drug store on Pine avenue, corner of St. Dominique street, Montreal.

Henria Lanctot is opening a magnificently-fitted drug store at 299½ St. Lawrence street, near Mignonne.

The display of Christmas novelties are all opened out and the assortment in many instances are magnificent.

Dr. D. S. Sager, of Brantford, returns to Chicago early in the new year. He is getting out some really good "proprietaries."

F. X. Moisan, Montreal, has registered as dealer in drugs, under the name of the "Compagnie Generale des Drogueries Francaises."

Dr. D. Johnston, Iroquois, Ont., has purchased the stock contained in C. E. Hepburn's drug store and has re-opened in the old stand.

Walter M. Heming, formerly a clerk in the store of A. W. Harrison, St. Thomas, Ont., is about opening a drug store at Bognor.

T. P. Smith, of Elora, has moved into his new premises and is now in possession

of a very handsomely equipped and complete pharmacy.

W. Murelison, formerly at 1102 Queen St., W., Toronto, has removed eight doors west of his old stand. His address is now 1418 Queen St. W.

A fire, which fortunately did not prove very serious, occurred in the boiler room of the drug warehouse of Kerry Watson & Co., Montreal, Nov. 19th.

Garland & Rutherford, of Hamilton, Ont., have opened a branch drug store on James st., east, opposite the Armory. It is managed by C. E. Mason.

P. DeMele has opened up a drug business on St. Lawrence street, St. Jean Baptiste Ward, Montreal, and called it the "Northern Drug Store."

C. D. Daniels & Co. are offering their business for sale. Mr. Daniels is going into the wholesale dry goods smallware with his brother-in-law in Buffalo.

We are pleased to learn of the convalescence of David Watson, jr., traveller for Kerry Watson & Co., Montreal, whose illness was mentioned last month.

J. R. Seymour, late of St. Catharines, is starting a new store in Vancouver, B. C. He is taking a full stock from Ontario. His many friends wish him every success.

Dr. J. B. Deslauriers and Jacques Deslauriers have formed a partnership as druggists at St. Cunegonde, of Montreal, under the name of Dr. Deslauriers & Frere.

J. H. Nasmyth & Co., Stratford, have sold out to C. E. Nasmyth and G. D. Matthews. The business will be continued under the name of Nasmyth & Co. at the old stand.

Thos. Comport, formerly of Aylmer, has purchased the drug business of W. C. Niblett, of Dundas, Ont. Mr. Niblett retires on account of ill-health, after being in business 25 years.

J. F. Howard, druggist, and J. K. Strachan, Registrar of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, are amongst the recently elected Board of Directors of the Winnipeg Jewelry Co.

Training at the McGill College, University of Montreal, under Professor G. P. Girdwood, is now recognised for the Associate Examination of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain.

James A. Wright, who has been representing Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co. in the Northwest and British Columbia for some time past, succeeds the late Mr. Hesser for the same firm in the Maritime Provinces.

For advertising various patent medicines (among them Warner's Safe Cure) as specifics against numerous diseases, and for selling these medicaments, a Cologne apotheker (Germany) has just been fined 1,500m. (= 75l.)

Messrs. J. Wier & Co., Hamilton, have recently found some relics of old times in the shape of invoices dated away back in the forties, when such things as envelopes and postage were unknown. The

invoice was folded and paid at post office in lieu of envelopes and stamp. The currency then was £. s. d., and powder jalap cost 7s. 6d. per pound.

Mr. Mason, at one time resident partner of the firm of Evans & Sons, Montreal, has been appointed manager of the Seabury Pharmacal Co., of New York. Until recently he has managed the English business of this firm.

Aubrey E. Smith, druggist, Turo, N. S., is now occupying his handsome new quarters in Mr. A. H. Smith's new building, Prince St., near Inglis. When everything is put in shape Mr. Smith will have one of the handsomest drug stores in the town.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, has instituted prosecution in the Police Court, as a test case against a local photographer, for selling chemicals in connection with his trade, which the prosecutors claim to be the right of chemists only.

The Toronto branch of the firm of Lyman Knox & Co., has been obliged, on account of their increased business, to remove to larger premises at No. 43 Colborne-st. Their new warehouse is a handsome and substantial building, containing five flats, each 85 by 50 feet.

Henry R. Gray, the well-known druggist, of Montreal, and also a member of the Provincial Board of Health, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council of the Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, Department of Public Health. It is intended to have a World's Health Congress in connection with the great Chicago Fair next year, at which will be present representative sanitarians from the whole world.

Bole, Wynne & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man., have just issued their annual almanac for 1893. This is the seventh year of its publication and the demand for it has become so great that the number has now increased to 55,000 copies. This year the complete almanac has been printed in four languages, viz., English, German, French, and Icelandic. The printing was done at the office of the *Winnipeg Commercial*, and reflects credit on that office.

Store Heating by Electricity.

The first practical use in the world of electricity to heat hot water coils was made when Mr. R. A. McCormack, druggist, Sparks street, Ottawa, installed the Ahearn electric hot water heaters into his store. The heaters have been tested in heating coals for several months at the electric railway shed, but Mr. McCormack, has the distinction and enterprise of being the first business man, in fact the first man of any kind anywhere to adopt the Ahearn system.

The switch turned on at 6.30. The temperature was then 50 degrees. In 20 minutes the cold was out of the pipes, and

at 9 o'clock the temperature had risen to 68 degrees.

The water for the coils is contained in five heaters in the cellar, the total capacity being about 23 gallons. As the regulation heaters, the water is heated by coils of wire of poor conductivity, that pass between the inner and outer sheets of the heater. The hot water is then forced up by the laws of hydrastatics to the coils above. By having five separate heaters the heat and expense can be regulated. On a mild day one or two sections may be used. About 300 feet of pipe are used in the store proper, and the heaters keep the cellar warm. The next morning the shop was any if thing too warm. The pipes were quite as hot as any hot water coils usually are, and only three sections were being used. Mr. McCormack says the beauty of the new system is that it takes up only one quarter of the space of a furnace and boiler, requires no bother with coal or ashes, and the cost of putting in is less than half the cost of a furnace.

A Handsome Store.

The Medical Hall, one of the oldest business houses in Strathroy, Ont., and which has been frequently referred to as the pioneer drug business of the town, has during the last few weeks been undergoing a complete remodeling of its interior. This business was established by Mr. George Orchard in 1860, and has been continued at the same stand ever since. In 1870 Mr. W. J. Dyas became the proprietor, and has continued at its head without an interruption, having established a drug business which has but few rivals in Western Ontario, and the name Medical Hall is one of the familiar terms in the households of this section. A main feature of the business has always been its dispensing department, and when we are told that during the term of Mr. Dyas' proprietorship over one hundred thousand physicians' prescriptions have been prepared there, not to speak of the thousands of family and household receipts which are continually being made up, some idea may be formed of this feature of the trade done. In August of this year Mr. Robert T. Kyle, who has been an employee from the commencement of his apprenticeship until that time, became a partner in the firm, which is now styled W. J. Dyas & Co. Mr. Kyle is well known to all our citizens as an excellent chemist, and one who has a thorough knowledge of the business. He is also thoroughly posted in optical work and the fitting of spectacles, &c., having passed a course of study in the Canadian Optical Institute and obtained his diploma. On account of the largely increased attention which it is necessary for Mr. Dyas to devote to the interests of the publication of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, which under his management has assumed metropolitan proportions, the management of the drug business now devolves on Mr. Kyle.

The store now presents a very handsome appearance, and one thoroughly in

keeping with the business. New cornices and glass cases have been added; a handsome partition of leaded muffled glass now divides the front from the laboratory; a prescription case of new and elegant design, and a fine upright mirror of beveled glass, 6 feet by 3, all combine to making it one of the handsomest places of business that we have ever seen. The telephone and express offices have been re-arranged, and a private office for the use of the proprietors and also to be used as a physician's reception room has been added.—*Strathroy Dispatch.*

Montreal Notes.

It is stated that Messrs. Leonard & Papineau are opening a new drug store on Pine avenue, corner of St. Dominique street.

Mr. de Mesle has opened a new drug store on St. Lawrence, main street in St. Jean Baptiste ward, formerly St. Jean Baptiste village. In connection with his establishment he proposes to open a free dispensary with entrance from the street in rear, where physicians will be in attendance at certain hours and who will give prescriptions free. The prescriptions, it may be understood, are to be made up in Mr. de Mesle's pharmacy attached to the dispensary. Of course, the success of this venture depends on the reputation of the physicians and the low prices of the medicines furnished.

There is some talk of still another drug store being opened on St. Lawrence Main st., corner of Ontario. This will make 10 or 12 drug stores on this much drugged street. The orders from city druggists are getting less and less in volume, so the wholesale houses say, and no wonder. Instead of the old style of selling goods by the dozen packages and the Winchester, 1 lb. of a tincture and $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of a patent is becoming the order of the day.

Mr. Quipp, who was with the late Mr. R. I. Devins so many years, and who recently opened a drug store on Windsor street, has moved to the corner of St. Antoine and Windsor streets where he now has quite a handsome pharmacy. May he have all the success he deserves and may he have a long lease at a low rental. Mr. Quipp is one of those men who do not believe in selling goods without having his legitimate profit. A few more such men are wanted, especially in Toronto.

A meeting of the Montreal Druggists' Association was held on the 29th ult. and was presided over by Mr. Contant. A large number of wide-awake pharmacists were present. Mr. A. I. Laurence was elected Secretary in place of Mr. Lyons, resigned. It was decided to change a few prices on the list and a memorandum of the changes was ordered to be sent to each member. Every one present recognized the necessity of adhering honorably to the price list as it was felt that anything approaching the cutting of prices at present going on in Toronto would result disas-

trously to a number of pharmacies at present running under heavy expenses for rent and clerk hire and without a surplus capital to back them.

The pharmacy students have again formed a "Pharmacy Students' Association," and it seems to look as though it would be a great success. The idea is to make it as recreative as possible, the students believing that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and the students are quite right.

This is a dreary life at best; the hours are long and the brain work and responsibility incessant, and what makes it worse is that they cannot look forward to high wages, as it is with great difficulty their employers are able to pay the present rates. In fact, most druggists will have to reduce expenses in every practicable manner now that competition is so great.

Mr. Fred Peacock, who drives Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co.'s delivery express, had a narrow escape from death recently by the falling of a trolley wire. As it was the horse was killed on the spot.

A city druggist who has for a number of years taken an active part in sanitary matters, both provincial and civic, and who has written a good deal on the sanitation of cities, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council of the World's Fair Sanitary Congress to be held in Chicago next year, at which the leading Sanitarians of the world will be present.

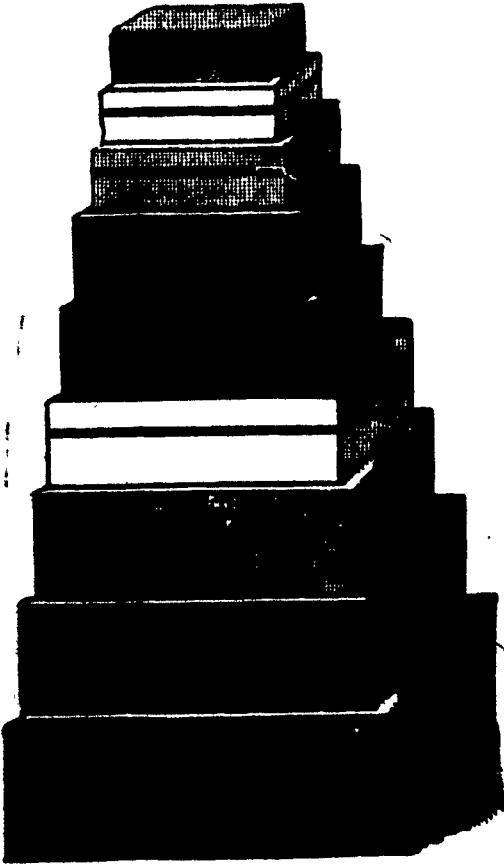
"Drug store keeping in Montreal means working for the landlord, corporation and government, and not one druggist in twenty is able, under the most favorable circumstances, to put one cent away for his old age." So said a pushing young druggist who established himself on St. Catharine st. a few years ago, to your correspondent and he is not far from the truth.

Mr. David Watson, jr., has nearly recovered from his recent severe illness, although he will have to take great care of himself for the balance of the winter. It is probable that he will have to give up the road for some time at least. His friends in Montreal will be glad to have his genial presence again among them.

In the case of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec against Livernois for selling photographic chemicals by retail, the clause in the Act allowing only wholesale trading in drugs by photographers was decided against the Association. The prosecution was weak and sufficient precautions were not taken by the detectives in purchasing very small retail quantities.

As to the *new tax* there is no doubt the government has the right to levy it in order to extricate this province from its financial difficulties. While not weighing more heavily upon druggists than upon other business men, nevertheless it is most onerous and is at the same time most unfairly distributed. For instance, a druggist paying over \$600 and up to

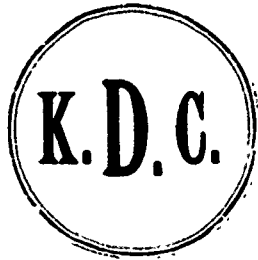
POINTERS ON PAPER BOXES:



1. F. Long & Son, of Aurora, have for years been recognized as the only successful manufacturers of fine Jewelers' and Druggists' Paper Boxes in Canada.
2. They have only been able to sell to the Wholesale Trade, having had no other connection with the Retailers.
3. **THE HEMMING BROS. CO.** have recently purchased the entire stock and plant, have built them a factory adjoining their own, and are adding all the latest improvements in machinery and materials.
4. Mr. A. E. Long has taken charge of the new factory.
5. **THE HEMMING BROS CO.,** (76 York St., Toronto) intend to make only fine quality boxes, such as Druggists and Jewelers require, and by making a specialty of them and carrying them in stock, intend to defy all competition.
6. The advice of "The Canadian Druggist" is to give the **HEMMING BROS. CO** a trial.

—THE—

King of Dyspepsia Cures.



THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY

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

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

And **THE KING OF CURES.**

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

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

K. D. C. COMPANY,
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.



WANT DRUGGISTS RIGHT OFF

TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing **THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.**

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers,** because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now

had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers.** They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

\$1000 rental has to pay \$60 business tax to the local government in addition to the \$65 to \$70 which he pays to the civic corporation, and \$5 to the Pharmaceutical Association. This has to be paid on the 1st of October in each year and about the same time the water rates and assessments fall due. It is hard for a pill maker to be jolly under such circumstances.

Prince Edward Island.

On November 22nd the Druggists of Charlottetown each received the following communication :

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting held by the medical men of this city.

If you intend to comply with the same please forward answer to me in writing before Monday next.

Yours, etc.,

S. R. JENKINS, M. D., Secretary.
Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1892.

COPY.

WHEREAS, we, the undersigned medical men of Charlottetown, being aware that the druggists of Charlottetown have been accustomed to prescribe for patients by selecting medicine for them and dispensing medicines prescribed by us to persons other than those for whom they were originally prescribed, we consider such practices as very improper, contrary to law and very unjust to us as medical practitioners.

THEREFORE, Resolved: That we request each druggist in the city to relinquish such practices and give us his written promise to that effect, and that a copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to each druggist.

P. Conroy, M. D., (chairman); F. P. Taylor, F. R. C. P., Edin.; Richard Johnson, M. D.; Frank D. Bear, M. D.; Jas. Washerton, L. R. C. P. & S., F.; Fred. E. Kelly, M. D.; H. D. Johnson, M. D.; Jas. Handralan, M. D.; Jas. McLeod, M. D.; S. R. Jenkins, M. D., Secretary.

The Druggists were naturally very much perturbed by this bomb-shell, and, with the public, wondered how their business could possibly be carried on if they could no longer "select medicines" for their customers. Correspondents in the newspapers and editorial comments were strongly against the doctors' request, and all deprecated the inauguration of a new and crippled state of affairs. The Druggists all wished to conciliate the medical men, but they did not see how they could do so if the request not to select patent medicines and simple remedies for common ills were to be urged, and for a time it looked as if it was to be a choice between prescription trade and general patronage. So they hid themselves to a meeting to discuss the question. Dr. Dodd declared that "the meeting did not interest him," and it after transpired that he had written a willing assent to the Physicians' request. Mr. George Hughes attended the meeting with all the other Druggists, but his stand upon the question was publicly taken next day when he printed the circular in the newspapers with the following remarks:—

A Card.

AS I have a legal right to select medicines for my customers, I shall continue as heretofore to supply their wants to the best of my

ability—with the best goods that money can buy, and my long experience in the business, (extending over twenty years, with four years spent in the study of medicine with a practising physician), I feel justified in asking for a continuance of your liberal patronage. The Apothecaries Hall is not run in the interest of any physician, directly or indirectly. You are not charged 25 or 30 per cent. extra on prescriptions for the doctors' benefit. Therefore, bring them to me and save money.

All prescriptions and family recipes shall receive my personal attention.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. HUGHES.

Apothecaries Hall, DesBrisay's Corner, Queen St., Ch'town.

The result of the Druggists' meeting was the unanimous adoption of the following:—

Charlottetown, 26th Nov., 1892.

To S. R. Jenkins, M. D., Secretary of the Medical Profession in Charlottetown.

SIR,—At a meeting, called to-day, of all the Druggists of Charlottetown, the following resolution was passed.

"We, undersigned Druggists of the city of Charlottetown, beg respectfully to submit to the Physicians of Charlottetown, in reply to their circular letter, received by us during the present week.

1st. That our disposition towards the Medical profession is friendly and respectful.

2nd. That we recognize the rightful provinces of both the Medical Faculty and the Druggists.

3rd. That while we wish to consider fully the rights of the profession, we deem it our duty to uphold our own.

4th. We repudiate the accusation that we have been in the habit of dispensing prescriptions for others than whom they were originally prescribed for.

5th. As regards "selecting medicines" we submit

(a) That the practice is not illegal, inasmuch as the majority of us have been so practicing for the prescribed term of five years previous to the passing of the Medical Act of last session of Provincial Parliament.

(b) That we could not reasonably be expected to sign away our right so to do as it does not unduly interfere with the practice of the Physician, and

(c) As it forms an indispensable factor in our business, we would in relinquishing it, sign away a considerable part of our means of gaining a livelihood in our legitimate business.

(d) Further we submit that public opinion is already so strong against the proposed change, it would most assuredly lead to the repeal of the Medical Act of the last session of Provincial Parliament.

(e) Also we contend that as in no other city does any such restriction obtain, as is now suggested, we Druggists would present ourselves as willingly and unnaturally under undue coercion and as seemingly ridiculously ignorant of our business. We therefore ask the Medical men to re-consider their resolution, to modify their demands, and if they will, to submit to us, for further consideration, any such modifications as they may deem fit; and we assure them that we will do everything reasonable to establish more firmly, if possible, the proper reciprocal protective relationship between the Medical Profession and the Druggists in our respective relations to the public.

C. D. RANKIN,
REDDIN BROS.,
WM. R. WATSON,
ARTHUR JOHNSON,
E. DE C. DAVIS.

As was anticipated, the Druggists were asked to have a friendly talk over the matter with the Physicians, for which purpose a meeting was called and attended by all the Druggists who had signed the above reply, and five of the Physicians. Here it transpired that the Phy-

sicians' Circular had been worded differently from what was intended. They had no intention they declared of opposing the druggists in giving any medicine asked for, or in selecting one of several similar preparations for symptoms mentioned; their wish was merely to protest against the Druggist treating diseases which should be under the Physician's care, and enquiring symptoms, diagnosing the case, and as a result *compounding* medicines such as a physician would direct. They did not wish to interfere with the druggist giving sample remedies for ordinary troubles which the customer could name and say definitely that he suffered from.

Had the circular letter to the druggists asked them to refrain from diagnosing in uncertain cases, and compounding complex mixtures for the cure of the supposed disease, all misunderstanding would have been avoided. As a matter of fact, the Doctors' explanation proved that they, too, wished—in the words of the Druggists' reply to their circular—to establish the "proper, reciprocal, protective relationship between the Medical Profession and the Druggists in their respective relations to the public."

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The various societies more or less connected with pharmacy have settled down in earnest for their winter sessions.

The first evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was held this month and was principally remarkable for a paper on the sale of poisons to medical men and chemists by the President, Michael Carteighe, Esq.

Mr. Carteighe saddled his paper with a cumbersome title, but the matter was excellent and the advice contained eminently judicious and sensible. Whilst stating that he had had the subject in his mind for years he partially acknowledged that it was the public interest excited by the Neill case, that had caused him to present the paper. The whole subject of the retail supply of doctors with poisons is hedged in with difficulties. In the larger towns it is impossible for the chemist to know half the doctors by sight and the handwriting of a much smaller portion. Yet Mr. Carteighe would decline to supply a medical man with poison or a preparation containing poison unless known to the seller or introduced by someone known to the seller. Even in those cases he would require the poison register to be signed. Most chemists recognise that the responsibility and risk attached to the sale of poisons is so great that they would gladly assist in rendering their sale more difficult—the recompense being totally inadequate when it is remembered that the wholesale houses, however, are quite ready to take this risk—it being a matter of impossibility for them to check the bona fides of all their customers, although some attempt is generally made—it does not seem

Mustard + Plasters

IMPROVED.

A test and comparison will show that the Mustard Plasters prepared by **JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON** are of greater strength and generally superior to others. They do not decompose or change with age.

ARE IN VERY HANDSOME CONTAINERS.

Johnston & Johnston, - New York.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents in Canada.

Full list on application.



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

Vaseline Soap, Unscented,

75c. per dozen, list price.

Vaseline Soap, Perfumed,

\$2.00 per dozen, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

2 oz. bottles \$9.00 per gross, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

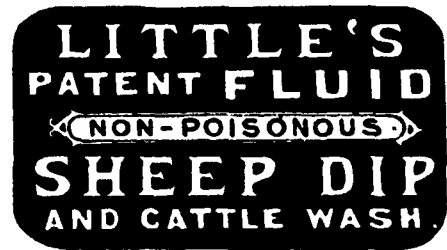
1 oz. tin boxes \$4.20 per gross, list price.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.



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, &c.

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 pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

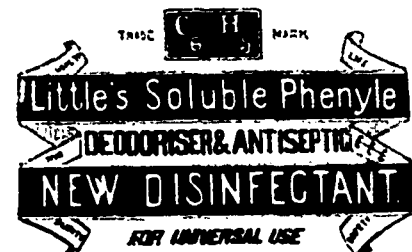
427 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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 & 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 gals. 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.

worth the druggist's while to risk the corner's censure and public approbrium because he unwittingly assist either the criminal poisoner or the suicide.

The Society of Chemical Industry with its numerous branches all over the country has made a good start, several practical papers having been communicated.

The Chemical Society has met in its old quarters at Burlington House but under an improved alteration of the premises. The seating accommodation has been rearranged and extended, the decorations are elaborate and the installation of the electric light in both lecture theatre and library a vast improvement. Sir Henry Roscoe, F. R. S., M. P., who presided at the first meeting congratulated the Society on its rejuvenated appearances. Amongst the papers contributed were two by Prof. Thorpe. One described the isolation and identification of fluorosulphonic acid and the other indicated that the interaction of iodine and chlorate of potassium produced iodate of potassium and free chlorine. Prof. Thorpe has been working for some years on the fluorine compounds and a very opposite question was put to him as to whether he could confirm M. Moissan's claim that fluorine could be isolated by electrolysis? In reply Prof. Thorpe admitted that he had spent a large amount of time and Government money in repeating these experiments but without success. Several interesting results were obtained, but when difficulties were met with he communicated with M. Moissan, who contented himself with merely acknowledging his letter and offered no suggestion or advice.

A question which is vexing the souls of wholesale druggists and manufacturers is the preparation of citric and tartaric acids free from lead. It has long been known that these acids are usually crystallized by the manufacturers in leaden pans and mere fire are particularly liable to contain traces of the metal. This occurs as the salt of the metal and also as free lead, the later being derived from the scraping of the pan. There has been no very great difficulty in obtaining citric acid free from lead, the manufacturers having substituted earthenware for leaden pans in which to crystallize the acid. Tartaric acid free from lead is with much more difficulty obtained and the one or two houses who guarantee the recrystallized article ask \$1 per lb. for the same—a prohibitive price. The average amount of lead present in commercial samples is about 0.2 per cent., a quantity that is absolutely harmless but yet sufficiently objectionable. One point it is well to bear in mind. Many chemists are in the habit of testing their acids for lead by ammonium sulphide after neutralizing the acid with ammonia. Now, nearly all the commercial liquid ammonia contains a trace of iron and unless a control experiment is performed with distilled water and the same amount of ammonia very incorrect results are obtained. The best plan is to pass sulphuretted hydrogen

through a solution of the acid contained in a beaker and compare the tint produced, when looking through the column of liquid standing on a white piece of paper.

Messrs. Richardson, of Leicester, England, are in the unfortunate position of having to defend an action brought by the Lanoline makers against them for infringing their patent for the purification of wool-fat. I recently pointed out in these columns that wool-fat, by no means answering the B. P. tests are being offered on the English market by German manufacturers. It is possible therefore that Messrs. Richardson are being sued for other people's delinquencies. Although it is only fair to state that they intend defending the case strenuously.

The recent announcement that Montreal licentiates advocate the passing of a resolution refusing recognition of the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain deserves more than passing attention. Let me at once say that the English Society have no power to recognize any diploma besides their own—in fact they are so absurdly placed as to be unable to recognize the Irish qualification. Whether the union of hearts, soon to be formulated under the title of Home Rule will alter this I do not know, but I am informed that a special Act of Parliament would be necessary before any reciprocity could be legally granted. On the other hand, as the penalties for keeping open shop as a chemist are usually inflicted through the prosecution of the individual by the Pharmaceutical Society, Canadian pharmacists need not be afraid of their being summoned should they start business here. I am also informed that more than one Irish Diplomat is practising here and that the Society will not interfere. If our Canadian friends knew something of the difficulty of attempting to push Bills through Parliament in which the public take no interest, they would not urge this point. Should the various pharmaceutical associations in Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc., memorialize the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain something might be attempted, but I am not sanguine of any success with Parliament. The assurance of sympathy and non-interference with colonial pharmacists desiring to establish themselves in the Mother Country might, however, be counted upon. Not until a British Imperial Zollverein is established will that proper amount of reciprocity be obtained which justice demands.

Communications.

To the Editor:

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry what answer we have to make to the articles that have appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* concerning the proposed "Amendments to the Pharmacy Act," I expressly stated at the Convention of Druggists that the amendments would require to be put into proper legal form by the College solicitors, and that

there might be some unimportant changes made by them to harmonize the whole with our Act. For that purpose the Committee on By-laws and Legislation met with our solicitors in Toronto on Oct. 28th and carefully went over the whole ground, and all concurred in what was done. There was present Messrs. Petrie, D'Avignon, Daniels, Clark, McKenzie, and the writer. The matter, which takes time, is in the hands of our solicitors, and I see no especial urgency. If Mr. Petrie has the original draft I am sure by applying to him any person can see it now, or could have made a copy of it at the convention or Council meeting; every one heard it read there clause by clause and there was ample time. Everything else about that convention is reported in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, why not it? As soon as our solicitors hand over their work, and before the Bill is put before the Legislature, the large and influential committee appointed by the convention to assist in passing the Bill, will be consulted. I am sure the druggists have every confidence in their committee, no member of which, I believe, has complained of delay. The reason the druggists have not been informed before of the delay in this matter and also our side of the Eaton and other prosecutions is not our fault. About Nov. 16th I wrote to the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* asking his consent to publish in his journal a reply to his many severe, and, as I considered, unfair criticism of these matters, a former communication of mine having been suppressed. I have had no acknowledgment of my letter yet, and can only regard it as a refusal. Perhaps the editor may believe that the following clause in the *Journal* contract prevents us using any organ but his to reply to anything he may say about us, and remember there is no condition in it that he shall publish anything we write, however fair:—"That they will not sanction, encourage, assist or in any way recognize the publication of any journal of a similar kind to the said *Pharmaceutical Journal* during the continuance of this agreement."

Respectfully,

JOHN A. HALL.

P. S.—I have just received a letter from our solicitors, dated Dec. 10th, regretting the delay in forwarding the amendments, and explaining that the delay is caused by the "Deputy Attorney-General who has them in hand and who has been written to twice with reference to them and has promised to hasten their examination. But he is at present in great confusion moving to the new Parliament buildings in the park." I am satisfied that Mr. Cartwright will not delay the matter one minute longer than necessary.—JOHN J. HALL.

WANTED.

AT ONCE—A first-class druggist as Partner or Clerk. Only first-class man; to be ready at once. Apply—"H. & Co." Druggists, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

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ESTABLISHED 1850.

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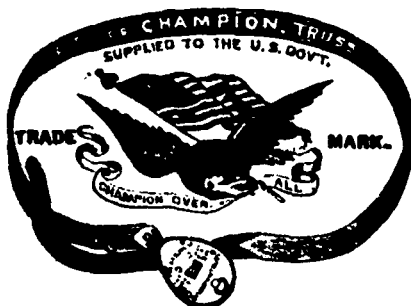
HERMAN BECKER.
(Successors to S. S. Ritter & Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

THE CHAMPION TRUSS

AWARDED
GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

AWARDED
SPECIAL MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL.

MANUFACTURED FOR
U. S.
Army, Navy & Pension Departments.
ALSO
U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.



GENUINE BEAR OUR
Firm Name, Dates of Patents,
and also our Trade Mark

"CHAMPION"

On Plate of Each Truss.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

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

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.

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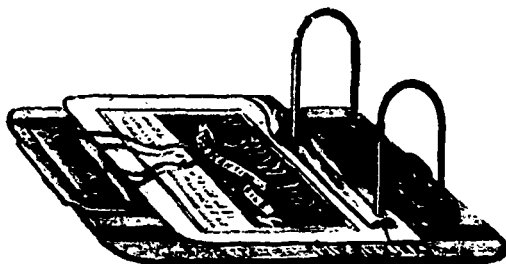
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Antiseptics, Germicides, Disinfectants and Deodorizers.

C. D. LIPPINCOTT.

(Concluded.)

GERMICIDES.

The term Germicide includes substances which act upon infectious organisms and their spores, rendering them innocuous or inert. Such substances must be either of a corrosive, caustic or poisonous nature to themselves.

The classification of germicides in respect to their germ-destroying power, as determined by the Health Department of the City of New York, is given as follows: "(1) corrosive sublimate, 64 grains to the gallon; (2) carbolic acid, 5 per cent. solution; (3) bromine, 1 pound to 200 gallons; (4) potassium permanganate, 17½ ounces to 200 gallons; (5) chloride of lime, 4 ounces to the gallon; (6) sulphate of iron, 1½ pounds to the gallon; (7) sulphate of zinc, 4 ounces to the gallon; (8) common salt, 2 ounces to the gallon."

The list of germicidal drugs and chemicals includes the following, which may be used in various combinations or singly, as required: Calcium chloride, calx chlorinata, zinc chloride, zinc sulpho-carbolate, zinc sulphate, copper sulphate, iron sulphate, mercury bichloride, silver nitrate, etc., carbolic acid, sulphurous acid, chloroform, ether, alcohol, bisulphide of carbon, gasoline, benzine, rhigolene, turpentine, etc., iodine, sulphur, chlorine, etc.

GERMICIDES (COMBINATIONS.)

Germicide solution (No. 1):

- Carbolic acid..... 2 ounces.
- Chloride of zinc 60 grains.
- Turpentine, qs..... 16 ounces.—M.

Germicide solution (No. 2):

- Bichloride of mercury..... 10 grains.
- Turpentine 16 ounces.—M.

Germicide solution (No. 3):

- Chloride of zinc 10 grains.
- Sulpho carbolate of zinc 15 grains.
- Chlorine water 16 ounces.—M.

DISINFECTANTS.

Among the last treated of under the title of antiseptics, may be found a number of disinfectants.

A few formulas representing true disinfectants are, however, in order here.

Mr. Keenan, who is authority on the merit of moist heat as ranking first, then dry heat, sulphur dioxide, chlorine and crude carbolic acid, in the order named.

Sulphaminol (or thio oxyhenyldiamin) is a new disinfectant, which is said to split up into carbolic acid and some compounds of sulphur.

There are 5 standard disinfectant solutions recommended by the Pennsylvania Board of Health, as follows:

Standard Solution No. 1.—Dissolve chloride of lime or bleaching powder of the best quality (containing at least twenty-five per cent. of available chlorine) in soft water in the proportion of four ounces to the gallon.

Standard Solution No. 2.—Dissolve corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potash in soft water in the proportion of two drachms of each salt to the gallon.

NOTE.—No. 1.—This solution is highly poisonous. No. 2.—It requires a contact of one hour to be efficient. No. 3.—It destroys lead pipes. No. 4.—It is without odor.

Standard Solution No. 3.—To one part of Labarraque's solution (liquor sodæ chlorate, U. S. Pharmacopœia or hypochlorite of soda,) add five parts of soft water.

NOTE.—Competent authority has pronounced this superior to all other disinfectants.

Standard Solution No. 4.—Dissolve corrosive sublimate in water in the proportion of four ounces to the gallon, and add one drachm of permanganate of potash to give color to the solution, as a precaution against poisoning. One fluid ounce of this solution to the gallon of water is sufficiently strong. Articles should be left in it for two hours.

NOTE.—Corrosive sublimate solutions should be kept in wooden or crockery vessels.

FOR THE DISINFECTION OF ZINCS AND CESS-POOLS.

No. 5.—Carbolic Acid Solution.—Mix one pint of carbolic acid with two and a half gallons of water.

LIPPINCOTT'S CHLORIDES.

- Ammonium chloride } aa ... 3 ounces.
- Sodium chloride } aa ... 3 fl. ozs.
- Hydrochloric acid 64 ounces.—M.
- Aqua q. s. fiat.....

LIPPINCOTT'S PHENOL COMPOUNDS.

- Carbolic acid 2 ounces.
- Soda bicarb 1 ounce.
- Borate of soda ½ ounce.
- Glycerine 2 ounces.
- Caramel 2 ounces.
- Aqua q. s. 16 ounces.
- M. et filter.

DISINFECTANT SOLUTION NO. 1

- Ferri chloride 4 parts.
- Zinc chloride 5 parts.
- Aluminium chloride..... 5 parts.
- Calcium chloride..... 4 parts.
- Magnese chloride 3 parts.
- Water q. s. fiat 90 parts.

Dissolve and add to each gallon ten grains thymol and one fourth ounce oil of rosemary previously dissolved in about six parts of alcohol, and filter.

DISINFECTANT SOLUTION NO. 2.

- Potassium chloride } of each 5 parts.
- Sodium chloride } of each 5 parts.
- Magnesium chloride } of each 5 parts.
- Zinc chloride } of each 3 parts.
- Aluminium chloride } of each 3 parts.
- Calcium chloride..... 6 parts.
- Water q. s. fiat..... 100 parts.

Dissolve and saturate with methyl salicylate and oil of eucalyptus. The diluted solutions of these may be made by mixing one pint of the concentrated solution with one gallon of water.

HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT (WINTER'S.)

- Ferri sulphas conc 8 ounces.
- Ammonia mur. pulv. 1 ounce.
- Hydrarg. bichlor. corr. pulv. 1 ounce.
- Spta. vini rect. 4 ounces.
- Aqua, ad 32 ounces.

Put the iron sulphate with 24 ounces of water. Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the alcohol. Mix both solutions, adding the muriate and enough water to make 32 ounces. Mix with equal parts of water and use as a disinfectant.

GOODELL'S FOUR CHLORIDES.

- Hydrarg. chlorid. corr. 1 grain.
- Liq. arsen. chloridi ½ fl. drachm.
- Tinct. ferri chloridi } aa 4 fl. drachms
- Acid hydrochlor. dil. } aa
- Syrupi 3 fl. ounces.
- Aqua q. s. 6 fl. ounces.

TUSON'S DISINFECTANT POWDER.

Tuson's disinfectant powder is composed of a mixture of sulphite of lime, sulphate of alumina and sulphate of zinc—the last body being well known as an efficient disinfectant and antiseptic. The first two bodies when moistened decompose one another and evolve sulphur dioxide (SO₂). Every pound of the powder gives off seven gallons of SO₂.

The advantage of having a powder of this sort, which will at once evolve such a powerful disinfectant as SO₂, is apparent to every one. This disinfectant is largely sold abroad, the ingredients being printed upon each package.

TAYLOR'S SOLUTION OF FOUR CHLORIDES.

- Alum 10 ounces.
- Sal soda 10 ounces.
- Sal ammoniac 2 ounces.
- Common salt 2 ounces.
- Chlor. zinc 1 ounce.
- Muriatic acid, com'l. q. s.
- Water q. s. to 1 gallon.

Dissolve the alum in half a gallon of boiling water, then add the sal soda, which gives a precipitate of aluminium hydrate. Muriatic acid is then added in sufficient quantity to dissolve this precipitate, thereby forming aluminum chloride. The other salts are then dissolved in the remainder of the water and added to the first solution.

DEODORIZERS

Are substances which destroy foul or unpleasant odors. There are many suggestions and modifications of this class of substances, such as perfumes and medicated vinegars or solutions and powders and a few volatile oils and balsams.

I submit the following formulæ:

DEODORANT VINEGAR (ORIGINAL).

- Cologne or bay rum opt ½ ounce.
- Dil. acetic acid 15½ ounces.

LIPPINCOTT'S DEODORANT.

- Oil gaultheria 20 drops.
- Thymol 2 drachms.
- Chloroform 1 drachm.
- Acetic ether 1 drachm.
- Diluted alcohol q. s. 16 ounces.

Dissolve the oil in the chloroform, add the acetic ether and then the thymol and lastly add the dil. alcohol.

- Styrol 1 drachm.
- Alcohol 16 ounces.

FLUID DEODORANT.

(No 1):

- Thymol 5 parts.
- Phenol 10 parts.
- Alcohol 100 parts.
- Water 885 parts.

This solution is used as a spray or is evaporated by gently heating.

Lawson & Jones,

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Printers, Box Makers, &c.

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We are the only firm in Canada manufacturing **IMPERVIOUS OINTMENT BOXES**, and the Canadian Druggist saves money by buying them from us.

Our Impervious Boxes are square, covered with black glazed paper, silver-trimmed, and are supplied labelled with printed labels at the following prices :

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1 oz. per Gross,	-	-	-	4 80
2 oz. per Gross,	-	-	-	5 40
3 oz. per Gross,	-	-	-	5 80
4 oz. per Gross,	-	-	-	6 40
6 oz. per Gross,	-	-	-	7 00

Also supplied with Lithographed Labels at same price in not less than three gross of a size.

These boxes have been thoroughly tested and we guarantee them perfectly impervious.

Write for samples of our 2 and 4 oz. Cough Drop Cartons.

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IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

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Have an ENVIABLE World Reputation for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

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

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Correspondence from the Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade solicited.

Jobbers should promptly make applications for terms, &c.

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U. S. A.

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

(No. 2) :

Thymol 1 part.
Eucalyptol 4 parts.
Borax 40 parts.

Dissolve in

Glycerine 80 parts.
Camphor water 100 parts.
Tar water 410 parts.

The following may be used in powder form: Chlorinated lime, carbolate of lime and sulphate of iron. Chlorine water, peroxide of hydrogen and dilute carbolic acid are good deodorizers.

I recommend the following combination as a good dry deodorant :

Pulv. alum 4 ounces.
Chloride of lime 2 ounces.
Pulv. Naphthalin 1 ounce.
Carbolate of lime 1 ounce.
Oil of wintergreen 1 fl. drachm.

Mix the powders and incorporate the oil in small portions, mixing thoroughly. To be dusted or used in a powder blower.

Deeming the following little ode appropriate for the occasion, I hereby submit it from the *London World* :

TO THE INFLUENZA GERM.

By the shivering fits that chill us,
By the feverish heats which grill us,
By the pains acute which fill us,
By the aches which maul and mill us,
By the quacks who draft and pill us,
By the hydropaths who swill us,
By the allopaths who bill us,
By the nervous fears which kill us,
Tell us, tell us, wee Bacillus,
What, and why, and whence you are !

Say, are you a germ atomic ?
Have you uses economic ?
Are you truly miasmatic ?
Are you solid or lymphatic ?
Frankly, is your case zymotic ?
Are you native or exotic ?
When your business is transacted
Is your stay to be protracted ?
And do you intend Bacillus,
To return again and kill us ?
Do make Answer if you please !

Tell us briefly, tiny mystery,
What's your source and what's your history,
Clear the clouds of obfuscation
That surround your incubation !
Your belated introduction !
Let us know your why and wherefore,
What it is you're in the air for,
And meanwhile, O wee Bacillus,
Since with morbid dread you fill us,
Prithee, take your leave at once !

—Rocky Mountain Druggist.

Extract of Beef and Pepsin.

JAMES T. SHINN.

Passing through Chicago last summer an opportunity was afforded for visiting the great packing establishment of Armour & Co., which is located among the famous stock yards of this metropolis of the West.

These stock yards by the way are worthy of a moment's notice. You take a train in the middle of the city and in half an hour arrive at the arched gateway inscribed: "Union Stock Yard, Chartered, 1865." Inside there are 400 acres of ground laid out with 20 miles of streets and water troughs, 200 acres of yards, 75 miles of drain and water pipes, and 50 miles of feeding troughs. There is capa-

city for the daily caring of 160,000 animals, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and it is interesting to see the long rows of horses, with cowboy saddles on, tied along the sides of the streets ready to carry buyers and sellers to the different pens. About \$5,000,000 are invested in the plant, and it requires 1,000 employes to handle the animals, which in 1890 numbered nearly 14,000,000, including horses and calves. It is one of the curious sights of the place to see the cattle lured from the yards to the slaughtering pen by a white decoy steer, "Old Billy," who calmly walks ahead of the drove and deftly turns aside at the entrance gate, while the rest rush in to their fate. It takes less than ten minutes to convert the live steer into a carcass of beef ready for the cooling room, and nothing from the tip of his horns to the last hair of his tail, inside or out, is allowed to be wasted.

Armour's works occupy about 54 acres within the enclosure, where the slaughtering, curing, manufacturing and packing of the various products are carried on to an extent of seventy millions of dollars per annum.

The making of extract of beef and pepsin has been added to the other industries and is of special interest to pharmacists. Under the guidance of Mr. Manwaring and Mr. Walton we were shown through this department and saw such of the processes as were in operation.

For the *extract of beef* prime lean, well trimmed meat is finely cut up and digested with steam heat in huge wooden vats; the juice is expressed, filtered through muslin, and sucked into vacuum pans, each capable of reducing seventy-five cubic feet to the proper consistence in thirty-five minutes. The facilities for obtaining the best and freshest meat from the finest cattle are obvious, and the use of improved machinery insures the absence of all unpleasant burnt taste.

In the preparation of the various *pepsins*, they have the great advantage of an unlimited supply of *perfectly fresh hogs'* stomachs and can use from 10,000 to 14,000 daily. About two ounces are cut out of the whole stomach, the rest being rejected as inferior, the mucous membrane is scraped off and digested for six or eight hours in a dilute solution of muriatic acid, and by some peculiar process the *peptones* are eliminated, the solution clarified by settling at a very low temperature, and finally dried on glass plates. Saccharated pepsin is also made by Scheffer's process, and pepsins of various digestive power are put up for market.

With an experienced and capable chemist, who has unlimited material and capital to back him, there should be no reason why we should not be supplied with the very best products from an American laboratory.—*Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy.*

Funny, isn't it, that the fellow who owes you remembers a bad bottle of something that he purchased a year ago, and yet forgets the statement you sent him the day before yesterday.

Coca Erythroxyton.

Few drugs have as interesting and remarkable a history as *Coca erythroxyton*. As a source of cocaine alone it deserves a conspicuous niche in the herbarium temple of fame.

The coca leaf is the great source of comfort and enjoyment to the Peruvian Indian; it is to him what betel is to the Hindu, kava to the South Sea Islander, and tobacco to the rest of mankind; but its use produces invigorating effects which are not possessed by other stimulants. From the most ancient times the Peruvians have used this beloved leaf, and they still look upon it with a feeling of superstitious veneration. In the time of the Incas it was sacrificed to the sun, the *Huillac Umu* or high-priest chewing the leaf during the ceremony; and before the arrival of the Spaniards it was used in Mexico instead of money.

Coca leaves have secured the general recognition in therapeutics which those familiar with their properties have always indicated. Physicians have become convinced by personal observation that the effects attributed to the drug are only what might naturally be expected from the action of so powerful an alkaloid as that contained in the coca leaves.

There are few cases of neurasthenia in which it will not be found useful. Taken after dinner, it serves often to facilitate digestion, and even confirmed dyspeptics find their distressing symptoms relieved by it. It is of especial value in those cases where exhausting mental labor has led to morbid depression of spirits. There is no remedy like it for a fit of the 'blues.' It relieves the nervous irritability that follows indulgence in excesses of any kind, restoring the capacity for work and giving renewed energy. It acts as a sort of antidote to the effect of opium, alcohol, tobacco, or coffee, and judiciously used may even enable one to overcome the morbid craving for any of these stimulants when they have been used to excess.

It is said that public speakers and singers have found themselves in better voice after using coca.

As a remedy for nausea and vomiting from reflex causes, particularly the vomiting of pregnancy, the cordial proves extremely efficacious. For this purpose it should be taken a few minutes before eating, and the dose repeated in an hour or two afterwards. Gastralgia is frequently relieved by this remedy, and nervous headaches often disappear under its use.

It is of service also in cases of asthma, as an aphrodisiac, emmenagogue, antiperiodic, in overcoming drunkenness, in nervous exhaustion, and internally and locally for hæmorrhoids. As a restorative of the circulation in cases of enfeebled heart it is invaluable.

We believe Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. were the first to introduce to pharmacists and physicians of this country this interesting drug, and have made a thorough study of its eligible and therapeutically efficient administration.

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- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
- French Magnetic Oil.
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hunt's Hair Vitalizer.
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.
- Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.
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It has more than met the anticipations of those Physicians that have used it in their practice. Druggists may with confidence recommend Pilekone.

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Chemist and Druggist,
LONDON, ONT.



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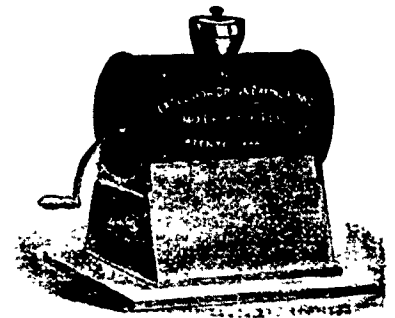
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Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scant.
Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.



Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.
80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolt- ing Cloth, 75c. each
Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO,
Agent for Canada,

About Menthol.

The medicinal use of menthol in China and Japan goes back into the dateless ages. Isolated references to its application in the East are met with here and there in the records of Western travellers in those parts, but we shall probably never know the name of its discoverer or the early history of its introduction. We do not even know with absolute certainty when, and by whom, menthol crystals were first brought to the notice of European pharmacologists. It is said that they have been used pharmaceutically on the Continent as long ago as the end of the last century, but if that statement is capable of proof, the drug must have fallen into oblivion shortly after its introduction, for it was certainly utterly unknown even by repute, to most persons in the drug trade twenty-five years ago. Somewhere about 1864 a consignment of the drug was received in London under the name of Chinese peppermint oil, and passingingly commented upon for its curious property of solidifying with a fall in the temperature. To the late Mr. John Mackay, of Edinburg, belongs the distinction of first having called the attention of British pharmacists to the valuable properties of menthol. Mr. Mackay is believed to have brought "Po-Ho oil" with him from Paris, where it was then sold, in the small red-labelled Chinese bottles familiar to Eastern travellers, as a kind of proprietary article. Had menthol been an utterly valueless quack medicine, it would, perhaps, have taken Europe by storm then, and reigned for a season, just long enough to gather a fortune for its first exploiter. But as the drug happened to have a solid therapeutic value it had to wrestle through the familiar stages of contumely, ridicule, animosity, and unreasoning popularity, just like any new creed or reformer. The commercial history of menthol practically dates from 1878, when an English firm in Yokohama made a small shipment of it to London, determined not to rest until they had succeeded in securing for the remedy a footing upon the market. After many months their shipment went back, with a note from their agents, announcing that the "stuff" could not be sold here, as no one knew what to do with it. But the Yokohama firm persevered, and they reaped their reward. Four years later, menthol crystals were the rage of the season, selling at 60s. per lb. wholesale, and carried about in cone-shape by all persons with any pretence to the possession of a civilized nervous system.

That was the hot youth of the drug, when Cocking and Christy were kings, and the vicissitudes of speculators alternated between the poles of elation and despair as rapidly as those of the lovers in an Adelphi melodrama. But though the twenty years of menthol in Europe have been immeasurably more exciting than all its cycles of Cathay, the drug has since settled down to an eminently respectable position among the well-established arti-

cles of commerce. Perhaps its early excesses may be due to the circumstance that it was not quite happy in all of its first sponsors. Anyhow, it came to stay, and has settled down in our midst to a steady career of usefulness in the inhaler, plaster, cone, and snuff lines, and only recalling the days when its heart was volcanic by an occasional splutter of mild speculative energy.

Such a period of decorous excitement is now in progress. The menthol stocks in Europe are believed to be very small; and shipments from Japan are known to have fallen off considerably. Previous to 1890 no separate official records were kept of peppermint oils and crystals. In that year the shipments of menthol alone from Japan amounted to 36,091 lbs.; in 1891 they were 22,017 lbs.; and in the first half of 1892, 4,684 lbs. That is a very considerable reduction, particularly significant because a much smaller proportion of the exports now goes to Europe and to America than formerly. During the first six months of 1892, only 1,000 lbs. were cleared in Yokohama for New York, 880 lbs. for Hamburg, and 320 lbs. for New York. There exists a widespread belief that the coming winter will witness a recrudescence of the influenza epidemic, and that we may prepare ourselves for a cholera visit next summer. Menthol has been widely recommended as a remedy for the one, and peppermint oil as a prophylactic against the other complaint. Furthermore, the Eastern exchanges have lately taken a turn for the better, and any small advance in silver reacts at once upon the value of Japanese goods. These are the main points upon which the bull-speculators rely for a continued rise in menthol crystals, the price of which has already advanced from about 7s. 6d. in April last to 12s. per lb. at the present time. Their hopes appear to rest upon pretty solid foundations; but the serious factor of the unknown stocks that may possibly be held in China and Japan and for the non-existence of which we have no other security than the assurance of a few speculators, should not be left out of account. In our trade report we give a review of the principal price fluctuations of menthol during the last ten years, from which it will be seen that the price is now already higher than it has been since the beginning of 1887. It appears to us that one of the facts most likely to exercise an advancing influence upon the price of menthol must be sought for in the fact, which now appears fairly conclusively established, that the selling prices of Japanese peppermint oil and of menthol since 1887 have been too low to make it worth the while of the producers to place their land under the very exhaustive peppermint crop. There are two harvests of the herb in Japan, the principal one in June, and the smaller one in August. Allowing for the time required for the distillation and marketing of the product, the last of the oil and crystals of this year's harvest ought to be now well on the way from Japan; and the fact that

the exporters there offer very sparingly, and require higher and higher prices for their holdings, also goes some way to uphold the views of those who "think well" of the article.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Salol in Solution.

Salol has at last been obtained in solution as a pleasant, palatable liquid. Elixir of salol, as described, is a solution by mechanical means only, of five grains of salol in each dessertspoonful making a palatable liquid, the advantages of which can be clearly seen in the fact that it renders the administration of salol very easy, especially to children and those who cannot take powders or pills.

When the elixir is administered, the saliva, or the water that it may be mixed with, produces a permanent emulsion, which insures a much speedier therapeutic effect on account of its fine state of division which can be obtained by triturating the powder.

As the therapeutic properties of salol are well-known, it is unnecessary to dwell upon them here. Salol is frequently prescribed in combination with phenacetine, and also with acetanilid, both considered insoluble. We are pleased to state that both are soluble in the elixir. The result is that salol and phenacetine, or antifebrine, or all three of these valuable remedies can be obtained in solution together.

The solubility of phenacetine in two grains to the fluid dram, and of acetanilid two and one-half grains to the fluid dram, indicating that each dessertspoonful of the elixir or five grains of salol may be combined with four grains of phenacetine or five grains of antifebrine by simply adding the powder to the elixir of salol and agitating for a short time, when a permanent solution will be obtained.

The solubility of two ounces of the elixir would therefore be thirty-two grains of phenacetine and forty grains of antifebrine, rendering the administration of the largest doses very easy.—*Indian Pharmacist.*

Can a Pharmacist Refuse to Prepare a Prescription?

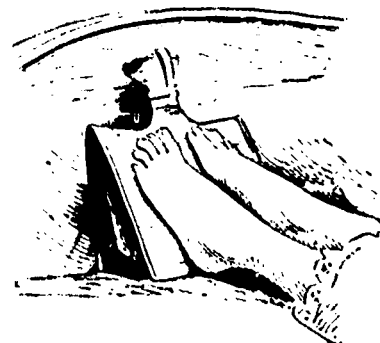
This question is raised by the *Union Pharmaceutique*, and advice is given to pharmacists never to refuse to prepare a prescription or the sale of a medicament unless by so doing their responsibility is unduly engaged or there is danger to the public health. The pharmacist is naturally within his right if he declines to prepare medicine concerning which a doctor has clearly made a mistake in the recipe. The editor considers it necessary to add that a pharmacist may decline to supply medicine if he considers that there is no chance of being paid for it. French pharmacists are further told that they are legally within their rights in refusing to supply medicaments to gratify a customer's whim.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

"GETTING THERE WITH BOTH FEET."



THE OLD STYLE.

PATENTED
IN
UNITED STATES
AND
CANADA.



THE "MARION."

You can warm both feet with the "MARION."

You can't with the ordinary Hot Water Bottle.

SEE WHAT DOCTORS SAY ABOUT MARION WATER BOTTLES:

DR. HAYES AGNEW,
M. D.

"The 'Marion Hot Water Bag' devised by Mr. Hesser, is a modification in the shape of the ordinary bag, rendering it very useful by admitting its adaption to any surface of the body."

N. W. COR. 16TH AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILA.
September 30th, 1891.

J. C. BIDDLE,
M. D.

"It affords me pleasure to testify to the superiority of the 'Upright Marion Water Bottle' to any other yet manufactured. It certainly adds comfort to the patient, as it can be placed close to the body without producing pressure. Again, the opening on the top can be filled without leaking, and thereby prevent the bed from getting wet. This alone will recommend it above all others."

PENNA. STATE HOSPITAL, ASHLAND, PA.

THOMAS G. MORTON,
M. D.

"The 'Marion Rubber Water Bottle' is a very useful apparatus for applying heat or cold to any part of the body."

1421 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
January 12, 1892.

WM. H. PANCOAST,
M. D.

"I have used the 'Marion Hot Water Bag' in my surgical practice, and like it very much. Its facility of application and its upright position for the feet make it very valuable. Another advantage it possesses is that it makes an admirable 'Ice Bag.'"

1100 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1 1-2 quart, \$13.50 2 1-2 quart, \$15.00 3 1-2 quart, \$16.50 4 1-2 quart, \$18.00

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

TYER RUBBER CO.

ANDOVER, MASS.

For Sale by the Wholesale Druggists.

Compressed Tablets and Tablet Triturates.

BY JOHN H. HAHN, PH.G.

Read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

Compressed tablets and tablet triturates have become very popular of late years, for the purpose of administering drugs formerly prescribed in pilular form, and for preparing accurate solutions for medication; they have almost entirely superseded the old form of medicated lozenges. The increased popularity of this class of preparations may be judged from the fact that in 1888 one per cent., and in 1891 two per cent. of the original prescriptions compounded in a certain store in Philadelphia were for compressed tablets.

The question has been often asked: Does it pay the retail druggist to manufacture compressed goods? This is a very difficult question to decide satisfactory to all; for there are many who believe the work so laborious and difficult, and their time so valuable that they cannot afford to make them in such quantities as they may require to supply their demands.

While the above statement may be partly true, they are not by any means conclusive; for the practical experience which the writer has had in this particular branch of the profession, has led him to believe that it does pay, both directly and indirectly; and it is also his belief that a tablet compressor will be as necessary in the near future, as a pill machine or tile has been in the past, in order to keep abreast with the advancement of your chosen calling.

A practical illustration of how it pays was brought to the writer's notice some time ago, by a druggist in Philadelphia, who had received a prescription about the first week in January of the present year, for twenty compressed tablets of cocaine hydrochloride of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain each. The doctor not having specified any particular make, it was optional with the druggist whether he made them or purchased them from some one of the manufacturers. Of the two privileges he chose the latter, and thereby was compelled to buy an original package of 100 tablets at a cost of \$1.08, and 10 cents for car fare, making \$1.18. Twenty of them were dispensed, and the balance still remain in stock, and while tablets of different strengths have been called for, these have not been. Such cases as the above will be frequent; but by being prepared to do your own compressing, you will not only obviate the necessity of carrying a large and unnecessary stock, but will be able to serve your patrons with greater despatch, which is oftentimes quite an advertisement.

The secret of success depends entirely upon having the powders properly prepared; before subjecting them to compression; if you will therefore follow the directions as laid down in Remington's *Practice of Pharmacy*, together with a little practical experience, you cannot but

help to meet with good results. For hypodermic tablets, Dr. H. A. Wilson, of Philadelphia, recommends the use of chloride of sodium as a base, as being less irritant than other substances; but for sulphate of morphine-sulphate of sodium, and for acetate of morphine, acetate of sodium should be used.

It is very necessary to keep your compressor in a clean and thoroughly good condition. For this purpose have a chamois skin greased at one end with vaselin, and the piston and barrel should be well rubbed before and after using. It should also be borne in mind that too great pressure should not be used.

Compressed tablets and tablet triturates have every advantage over the pilular form of medicine, and from the fact of their not containing an excipient, which might cause a chemical change, they can be relied upon by the physician with greater certainty, as compared to gelatin or other coated pills.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

A Novel Advertisement.

S. B. WRIGHT.

The many articles on the employment of animated, or apparently animated, window displays have been read with great interest by your numerous readers, no doubt, as is evidenced by the pithy articles that have appeared from issue to issue. I agree with the side taken, that it is a valuable and paying institution. As an illustration of its advantages and the practicability of the scheme, I might cite dozens of instances in Washington alone, where the result of a striking and catchy window advertisement has been astounding in the way of business getting.

By permission, I refer to one in particular, which appeared in the window of one of our leading druggists a few weeks ago. In conversation with this merchant a few days since, he said, among other things, that there was no doubt in the world but that he partly owed his success to the extensive advertising plan on which he had conducted his business. It is one of his features to be original, and in this one instance he was quite successful, as may be seen from the following description:

He has an immense show window (for a drug store). It is about 16 feet wide. To its other advantages may be added the fact that it faces one of the most popular thoroughfares of the district—that of F street. Directly in the centre of the window was built a house like box, with one window in front and two others, one on either side. This enabled persons from any approach to see what was going on inside. Seated in this house was a pretty young woman, neatly attired in a violet colored dress, gracefully weighing out, ounce by ounce, a preparation of violet orris. In the window were articles of toilet, such as soap, sachet powders and toilet water, all of which bore the pleasant fragrance of violets.

Besides this liberal distribution of toilet articles, there were strewn over the bottom of the window the real flower itself, or imitation, making the effect all the more impressive. It is needless to say that the whole interior of the store was flooded with the delightful perfume of the popular little flower. It was not confined to the store, but escaped through the open doors into the street, reaching the nostrils of those standing round about, and impressing them all the more with the significance of the advertisement. It was a sale of the extract of the flower, and it is needless to say that this was readily recognized by all.

All day long throngs of people passed to and fro, nearly all of whom paused to gaze in the window, and many stopping for minutes, attracted by the novelty of the idea. The store, as I have said, is situated on the thoroughfare of the city, and is in a direct line with half a dozen and more of the Department buildings. At four o'clock in the day, when there is an exodus of thousands of tired mortals from these immense structures, the street is literally blocked for many minutes. One can well imagine the effect this sight in the drug store had. At first there was the usual gathering of those who have nothing else to do, who, tired with the sight after a time, began to move off, but before they had gotten out of hailing distance there were others happened along to take their places, and by the time the first contingent of the Departments reached the spot where there were, perhaps, fifty people standing in front of the window intently watching the movements of the young woman, who, apparently, was as unconcerned as though she were in her own room quietly knitting or darning.

It is needless to say that the effect was marked. Almost every section of the city was represented at some time during the day, and one could go nowhere without being met with the query: "Have you seen the violet girl?" This is some proof of the popularity of the venture, and I have no doubt but that the books of the merchant will show more forcibly the correctness of the statement—that it paid.

This instance has more firmly convinced me that this mode of advertising is popular, and it behooves the merchant of today to be up to the times by making every effort possible in the direction of bringing himself before the people most forcibly.

Window advertising is a payable institution, without a doubt.—*Printer's Ink*.

A Deodorant of Iodoform.

According to *Revue des Inventions Technique (Monit. de Pharm., 1892, 1138)* oil of turpentine acts as a strong deodorant for vessels to which the odor of iodoform adheres. The vessels are well covered with turpentine (a thin layer is only necessary), and in about a minute are washed with soap and water.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

A New Idea!



Which makes a big attraction in your window and draws a bevy of purchasers to your store.

You ask in astonishment what will do that? Why, **Adams' New Automatic Tutti-Frutti Girl Sign Box** does it.

If you are doing a large business you don't need it, but if you want to increase your sales, get one or two.

Wind it up, place it in your window, and watch the result.

We have some photographic views of this box which we are mailing postpaid to those who apply while they last.

ADAMS & SONS CO.,

11 and 13 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

March, 1892 - VERY IMPORTANT. - March, 1892

Dupont's Brushes, SPECIAL VALUE.

Violet Perfumes and Soaps SPECIAL VALUE.

Sole Agents for the RHENICHE CELLULOID CO.

Reynold's Razors and Cutlery

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR VALUE.

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

A Magnificent Line of **BALL** and **OPERA FANS**.

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

Reinhardt Manufacturing Co., MONTREAL.

The "OZONATOR"



with **SANITAS FLUID**
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

Pleasant, - Powerful, - Continuous, - Automatic.

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M. D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post-Graduate School, etc.—See *Medical Record*, Aug. 3, 1887—has determined with respect to the *Staphylococcus Pyrogenes Aureus* and the *Typhoid Bacillus* that *Sanitas* Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 4 minutes, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

School Boards should be canvassed by Druggists.

10th March, 1892.

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

E. W. ALTHY,

Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Sanitas { Fluid in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon cans, \$1.00 retail.
Powder in tins with sprinkler top, 30 cents retail.

The Ozonator a necessity where *Dyphtheria* and *Typhoid* exist
New York, October 10th, 1887.

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

J. W. SMALL, M. D.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

THE DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., (Ltd.) Montreal,
211 Compagnon Street.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

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

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

- Argoline Pomade.
- Argoline Camphor Ice.
- Argoline Cold Cream.
- Argoline Camphorated.
- Argoline Carbolated.

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

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HOMESTEAD, PA.

Pharmacy Abroad.

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL REGULATIONS IN HUNGARY.—A new law on pharmaceutical apprenticeship has come into force in Hungary. It provides that pharmacists are not allowed to keep a greater number of apprentices than there are qualified assistants (counting the principal as one) in the shop. The period for apprenticeship is fixed by law at three years, and must be preceded by a three months' probationership. The district medical officer must visit the pharmacists in his department periodically, to satisfy himself that the apprentices are properly taught and are making satisfactory progress. Every apprenticeship indenture must be registered at the Government offices of the district, and, in case of neglect of his obligations towards his apprentices, the authorities have the right to withdraw the pharmacist's powers of keeping any.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

HOW THE HUNGARIAN PHARMACISTS SWEAR.—When a pharmacy student in Hungary obtains his diploma of "Magister Pharmacie" he is compelled to take an oath, the formula of which has just been revised by the Minister of Public Worship and Education. It runs thus: "I swear that I shall keep, and cause my subordinates to keep, all laws, orders, and edicts relating to sanitation and pharmacy. So help me God!"

PHARMACEUTICAL LAW IN GUAITEMALA.—At a recent meeting of the pharmacists of Guatemala, *La Escuela de Medicina* states, says the *Medical Record*, the governing committee directed the secretary to call the attention of the members to certain laws, the provisions of which had not been strictly observed of late. These laws provide that pharmacists shall not dispense, without a physician's prescription, any drugs except those in common use in domestic medicine, and which even physicians are accustomed to prescribe verbally. Even on a prescription they must not dispense any poison in large dose without previously calling upon the physician and ascertaining that the prescription is written as intended. The same precaution shall be taken when incompatibles are prescribed in the same mixture. Prescriptions written more than a week before being presented shall not be compounded. Finally, no druggist is allowed without the permission of the prescriber, to give a copy of any prescription to any person whomsoever, unless ordered to do so by the authorities.

DISTRESSED RUSSIAN PHARMACISTS.—The Council of the St. Petersburg Pharmaceutical Society have issued an appeal to all Russian pharmacists for contributions to enable them to alleviate the distress of the many broken-down provincial pharmacists who are drifting into the Russian capital and applying for help.

The condition of pharmacy in Russia appears to be very miserable, and, although a pension fund has been projected, funds are immediately wanted to cope with urgent distress.

MEDICINE TAXES IN SPAIN.—The Barcelona Pharmaceutical Society (we learn from *El Memorandum*) have held a meeting to consider a clause in the new Spanish Revenue Bill enacting that every packet of mineral waters or patent medicines (*especificos*) offered for sale, must bear a Revenue stamp of 10 centimos—i. e., 1d. It was decided to memorialise the Government against the Bill, in the first place, on the ground that the sale of all patent medicines is nominally illegal in Spain, and that it cannot have been the intention of the Government to levy a tax that would legitimise an illegal trade, hence the only explanation of the Bill is that it intends to include all compound medicaments under the name *especificos*, and thereby impose an intolerable tax upon pharmacists. The 10c. mineral-water tax is expected to bring in about 30,000l. a year.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

PHARMACY IN TRINIDAD.—The following regulations have been made by the Medical Council, and are published for the information of candidates for licenses:—
1. Candidates for the license of Assistant Druggist will be required to produce satisfactory certificates of good character, of having attained the age of 18 years, of efficient primary education, including Latin, in some recognized public school; of having passed a three months' course of practical chemistry, or of proficiency in chemical knowledge signed by the government analyst; and articles of three years' apprenticeship to a licensed druggist or in the dispensary of a public hospital. The examination will consist of questions connected with the contents of the British Pharmacopœia, and in practical pharmacy conducted by the dispenser at the Colonial Hospital under the supervision of a member of the Council.
2. Candidates for examination for the Druggist's License will be required to produce testimonials, signed by two or more respectable persons, of good character and habits; and to produce the license of an Assistant Druggist dated at least three years previously, or a foreign pharmaceutical license. The examination will be on the same lines, but to a fuller extent than that of the assistant druggist. The British Pharmacist registers under Cl. 44 of Ordinance G, of 1887.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

The Cholera Bacillus

The cholera bacillus is not fond alike of all kinds of beverages. According to *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* it does not live beyond three hours in Pilsener, Patzenhofer, or Munich beer; two hours in Berlin white beer; five minutes in white and fifteen in red wine; twenty minutes in

cider. Two hours in cold coffee decoction (5 per cent.) was too much for the bacillus; but it needed five hours of a rye-and-chicory imitation to kill it. In milk which had been boiled for an hour the bacilli lived for nine days, but the tenth brought them to the end of their career. Cold tea was much the same—i. e., a one-per-cent. brew, but a two-per-cent. tea cleared the field in four days, 3-per-cent. in one day, and 4-per-cent. in an hour. The bacilli were most partial to cocoa; they did not appear to die off in that at all. From these results we suppose the inference to be drawn is what we should drink while the cholera is on.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

The Use of Cod-Liver Oil in Earlier Times.

It is probably not generally known that cod-liver oil is a remedy which has been in use for upwards of a hundred years or more. This fact is brought to light in the current issue of Mr. Hutchinson's *Archives*, in which he refers to the reputation enjoyed by the Manchester Royal Infirmary in 1776, and later, for the treatment of rheumatism by cod-liver oil. The two physicians to the Infirmary in 1807 were Drs. Perceval and Bardsley, both of whom used the remedy most extensively. They were accustomed to give it in doses of half an ounce to an ounce and a half twice a day, and they found that warm beer was the vehicle which the laboring classes most preferred to take it in. They report, moreover, wonderful cures from its use. The consumption of cod-liver oil in the Manchester Infirmary from the year 1776 to 1807 averaged 50 to 60 gallons annually. It now amounts to 400 gallons.—*Medical Press.*

An extra pound of sugar now and then won't make up for our manners.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

THE proprietor of a popular remedy, fifteen years in use in the U. S., will sell at a low figure—Cash or Royalty—the exclusive right to manufacture the medicine in the Dominion. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars has been realized by Canadian parties from the sale of a medicine formerly owned by the advertiser. It will pay anyone with capital and push to investigate.

Address—

THOMAS OZONE OIL PAVILION,

New York.

SITUATION VACANT.

APPRENTICE OR IMPROVER WANTED.—State age, what experience if any, where obtained, wages expected, references, when open for engagement. Address—"Box 99," Paris, Ontario.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

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



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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

A New and Important Book on the Manufacture of Ink, the only one in the English Language

JUST READY.

The Manufacture of Ink.

Comprising the Raw Materials, and the Preparation of Writing, Copying and Hekto-graph Inks, Safety Inks, Ink Extracts, and Powders, Colored Inks, Solid Inks, Lithographic Inks, and Crayons, Printing Ink, Ink or Aniline Pencils, Marking Inks, Ink Specialties, Sympathetic Inks, Stamp and Stencil Inks, Wash Blue, etc. Translated from the German of SOHNSEN, Chemist and Manufacturer, with additions by WILLIAM T. BAIRD, editor of the "Technical Receipt Book." Illustrated. In one volume, 12mo., 320 pages, price \$2.00.

By mail, free of postage, at the publication price, to any address in the world.

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HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,

INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS. 810 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

A New and First-Class Book on Perfumery.

JUST READY.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE

Manufacture of Perfumery

Comprising Directions for Making all kinds of Perfumes, Soaps, Essences, Pomades, etc., with a full account of the Volatile Oils, Balsams, Resins, and other Natural and Artificial Perfume Substances, including the manufacture of Great Ethers, and Treatises of their Properties. By Dr. J. A. BAIRD, assisted by L. BAIRD, A. C. BAIRD, J. BAIRD, H. BAIRD, and other Experts. From the German of WILLIAM T. BAIRD, editor of the "Technical Receipt Book." Illustrated by 25 engravings. In one volume, 12mo., 312 pages.

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INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS. 810 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

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

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

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. OYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DECEMBER 15th, 1892.

THE latest substitute for the Compound Pill is a gelatine capsule with various compartments, each one containing one of the ingredients in powder or extract, uncombined.

OUR thanks are due Prof. W. M. Searby, Dean of the University of California, Department of Pharmacy, for the invitation to the 19th annual commencement exercises which were held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, San Francisco, Nov. 10th.

A NEW industry has been started in British Columbia, being the manufacture of oil from the dog-fish, which it is claimed furnishes a lubricating oil of very superior quality. The raw material is very abundant and easily obtained, as dog-fish are found in great schools along the coast.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has approved of an Order-in-Council which complies with the resolution of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, passed Feb. 4th, 1892, in accordance with section 25 of the Pharmacy Act, declaring that Antipyrin, Antifebrin, Antikamnia, Phenacetin and Sulphonal, should be deemed "Poisons" within the meaning of said Act, and that the said poisons shall hereafter be taken as named in Part II, of schedule "A" in the said Act.

THE frequent reference in English journals to "America" indicating what we on this side of the Atlantic term the "United States," is matter of much comment, reflecting as it does on the woeful ignorance of many journalists in the Mother Country. When it is considered that Canada is 500,000 square miles larger than the United States, is nearly 30 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, the absurdity of calling the United States "America" is very apparent.

IN the course of a suggestive paper read by S. A. Walton before the London Chemists' Assistants' Association, it was pointed out that the duty of a dispenser does not terminate when he has prepared the prescription he has in hand. He should notice the appearance and even the taste of the mixture, pill, or preparation, and cast over in his mind whether by a different method the same agents might not be more actively employed or made to present a better appearance. Such observations, although perhaps not of practical use at the time, would be found to be of intrinsic value at some stage of his career. It is owing to such a use of the faculties that the advances which have been made in medicine have been achieved, and we

find it is the chemist who in most cases has been the first to introduce new preparations to replace old methods. The dispenser is in a better position perhaps than any one else in a pharmacy to think out facts such as those intimated.

A LETTER recently appeared in the *Evening Telegram* from a correspondent in Chicago, in which the writer speaks of the cure of a case of drunkenness of a chemist, who analysed the medicine purchased for another patient, and was completely cured by its use. He gives the following as the formula for its preparation:

Electrified Gold	15 grains.
Muriate of Ammonia	7½ grains.
Fld. ext. of Coca	1½ ounces.
Ext. of Cinchona comp	4 grains.
Nitrate of Strychnia	1 grain.
Glycerine	1½ ounces.
Dist. water	1½ ounces.

Dose—One teaspoonful every two hours when awake for two or three weeks.

THE English High Court of Chancery has given its decision in the case of the Carter Medicine Company, who asked this Court to direct the Comptroller of Trade Marks to register as a trade-mark the name "Carter's Little Liver Pills" on the ground that being registered in the United States the mark was entitled to registration in England. Mr. T. B. Russell, writing to *Printer's Ink* says, that the decision of the court, refusing the registration, was on the ground that a monopoly in such words as "little," "liver" and "pills," ought not to be created, but that registration would have been allowed to the sole right if the other words were disclaimed except in connection with the name "Carter." The effect of the decision is that a manufacturer may register any name he desires so long as it is a purely fancy word, or is a foreign word not in general use, but cannot register a descriptive or geographical appellation, nor can the package be a colorable imitation of any other preparation.

Morphia and Chloral in France.

The French press is strongly agitating for more stringent legislation in the matter of sales of Morphia, Chloral and drugs of a similar nature.

The extent to which the morphia habit is carried in Paris may be judged from an advertisement announcing "extraordinary bargain sales of needle-point syringes." The habit has become so general in society that a morphia syringe now forms a part of every lady's toilet outfit and of every gentleman's dressing case. They are also made of silver and gold, jewelled, and designed for holiday gifts.

Chloral is running a very close race with morphia. It is taken in private chiefly to secure rest and recuperation after excesses of any kind. It has an extraordinary after effect. The nerves of a chloral fiend, especially a woman, get in-

to such an abnormal condition as to have a constant craving for pain. Sometimes it is a craving for pain to be inflicted upon the victim's own self, and the chloral fiend will thrust needles into her flesh, scourge herself, and subject herself to the most ingenious and revolting tortures. Sometimes two or three women will meet together and inflict the punishment upon each other. But more often the desire is to cause pain where there can be no retaliation. One woman, now in prison, states that she was of a dozen women of the grande monde, who vied with each other for over an hour in torturing a cat and a dog, which were muzzled and tied so as to be unable to scratch or bite, each woman being allowed five minutes to inflict the most ingenious torture she could devise.

Quinine and Magnesium Sulphates in Solution.

G. ROE.

Having a large demand for the above salts in dispensing, stock solutions of the following were made:—R Quin. sulph., gr. ij.; acid sulph. dil., q.s.; aq. ad ℥j.; Magnes. sulph. ℥ij.; aquam. ad ℥j.

These have been found very convenient and not given any trouble until the following prescription was presented:—R Quin. sulph., gr. j.; acid sulph. dil., q. s.; magnes. sulph., gr. xx.; aq. communis, ad ℥j.

This was dispensed with the above solutions made a few days before. After a few hours stellate crystals were deposited on the sides of the bottle, and as there seemed no reason for such a reaction, a few simple experiments were made to determine, if possible, the cause. As the result of these it would appear that, if tap water be used as ordered, sulphate of quinine undergoes some change when in solution with sulphate acid. No change occurs when the prescription is dispensed from the fresh salts, nor is there any deposit when distilled water is used.—*Phar. Journal.*

Answers to Correspondents.

S. O. G.—The best work we have seen on the subject is "A Monograph on Flavoring Essences, etc," by Joseph G. Harrop, Ph.G. The book is published by Harrop & Co., Columbus, Ohio, at \$2.00.

We are often so afraid that we will wear out our best methods that they grow rusty for want of use.

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. F. building, Gerrard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

R. W. CAMPBELL,

308 Spadina Ave.,

Secy-Treas.

The Evidences of Superiority Multiply Daily

OUR AIM—To excel all in quality.
 OUR DESIRE--To merit your preference.
 OUR SALES—Exclusively to druggists.
 OUR BELIEF — In mutual profit and satisfaction.
 OUR EFFORTS--To constantly progress.

WE gratefully chronicle the undeniable fact that RICKSECKER'S PERFUMES lead in the best drug stores of New York, Chicago, Boston, Montreal, &c., and wherever introduced; even in Great Britain, and this on merit, not newspaper advertising. But no dry-goods cutters.

THE NEW No. 9 COLOGNES.

The unanimous voice of the Trade is emphatic in its endorsement of this as a quick selling line. The bottles and sprinkler are exactly same as used for No. 9 Perfume. Packed in boxes containing 1 dozen assorted Cologne, Sweet Clover Cologne, Violet, Lilac and Lavender. Rich in appearance, sell at popular 25 cent price; satisfactory in all respects. \$1.75 per doz.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING FOR RICKSECKER'S PERFUMES

IN BULK

Because we know they are conscientiously and skilfully compounded, under peculiar advantages, and because every fair-minded judge, who knows them, now gives them the first place as the Highest Value and the Most Reliable.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING GIFTS, 1892.

Surpassing in elegance and variety all previous efforts of this house, are now offered in nearly 100 numbers.

Each perfume, cologne, bottle, label, package and name is different from the imitators who cheapen contents and packages and degrade a fine present into a burlesque.

You know your success and satisfaction with our goods. Your esteemed orders will be appreciated and promptly filled.

THEO. RICKSECKER, New York.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited) Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

It is called **NOTOBAC** and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco *taste bad*, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centres and

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

preparing a way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. **NOTOBAC** stimulates, builds up and *improves the entire nervous system*. Many report a gain of ten pounds in as many days.

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following:

Gentlemen:

Commenced using Notobac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 40 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notobac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

RED OAK, Iowa, 9-31-91.

Gentlemen:

I used tobacco 40 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes Notobac. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notobac's effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

HENDERSON, N. Y., 10-6-91.



Dear Sir:

I loved tobacco for 20 years, tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notobac. Have no desire in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 12 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly, C. J. MANNING.

MIDVAL, N. J., 9-30-91.

Sterling Remedy Co.:

I commenced to use tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notobac. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have any craving for it.

ROSLA G. BLOOD.

MT. CARMEL, ILL., 10-10-91.

We will Advertise for you!

If you will order three dozen **NOTOBAC** at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

We guarantee that three boxes of NOTOBAC, used according to directions, will cure any case.

NOTOBAC is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY:—Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.

A Voice from the Arctic.

Dr. F. A. Cook, who was with Lieutenant Peary on his famous North Greenland Expedition, and which resulted in the closest approach to the pole yet attained, writes the following letter to the Antikamnia Chemical Co., which will be of interest as showing how an approved product becomes far-reaching in its work.

New York City, N. Y.,
318 W. 55th St., Nov. 2, 1892.

GENTLEMEN, The Antikamnia which you sent for use in the North Greenland Expedition I used with gratifying results.

For Rheumatism, Neuralgic pains, as well as the pains which accompany the Grippe, it has no equal. Yours respectfully,

F. A. Cook, M. D.,

Surgeon and Ethnologist of the North Greenland Expedition.

Druggists as Opticians.

One of the most interesting as well as the most profitable lines, and one which the pharmacist is particularly adapted to handle, is that of optical goods. But the handling of these goods as a mere novice, and handling them as a skilled optician are two very different things. In these days it is only the man who is thoroughly skilled in whatever is his calling that can expect to succeed; and the days of mediocrity, or worse still, of ignorance, in ways of doing business, or in the ranks of the professions, are, as far as the financial success is concerned, long gone by. In no line is this more apparent than in optics, and the practical knowledge which enables an operator to minutely and accurately test the eye-sight and prescribe for defective vision is one that can only be obtained by proper training and teaching. We are glad to find that such a course of instruction may now be obtained without having to go to one of the many institutes in the United States which are engaged in this work. The Optical Institute of Canada, which has opened rooms at No. 53 King St. E., Toronto, has already done good work in this direction, and among its graduates are some of our prominent druggists. The excellent instruction given at this Institute has proved the marked ability of its conductor, and the success which its graduates are meeting with as oculist's opticians in the fitting of glasses in all defects of eyesight has proven that the old method of trying to fit them was, at the least, but a poor kind of guesswork and one in which no reliance can be placed. Amongst the druggists who have already obtained diplomas at this Institute, we might mention Messrs. J. Brown, Pembroke, R. T. Kyle, of W. J. Dyas & Co., Strathroy, J. R. Lamb, Athens, and others whose names have escaped our memory for the present.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Confectioners' Journal* says that banana juice makes a first-class indelible ink. A spot on a white shirt from a dead ripe banana is marked forever, and the juice from bananas thoroughly decayed is a bright clear carmine.

Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

OIL OF SAW PALMETTO, obtained by pressure from the fruit, has been employed with alleged good effect as a substitute for cod-liver oil as an alterative and nutrient. Diluted with 9 parts of paraffin oil, it is also applied locally in catarrhal affections of the nose, throat and neck of the womb.

UNTOWARD EFFECTS OF KOLA NUT.—Dr. R. M. Wilcox found during the use of kola nut in convalescence from influenza, and in catarrhal and croupous pneumonia, that night doses had to be omitted and the drug sometimes had to be suspended because of the persistent wakefulness it occasioned.

UNTOWARD EFFECTS OF SALICYRIN.—Dr. Hirschman has found (*Zeitschr. f. Therap.*) that salicyrin produces undue sweating, skin eruptions, gastric disturbance, pulse irregularity, collapse and dyspnea.

SODIUM SALICYLATE IN SPRAINS.—Labbee has found that dram doses daily of this salt exerts a beneficial influence in sprains, whether or not a rheumatic element be present.

TR. IODINE IN RATTLESNAKE BITE.—Dr. E. F. Brown, Kissimmee, Fla., has had (*Med. Brief*) good results from iodine tincture in drop doses every fifteen minutes for an hour, and then drop doses every hour for twelve hours. Dr. Gauthier had also good results from it.

LYSOL IN EAR DISEASE.—Haug (*Medical Standard*) recommends irrigation with a centesimal solution of lysol in the treatment of meatus otorrhoea. In cases of co-existing and tympanic membrane inflammation, irrigation is preceded by instillation of a few drops of a solution of forty-eight grains cocaine hydrochlorate in a half ounce each of distilled water and alcohol.

CHORALAMID IN INSOMNIA.—Dr. J. H. McBride states (*Review of Insanity and Nervous Disease* Sept., 1892.) that, in a case where all other hypnotics failed, ten grain doses of chloralamid produced a refreshing sleep. Sulphonal in this case caused gastro-intestinal irritation, and was followed by depression and irritability. Chloralamid had no such effects.

VISUAL DISTURBANCES FROM MALE FERN.—Katayama and Okamoto (*Medical Standard*) have reported cases in which administration of extract male fern has been followed by either temporary or permanent amblyopia. In each case the dose given had been about ten grains. Lewin reports many similar cases.

ANTIPIRIN IN NOSE BLEED.—Dr. E. G. West (Boston, Mass.) asserts that nothing has proven so effectual in his experience for arresting nose bleed as antipyrin. He applies it either in solution, by means of a pledget of cotton, or in the form of powder introduced directly into the nostril. He has never known it to fail, in the most severe cases even, and it is superior to iron solutions in obviating the disagreeable "tarry" clots formed by the latter

Disinfection—Disinfectant Whitewash.

In the presence of an epidemic of typhoid fever, and with the prospect of a tussle with Asiatic cholera in the spring or early summer, it behooves us to know exactly how we may disinfect our houses, clothing, utensils, etc., in case of need. The following, from the report of M. Gilbert to the Academie, seems to us to meet all requirements, and hence we translate it entire.

After speaking of the disillusion and surprises met by him in his work of disinfection of the city of Havre, during the recent cholera invasion, and the modifications he was compelled to make in his work, M. Gilbert says:

"Then it was that we were forced to take a radical measure. Whenever we managed to obtain, through a good deal of coaxing, the consent of all the inhabitants of an infected house, to quit their habitation and to camp out under tents, we proceeded to disinfect the house by the following process:

"Immediately after the evacuation of the domicile we placed all the linen in the disinfecting oven, and disinfected it by the application of heat.

"The rooms were disinfected by pulverizations of the following liquid:

Sublimate.....	15 gm.
Tartaric acid	30 gm.
Water	12 l.

Mix and dissolve.

"The tubs and vessels were given a bath of 50 gm. cupric sulphate to the liter of water.

"The walls of the bed-rooms, the staircases, closets, vestibules, and annexes were washed with a 5 per-cent. solution of cresyl, and afterwards whitewashed.

"All papers and hangings were removed from the walls and destroyed, and the walls whitewashed. The floors of the rooms, the steps of the staircases, even the surface soil of the court-yard were treated to a deluge of 2-per-cent. sulphate of copper solution.

"The entire plumbing of the the building was thoroughly flushed by the aid of the fire department, even the gutters and drains being thoroughly drenched with the same solution. The drains in front of every infected dwelling were treated in the same manner."

How the walls were disinfected is told by Dr. Lapasset in the *Revue d'Hygiene*. Says the doctor: "Disinfection by lime (whitewashing), strongly recommended by Pettenkofer, and very much in favor formerly, had gradually fallen into disrepute and desuetude, until the recent researches of Richard, Chantemesse, and Laborius confirmed Pettenkofer's earlier studies, and rehabilitated the process. It was claimed that the whitewashing of dwellings and hospitals was itself but a harbinger of infection, and of course the question to be settled first was the truth or falsity of this charge. A portion of the walls of an old hospital were investigated in the most thorough manner. The



THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME,
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS

It is the daintiest and most delicious of Perfumes, and in a few months has superseded all others in the boudoirs of the grandes dames of London, Paris and New York. — ARMOUANT.



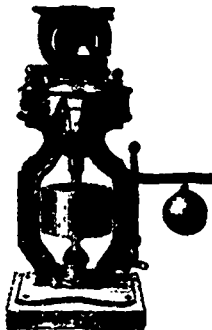
THE CROWN INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

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

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

177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

THE ORIGINAL Bogardus Patent Universal ECCENTRIC MILL.



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

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

Has a world-wide reputation of being the

BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.

Address the manufacturers,

J. S. & C. F. SIMPSON,
26-36 Rodney Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Used by all large drug houses.

It will pay you to sell Cottam's Bird Seed. No other gives like satisfaction. Its peculiar merits make it a favorite. Each packet contains a 5c. cake of Cottam's Patent Bird Bread.

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

Homeopathic Vials.

THE

RED STAR LABEL

MANUFACTURED BY

T. C. WHEATON & CO., Millville, N. J.

HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

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

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

DOVES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

DOVES

• IN THE MARKET •

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

THE ODELL DOUBLE CASE TYPEWRITER

ONLY \$20.00.



50,000 IN USE.

No Typewriter will equal the work of our Double Case for clean impression, perfect alignment and number of copies of manifold at one impression. Our new machine has 78 characters, and is the only Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter can be obtained without changing the position of the fingers, and having check perforator attachment. Send for catalogue.

ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,
3 8-364 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM

DISTILLER

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

Sole manufacturer of the celebrated brands: "OLD TIMES" and "WHITE WHEAT."

DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES AND LIQUORS.

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A. J. LANGLEY. T. M. HENDERSON.
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ESTABLISHED 1858.

Wholesale Druggists

21 and 23 Yates Street,

VICTORIA, - B. C.

CHIVERS' CARPET SOAP

Thoroughly Cleanses and Restores Carpets.

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

Likewise in all Woollen Fabrics.

Sold in Balls at 20c. Each.

Ask for Trade Prices and Testimonials.

J. H. WALKER,

9 Gerrard St., East, TORONTO.

W. J. DYAS & Co. Druggists & Chemists

Manufacturers' Agents

AND DEALERS IN

Druggists' Specialties.

Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.

P. O. BOX, 598.

wall itself was found to be full of germs. The plastering contained some, but the agents of infection grew fewer and fewer as the investigation proceeded toward the surface, until when the two layers of whitewash next to the outside were reached, absolutely no germs were discovered. The outside layer, of course, contained dust amid which were found disease germs. It is therefore certain that nothing is to be gained by removing the old layers of whitewash.

"What is the best way of sterilizing the surface of walls? Bread-crumbs will clean away dust, etc., but the process is tedious and costly, and then it does not sterilize; sponging does not clean, and does no real service, wetting with a solution of sublimate is valuable only when the solution is stronger than 5 per cent. and where hydrochloric acid is added. Whitewashing with milk of lime has given the best results, destroying not merely the surface germs, but those that have effected lodgment in the subjacent layers.

"The best whitewash for the purpose is prepared by adding 4 pounds of fresh quicklime to 5 quarts of water. Stir and decant at the end of a quarter of an hour, then add 10 ounces of glue dissolved in 5 quarts of boiling water. This is the whitewash of the Arabs, and many layers of it can be superimposed without cracking or scaling. Its action on disease germs of all kinds is immediate and certain."—*Nat. Druggist*.

Black Pepsin.

Many enquiries having been made concerning the wonderful compound which is advertised under the name of "Black Pepsin" and which it is claimed increases the yield of butter 150 per cent., we give an extract from a letter written by H. H. Dean, of the Dairy Dept. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in which he gives the results of his experiments with the preparation. He says:

The directions on the envelope for dissolving the powder were as follows: Melt sufficient butter to make two teaspoonfuls butter oil, then add to the butter oil the contents of this envelope, and keep hot till all is dissolved. When dissolved it is ready for use. Use according to directions for making butter with Black Pepsin. It will require three or four churnings to get the best results, but this sample will give you a good idea.

I followed directions, boiling the powder for one and a half hours in a water bath, and found it insoluble. I also boiled it in water and found it but very slightly soluble. It was also insoluble in alcohol and in dilute muriatic acid. After boiling for a time it resembles butter color somewhat.

On November 7th we made an experiment, with the following results: Eight and one-half pounds of cream, which tested 15.4 per cent. of fat, or contained about one and one-half pounds of butter, were treated according to directions.

(The directions say that for each gallon of cream add two pounds of melted butter when the butter "breaks.") When finished there were three and one-half pounds of worked and salted butter. After deducting the melted butter we had but one and one-half pounds of butter, which was about the original amount contained in the cream. The buttermilk contained .9 of 1 per cent. of fat.

On November 12th I took 18 pounds of cream, testing 17.4 per cent. of fat, that had been properly ripened. It was evenly divided after mixing. One-half was churned according to "Directions for making butter with Black Pepsin," and the other half churned in the ordinary way. The first or pepsin churning, after deducting the melted butter added, produced one and one half pounds of butter. The second lot, to which no pepsin was added, produced two and one-quarter pounds of butter. The buttermilk from the pepsin churning contained 1.6 per cent. of fat, while the other contained 0.4 of 1 per cent. of fat. The difference of three-quarters of a pound of butter in favor of no pepsin, I would account for in this way: In handling the melted butter there is more or less loss by sticking to the utensils, while the buttermilk contained over one-quarter of a pound of butter. There would also be some difference in the working of two samples, as no two lots can be worked to contain exactly the same percentage of water, etc. These two experiments, in which we have used all the "Black Pepsin" sent us, show no advantage whatever by using it, while the extra labor involved is double.

In the meantime I would advise farmers to continue making butter by the latest improved methods hoping to make the ordinary profits, and give "Black Pepsin" and all other rich fast compounds a wide berth. It is possible that some new kind of food may be manufactured from milk. It will not be butter, but something which contains more of the solids of milk than does either butter or cheese. If anything new develops we shall be glad at all times to give the public the benefit.

He also states that although he wrote to Cloud, Harlin & Co., Toronto, who were advertised as Canadian agents, he had not up to the time of writing (November 14) received any reply. The "Pepsin" used was obtained from the Concord Chemical Co., of New York City.

Europphen in Burns.

Dr. Siebel, of Elberfeld, reports (*Berl. Klin. Woch.*) on the use of Europphen (Iodo-di-iso-butyl-ortho cresol)—previously described in this journal—in about thirty patients suffering from burns and the effects of caustics,—from the slightest forms to those of the third degree, and arising from all sorts of injurious agents (hot soda-lye, boiling glycerin, sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, burning alcohol, etc.). At first the Europphen was applied

in the same manner as it is customary to use iodoform,—that is, after cleansing the parts, opening the blisters, etc., the burned places were lightly covered with Europphen powder, and then a dressing of sterilized gauze and cotton was applied, and the whole fixed with bandages. When the burned areas were extensive or could not readily be covered with the powder, the wounds were dressed with 10% Europphen gauze.

Under this treatment exuberant granulations were formed, and cicatrix was firm yet elastic. Occasionally there was observed firm agglutination of the gauze to the wound, which could not be completely obviated, even by interposing a layer of gutta-percha tissue. In consequence of this adhesion the exuberant granulations were frequently torn on renewing the dressing, and slight hemorrhages produced. To avoid this disagreeable feature the medicament was subsequently used in the form of an ointment, at first of a strength of 10 per cent. As the latter, however produced irritation in some instances, and in one case a slight eczema, its strength was diminished, and finally a 3% ointment of the following composition was adopted:

Europphen	3 parts.
Olive Oil	7 parts.
Dissolve, and add:	
Vaseline	30 parts.
Linolin	30 parts.

Externally:

It is claimed that excellent results were obtained from this ointment, the secretions being markedly diminished. Owing to the latter effect it was possible to leave the dressings in place for three or four days, and to renew them easily and without pain. Severe burns of the third degree healed completely, it is alleged, after three or four dressings; the pain was relieved from the moment the ointment was applied.

Unfavorable effects or symptoms of poisoning were never observed, aside from the irritation produced by the stronger ointments.

On the ground of these observations Dr. Siebel regards Europphen, in 3% ointments, superior to iodoform for burns; besides the absence of all disagreeable odor, there is said to be no danger from toxic effects.

AN Electrical Vegetation Destroyer has been devised recently, consisting of a wire brush, very much in appearance like an ordinary scrubbing brush. This is connected by a wire with a dynamo in the nearest available electric-light or power station. A powerful current is turned on and an operator drags the fully charged brush, which is supplied with a wooden handle, over the grass, killing it instantly. There are many ways in which this ability to instantly destroy vegetation can be utilized. Gardeners, especially, are likely to be grateful for such a ready method of getting rid of noxious weeds on garden walks as well as in flower beds.

DR. WILKINS' RED BLOOD PILLS.

NOTHING LIKE THEM ON EARTH.

They produce a natural flesh, pink color on the cheeks and lips. The most remarkable and the most perfect of all health giving remedies. **The Greatest of all Flesh Formers.** They purify, enrich and strengthen the blood. The only safe, sure and certain remedy for all those distressing complaints so peculiar to the female sex. They act promptly on the relaxed mucous membrane of the digestive canal, and in this way restore its functions.

PALE PEOPLE

Using these Pills, rapidly acquire a beautiful, clear and healthful appearance.

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Camphor - The Manufacture of and Trade In, in Japan.

In the United States Consular Reports for October we find the two following reports, the first of which is from Consul Smith's, of Osaka, and the second from Consul Jones', of Nagasaki:

THE CAMPHOR TRADE.

The camphor tree, from which the resinous gum is distilled, is a species of the laurel, and is found in the provinces of Tosa, Hiu-ga, and Satsuma, in the south of Japan. Large groves of the trees are owned by the Japanese government, the wood being very desirable for shipbuilding. The districts in which the camphor tree is found are mountainous and situated far from the sea. No reliable information can be obtained as to the cost of producing the gum before being transported in junks to Hiu-ga. The peasants who engage in distilling the roots and branches of the trees are said to be poor, and employ the rudest machinery.

The market value of crude camphor gum, and of oil of camphor, per picul (133½ pounds) during the past year was as follows:

Brained	\$38 25
Wet	37 00
Old dry	43 50
Average	36 50
Camphor oil	5 25

The highest and lowest prices during the same period were as follows:

Highest	\$40 00
Lowest	33 00

Camphor gum is exported in tubs measuring about six and a half cubic feet; oil in kerosene tins and cases. The grades are from old dry down to new wet, and the various grades depend upon the quantity of adulteration. In oil there are two grades—white and brown.

Adulteration is practiced for the most part by adding water and oil just as far as the buyer will tolerate. In some cases twenty pounds of water will run out of a tub in twelve hours. The unadulterated article, known as the good old dry, can sometimes be bought. The only system of tests, in determining value of the different qualities, is by burning and by absolute spirit. The percentage of pure camphor which the crude yields, when refined, varies according to the quality of the crude. The average percentage of gum produced from the wood as compared with the original weight of the wood, can not be accurately ascertained here, the only foreigner known to have visited the camphor districts having declined to furnish any information on the subject.

To importers in the United States who wish to obtain accurate knowledge of the camphor industry in all its details, including the purchase and shipment of the article, I would specially recommend that a competent agent be sent to Japan to visit the camphor districts and study the process of manufacture, packing, etc.

MANUFACTURE OF CAMPHOR.

The manufacture of camphor is an im-

portant industry on the island of Kiu Shiu (Kow Shew).

From the port of Nagasaki there were exported in the year 1882, 15,186-18 piculs, valued at \$277,792. A picul is 133½ pounds. From other ports of the island not yet open to foreign trade a large quantity was shipped by native merchants in native vessels to Shanghai, in China, and Hongkong, whence it finds its way to India and England; little or none of it is exported to the United States. The camphor tree grows abundantly all over this portion of Japan. It is found alike on high elevations and in the valleys and lowlands. It is a hardy, vigorous, long lived tree, and flourishes in all situations.

Many of these trees attain an enormous size. There are a number in the vicinity of Nagasaki which measure ten and twelve feet in diameter. The ancient temple of Osuwa, at Nagasaki, is situated in a magnificent grove of many hundred grand old camphor trees, which are of great age and size, and are still beautiful and vigorous. I am told that there are trees at other places in Kiu Shiu measuring as much as twenty feet in diameter. The body or trunk of the tree usually runs up as much as twenty and thirty feet without limbs, then branching out in all directions, forming a well-proportioned, beautiful tree, ever green and very ornamental.

The leaf is small, elliptical in shape, slightly serrated, and of a vivid dark green color all the year round, except for a week or two in the early spring, when the young leaves are of a delicate, tender green. The seeds or berries grow in clusters and resemble black currants in size and appearance. The wood is used for many purposes, its fine grain rendering it especially valuable for cabinet work, while it is used also for ship-building. The roots make excellent knees for ships.

I have sent many seeds of the camphor tree to the United States in the hope of adding to our own arboriculture.

In the manufacture of camphor the tree is necessarily destroyed, but, by a stringent law of the land, another is planted in its stead. The simple method of manufacture employed by the natives is as follows:

The tree is felled to the earth and cut into small pieces, or, more properly speaking, into chips.

A large metal pot is partially filled with water and placed over a slow fire. A wooden tub is fitted to the top of the pot, and the chips of camphor wood are placed in this. The bottom of the tub is perforated so as to permit the steam to pass up among the chips.

A steam tight cover is fitted on the tub. From this tub a bamboo pipe leads to another tub, through which the inclosed steam, the generated camphor, and oil flow. This second tub is connected in like manner with a third. The third tub is divided into two compartments, one above the other, the dividing floor being perforated with small holes, to allow

the water and oil to pass to the lower compartment. The upper compartment is supplied with a layer of straw, which catches and holds the camphor in crystals in deposits as it passes to the cooling process. The camphor is then separated from the straw, packed in wooden tubs of 133½ pounds each, and is ready for market. After each boiling the water runs off through a faucet, leaving the oil, which is used by the natives for illuminating and other purposes.—*National Druggist.*

Mind

Mind it. It won't mind itself. No business will. You may depend upon that, unless you mind your business you won't have any business to mind. And by the way, you need a mind to mind it. Mind this injunction. Keep your mind on it. If you have a good mind. And I hope you have.

Your

It's your business that is to be minded. Not somebody else's. That is the main point. If you attend to your own business thoroughly you will have but little time to spare. Surely not enough to mind other people's. And you want to thoroughly and completely comprehend this in its full significance. If Tap & Solem want to run their business some special way, let them. It isn't your business. It's theirs. They have a right to. If they want to sell at cost, let them. But you sell for profit, and let them kill themselves if they wish to. You will have to hurry-skurry to wait on customers while they commit hari-kari. Which is best? Hurry-skurry, or hari-kari?

Own

Your own. You own it. At least I hope so. But if you own up that you don't own it, there is all the more need of minding it, so you will own it. Then when you do own it, you'll own that your exertions have enabled you to do so.

Business.

It's business to mind your own business. If you don't mind your own business, you have no business to have any business to mind. Do you realize what business means? It is the state of being busy. It is busy-ness. Now if your own business doesn't keep you in busy-ness, you'd better be out of business.

This is a short sermon. It has been divided into four heads, and each one explained and elucidated. If it serves to draw your attention to this homely yet trite saying, and show you your duty to yourself, and everybody else, we shall be satisfied.—*Perf. Gazette.*

No merchant ever yet made money but what some idiot is on hand to tell that the merchant prospered by following his advice.

There are druggists who take pride in being self-made who couldn't hire some other person to take the responsibility of the job.

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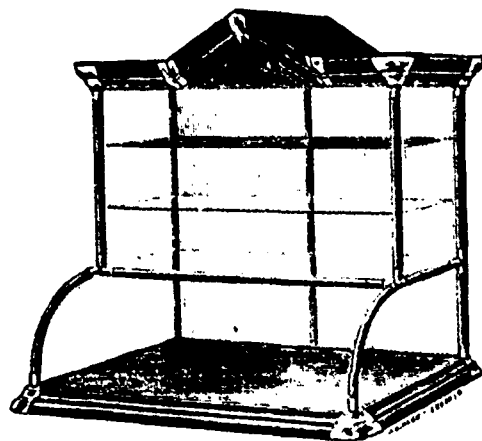
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The Degree Question in the United States.

The following letter, which is published by an American contemporary, is said to have been sent to the Secretary of the Medical Faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.:

London, Dec. 28th, 1891.

DEAR SIR, I desire much to have the Degree of Doctor of Medicine at your University, and therefore take the liberty of asking you if on the strength of my medical qualifications and age (50) I could graduate *in absentia*, and under what conditions. I, many years ago, graduated at the University of Rostock, Germany, as Doctor of Philosophy, and studied medicine at Scottish universities, and have received *full curriculum*. I have also written an original thesis and particulars of my attendance, and shall be pleased to send you my original certificates, &c., if required. I may mention that I require the M. D. only as a medical physicist. I should be much obliged if you would kindly let me have an early answer.—I am, yours faithfully,

There is a "holy simplicity" about this request, for which one is hardly prepared even in a Doctor of Philosophy of the guileless age of 50: nor do we understand why a "medical physicist" should want to hide the light of such a title under the bushel of a mere "Doctor of Medicine"—a designation which might easily lead to his being confounded with the vulgar herd of legally qualified practitioners. A "medical physicist" should have a soul above parchment and sheepskin. Another candidate for academic honors writes from the Far West to the Ohio Medical College as follows:

Mr. Secretary, Dear Sir: I Am in Want of a Little Information i Want To no if There is Any Way for me To Get a Diploma To Practice Medicine By Attending Only One Term I Will Say That I amas Competent to Practice Medicine Now as More Than One half of the Doctors & I Have Prescribed More or Less for 10 years as I Have Bin in The Drug Business all of My Life I am now 30 years old, and I Would Like To Graduate so I Could Go Down in The Nation and Practice as There is Money in it Down There You Let me Hear from you & Let me Know Just what it Will Cost Me & What Time it Will Take & When Your Term Commences & What Books I Will Want I Have a First Grad Pharmsutial Certificate in The State & Have Had for 5 Years Hoping To Hear from You in Details by Early Mail I Remaine Very Truly Your

P S if You Cant Do Any Thing for Me Please Let No what College Can if you Please & oblige.

There may peradventive be persons in the "drug business" even in this fossilised

country who might claim a degree in medicine on the ground of having "prescribed more or less" for years; unlike this holder of a "First Grad Pharmsutial Certificate," however, they are usually content to allow their virtues to be modestly hidden behind the counter. For the sake of those who seek counsel of the oracle just quoted, we earnestly hope that he weighs powders more actually than he spells. *The British Medical Journal*.

Ophthalmia Increasing.

Opticians have recently discovered that in certain quarters of London ophthalmia is increasing, and they attribute it to the fumes which arise from wood pavement after rain. It appears from subsequent investigation that wood pavement fumes are responsible for even greater optical changes than mere ophthalmia or decrease of visual powers—they change the color of the eyes. It is not yet exactly known whether it reduces blue, green, grey and pink to the uniform color of London wood pavement, or causes a change from one hue to another indiscriminately, the observations made not being yet sufficiently extensive to warrant conclusions. If the former theory be correct, the inference would be that those who desire to have blue eyes should select a quarter where granite blocks are used for pavement, those wishful for black ones would naturally choose asphalt-paved streets, while people who like old mahogany-colored eyes should get as near wood pavement as possible. But, to avoid confusion and perhaps disappointment, it will be advisable not to make any change of residence until the opticians have completed their observations and formulated results.—*London Paper*.

Caution Against Mixing Alcohol and Potassium Chlorate.

Schneider, in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, says that if a few little crystals of potassium chlorate, moistened with alcohol, be rubbed in a mortar, a number of little explosions will follow, making a noise like the crack of a whip. If a crystal of the chlorate be wet with alcohol, placed on an anvil, and struck a sharp blow with a hammer, a violent detonation will ensue.

These observations point to the danger of mixing potassium chlorate, and especially of rubbing up such a mixture.

Disinfectants.

The College of Physicians of London suggests the use of a cheap and efficient disinfecting fluid, recommended by Dr. Thorne Thorne. This is prepared by dissolving half an ounce of corrosive sublimate and five grains of commercial aniline blue in three gallons of water and adding thereto one fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid. The Dublin College recommends that discharges from the bowels

should be disinfected by pouring into the vessels used by the patient a wineglass of a solution containing one ounce of common sulphate of iron and a quarter of an ounce of carbolic acid in one pint of water.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Commercial Goa Powder.

B. J. MILLARD, F. C. S.

A recent examination of several samples of commercial Goa powder has shown such a remarkable amount of adulteration as to render it expedient to draw immediate attention to it.

The samples were all obtained from wholesale houses, either in England or Scotland, those particularly being selected who claim to import the article.

It is probable from the figures given below that more than one sample emanated from the same source. The amount of moisture varied somewhat from 1 to 3 per cent.

The following samples were examined:

No.	Source.	Color.	Percentage of Ash.
1	London	Brown	4.0
2	"	"	28.5
3	"	Greenish-brown	22.9
4	"	Brown	28.6
5	Liverpool	"	7.7
6	"	"	28.0
7	Edinburgh	"	4.2
8	"	Dark-brown	25.9

The ash consisted chiefly of SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , and Fe_2O_3 .

The same examined by Professor Attfield in 1875 yielded only 0.43 per cent. of ash.

Several of the samples were labelled "Chrysarobin B.P."

A glance at most of the wholesale lists indicates that considerable confusion exists as to what constitutes chrysarobin B.P. This is due to the inaccurate synonyms employed in the Pharmacopœia. There is no doubt, as Mr. N. H. Martin pointed out, that the description of character and tests under chrysarobin applied only to so-called chrysophanic acid. The omission of this synonym and inclusion of Goa powder and araroba has unquestionably led to the inference that the unpurified article is official. It should be clearly understood, therefore, that only so-called chrysophanic acid—or purified chrysarobin, as Mr. Martindale calls it—answers the requirements and tests of the Pharmacopœia for chrysarobin.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

There are many men in this world who think they are critical when, in fact, they are only dyspeptic.

There are, unfortunately, men who think honesty is concealed somewhere in their best suits of clothes, which are to be worn only one day out of seven.

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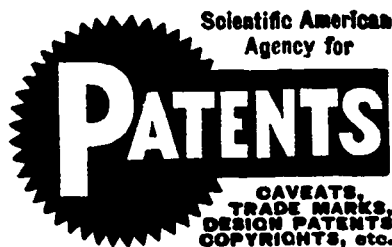


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22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

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

CATARRH

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

An Ancient MSS. Recipe Book.

J. C. SHENSTONE.

Read before the British Pharmaceutical Society, Nov. 9th, 1892.

Mr. Shenstone said he had found this book, which appeared to have belonged to an apothecary at Colchester, in looking over some old books, and he thought it would be interesting to the Society, and had better be placed in the library. He read a few extracts from it to show the character of the recipes in use in the eighteenth century:--

In looking through some business papers I chanced upon an old MSS. book, which appears to me to be of some interest.

It is a thin, quarto volume, with a soft vellum cover. The writing upon the first pages is in the cramped, but neat, writing characteristic of the seventeenth century. Upon the fifth page and later in the book more modern writing appears. The following entry concludes the 11th page:

"John Richardson, his book, July ye 30, 1713." On page 29 there is a recipe for Mr. Great's "Nost Vinum." Mr. Great was a Colchester apothecary of some repute, and was the maker of the "Candied Bringo," which was first made by Great's master, "Thomas Buxton," an apothecary and Alderman of our Borough in the time of the Civil War.

I think we may fairly assume from the above that this book was a recipe book of some Colchester Apothecaries or Chemists at the latter end of the XVII. and the commencement of the XVIII. centuries.

There is always a charm about an ancient MSS. It brings one even more in touch with life in early times than a printed volume, and this small volume has some interesting features.

The first few pages consist of orthodox pharmaceutical recipes. They are for plasters, waters, pills, lozenges, liniments, poultices, syrups, etc.

The following recipes will give an idea of the contents of this portion of the book.

EMPLASTRE DIAPALME.

R. Litharge Amicus 2 pounds.
Olei. Olive. Veteris 2 pounds.
Aquefont q. s.

Fiat Emplastrum Secundum Artem.

AQUA CARUI COMPOSITA.

R. Semina Carui 6 ounces.
Anisum 2 ounces.
Flores Anthos 6 drachms.
Corticis Limonum
Siccata Caryophylli ana 5 drachms.
Spiritus Vini conglitii

Misco Fiat, Digestum et Distillet Secundum Artem.

From the above and other recipes it would appear that what in modern times would be known as spirits were at that time included under the term aqua, and indeed in our lavender water and eau de Cologne we have a modern survival of this application of the term water.

In the following recipe a sign is used to indicate the first ingredient. The sign is more like that which indicates tartar than any I know.

PHILULÆ DIAPHORETICÆ MATH.

R. Salis? 4 ounces.
Eliliborus Niger
Epi. In. Spt. Vin. Ext. Ana 2 ounces.
Oleum Terebinthine, q. s.

Fiat Massa Secundum Artem Det. Ep. Ad Uj.

With the change in handwriting a change in the character of contents appears, and in this latter portion of the book, intermixed with the Latin recipes, are household recipes; amongst these we find one headed "Peter Seiliter for his Horse;" also "Mrs. Cole's Cordiale for ye Spotted Peavour," and recipes "To Candy Orring, Lemon, Citron, etc." "To Preserve Apricots and Pears," ending with the name and date referred to above. Then follows another medley of Latin and English recipes, some of which are very odd and suggestive, as, for instance, the following:

SCROBEUS DENTIFRICE.

Take powder of Tiles \mathfrak{z} ss, moisten it at several times with oil of Tar till it hath imbibed its own weight and bring it to the consistence of paste, ye add white Tartar \mathfrak{z} ss, bread burnt black \mathfrak{z} j, make it into a powder.

Rub ye teeth with it when grown foule yellow or black and wash it off with warm wine.

The teeth are never overgrown with lapis Dentalis while the gums are sound and rise up to ye middle of ye tooth in a pointing shape and stick fast to it, but gums y^e are spongy are apt to bleed flacid and loose from ye tooth and give way for external injuries to come at ye teeth and don't supply y^m with good nourishment, but prevent it. Such occasions those stony coneretings.

A REMEDY TO CURE AND PREVENT PILES.

R. The Parings of Stone Horse Hoofs, Rinds of Cheshire Cheese, Shreads of Scarlet Cloth, all these cut small and burnt in a chaffing dish sett in a close stove over the smudge. Probatum est Dr. M.

THE METHOD OF FLUXING OR SALIVATING.

Rj. Corosive Mercury Sublimat finely pulverized and Laevigat \mathfrak{z} ss. Put it in a Quart of fountain water, set it in a warm heat for 24 hours, decant it through paper, then give ye patient one small spoonful by morning fasting, let him keep warm, and he will soon salivate, let him salivate so much as nature can well bear, then stay it with cinnamon water ye best \mathfrak{z} ss. Elec. Dioscordium 32, mix y^m and let ye patient take, it immediately stopps ye salivating, Let his eating and drinking be regular, Probatum est.

I wonder whether the author tried this remedy upon himself, not many patients nowadays would care to repeat the process.

DR. RAULE SYRURGIAN SNAIL WATER.

Take Canary 8 Quarts, Snails 1 Peck, Earthworms 2 Pints, Angelica Celandine, tails tongue Elecampane Barberry bark Beton, Red Doek root Rosemary blooms of each 2 handfulls Rue one handfull

Liquorice sliced \mathfrak{z} 4, Raisons of ye sun Stoud lbij Figs \mathfrak{z} ij, Hartshorn \mathfrak{z} 4, Crocus \mathfrak{z} p, Cloves \mathfrak{z} ij. Still y^m in a Lambick.

Amongst these miscellaneous recipes I might mention the following:

"To make a Girl or Maid a good colour." "A Fume against Ye Plague, Shoe Balls," &c., &c.

Another interesting feature in this book is a method of distilling water, and the rough drawings of the following apparatus:

Cucurbit.	A Cold Still.
Mattress or Bolt-head	Copper Alembic.
Retort.	A Pelican.
Receiver.	A Crucible.
Alembick.	A Circulating Glass.
Test.	Digestion Furnace.
Althuna.	A Sand Furnace.
Balneum Mariee.	Parabolle Furnace.
	Elptic Furnace.

I think I have quoted sufficiently to show that this little book gives a fair picture of Pharmacy at the end of the XVII. and commencement of the XVIII. Century.—*Pharm. Journal.*

Heliotropin.

After the elaboration of an improved method of preparation, we are in the position to again lower the price of this article considerably. This departure is for the purpose of giving a new impulse to the employment of this valuable perfume, and especially to render its use on a large scale in the violet soap industry possible.

The utility of heliotropin in the perfumery of better class toilet soaps has been formerly much disputed, principally on the ground of its supposed influence upon the color of fat soaps prepared with it. This assumption has been proved, however, to be the result of prejudice, for there exist at present in commerce a whole series of light heliotrope soaps that are faultless in their keeping qualities. We have set ourselves the task of forming our own independent opinion as to the practicability of heliotropin, and of in some measure smoothing the way for those who, in the present condition of the market, are disposed to approach the question practically more closely.

Heliotropin is employed to the greatest advantage in solution, and not in the dry state. Its ready solubility in all essential oils, and in spirit, is an immense aid to its employment. The quantities used must be fairly large. With less than 500 grammes heliotropin to 100 kilos. soap an altogether satisfactory result is not obtained; a fine, strong, toilet soap requires 1 kilo to 100 kilo.

The odor is much increased and improved by the addition of 100 grammes cumarin. Petitgrains oil, bergamot oil, and lemon oil are very pleasant in conjunction with heliotropin, the rather heavy odor of which is rendered more piquant and refreshing by the addition of these oils.—*Schimmel's Report, October, 1892.*

Digitalis leaves, it is claimed, are quite often worked up by Germans as tobacco.

Koff No More.
Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from

COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC.,

And are invaluable to Orators and Vocalists.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

R. & T. WATSON,

Manufacturers,

Toronto, Ont.

Every Druggist should handle

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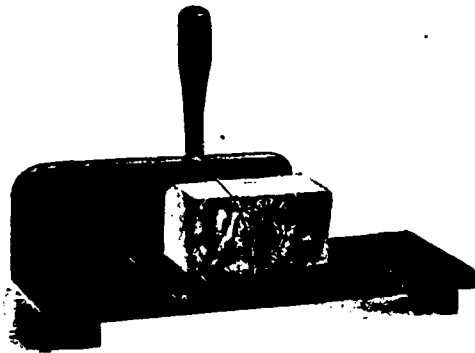
Patti, 10c.

CIGARS.

Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

"EXCELSIOR"
Soap Cutter and Trimmer.



SIMPLE IN OPERATION.
UNIFORM IN ACTION.
PREVENTING WASTE.

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

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(Patentees.)

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Sole Agent for Canada.



NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE CELEBRATED "ESPERANZA"

CLEAR HAVANA.

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

MADE IN SEVERAL SIZES

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

B. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,

Sole Manuf'rs "Esperanza" Brand, MONTREAL.

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RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

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J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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.

\$100,000.

See the advt. on page 20 under this heading. Why should you not make it?

Enlarging.

F. E. Dailey & Co., Hamilton, have purchased the J. M. Williams foundry, and will have it enlarged and improved for their business.

Tutti Frutti Gum.

Adams & Sons Co. are putting up their well-known Tutti Frutti Gum with three additional new flavors, viz.: Lilac, Violet and Rose, for which there is a big demand.

Shoulder Braces.

The shoulder brace manufactured by the Knickerbocker Brace Co., of Eaton, Penn., are amongst the finest goods in the market. They are well made, handsome in appearance and moderate in price. They are kept by the leading jobbing houses in Canada.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

In their advertisement of this issue direct attention to the fact that they are Canadian agents for several manufacturers of first class specialties, all of which have become familiar to the drug trade of Canada, and as Messrs. A. W. & Co. confine their business to druggists there is no cutting of prices on these lines.

Swiss Cough Drops.

These goods, which, although but recently introduced to the trade, are having a remarkably large sale, are put up in handsome lithographed tin boxes of horse-shoe shape which present an excellent appearance. The goods themselves are of fine quality, pleasant to taste and nice in appearance. We predict for them a large demand. See advt. on page 33.

T. C. Wheaton & Co.

Manufacturers of druggists', chemists' and perfumers' glassware, Millville, N. J., have recently introduced a new form of prescription bottle, which is likely to meet with considerable approval. It is a modification of the well-known French "Square," and is listed in the "Oval" list under the name of French "Oval." In shape it is hexagonal, but one side is made oval and is intended specially for reception of the label. The opposite side is somewhat contracted and consists of a narrow panel on which may be blown the druggists' name and address. This firm are sole manufacturers of the well-known Red Star brand of homœopathic vials.

Marion Hot-Water Bottles.

Nothing could be more seasonable for a druggist's display this month than the "Marion Hot-Water Bottle" advertised on page 17. As a luxury for cold weather, as a positive necessity in many forms of treatment, or as a particularly season-

able Christmas gift, it commends itself to the pharmacist and the public. The style of this bottle must commend itself to all as being superior to many of those now in use and its perfect adaptation to any surface of the body makes it especially desirable. It is highly recommended by many leading physicians, amongst the number being Drs. Hayes, Agnew and Thos. G. Morton of Philadelphia, J. C. Biddle of Ashland, and Geo. W. Kennedy, Ph. G. of Pottsville. The fact that this bottle is now manufactured by the Tyrian Rubber Co. is sufficient guarantee of the excellent rubber and workmanship.

A Growing Industry.

One of the thriving industries of London to-day is the chewing gum and pop corn factory operated here by C. R. Somerville, an energetic business man. Its growth has been something remarkable, having sprung from a beginning made with only hand machinery and the employment of a man and a boy or two to the utilizing of steam power and the constant engagement of about 75 hands, with the number steadily on the increase. Through the legal proceedings brought by the Adams Company, the American manufacturers of Tutti Frutti, to obtain an injunction restraining Mr. Somerville from using a certain class of label—a suit that has already traversed three courts, and in each case with success to the defendant—Mr. Somerville—has become known all over the country. And the reputation he thus obtained has been well maintained by the excellent quality of the goods he manufactures, and which to-day are represented by travellers in every province, and are handled by dealers all over the Dominion. Many novelties have been introduced into the trade by Mr. Somerville, including the giving of a warranted Lord Fauntleroy clock with certain quantities of that brand of gum, \$20,000 worth of which has already been disposed of. The perfume brand is another very popular line and its immense sale may be judged by the fact that Mr. Somerville recently placed an order for \$2,000 worth of perfume. The Mexican Fruit is perhaps the most popular among fifteen lines manufactured. Added to his other branches, Mr. Somerville manufactures paper boxes of all sorts and descriptions, and for which he has plenty of orders continually pouring in.—*London Free Press*, Nov. 21st.

British Columbia Notes.

Dull trade seems not to affect the spirits nor cause to fall the ambitions and hopes of our young B. C. druggists, no less than four having chosen the married rather than the single state this fall and still there are whispers of more.

Mr. T. A. Muir, of Westminster, spent his honeymoon in Victoria while Mr. F. Jackson, Victoria, spent his in Westminster.

Mr. G. Langley, of Victoria, had hardly settled down when Mr. Cochrane, also of Victoria, and partner in the firm of Cochrane & Munn started on his honeymoon.

An Interesting Meeting.

On Friday evening, the 9th inst., the Toronto druggists made a departure from their usual custom by having an oyster supper in connection with their regular monthly meeting. A good representation of the city druggists were present and after partaking of the tasty bivalve the usual toasts were given. "Our Country" being patriotically responded to by Mr. G. E. Gibbard. "The Pharmaceutical Profession" by the Dean of the College, Prof. Heebner, and "The Toronto Association" by W. Murchison.

This part of the programme ended, Mr. G. A. McCann moved, seconded by Mr. G. J. Little, that a similar meeting be held in January and that an effort be made to secure the attendance of every druggist who can possibly make it convenient to attend. The motion carried unanimously. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted a communication from Messrs. McCann and Campbell in regard to the Standard Remedies was read which evoked considerable interest. The six months' trial which had been given this method of supplying the public demand for reliable household remedies was shown to have been perfectly satisfactory. The detailed statement accompanying the letter being all that could be desired to encourage the continuance of the system adopted. Not merely had Toronto druggists taken an energetic hold of them but druggists in all parts of the Province were daily procuring supplies and in every instance expressing their satisfaction with them. So rapidly had the demand increased that Messrs. McCann and Campbell felt that to meet it the attention of those controlling its manufacture must be devoted solely to it. They therefor desired an expression of the meeting as to whether the Toronto Association wished to take action to increase the support either by permitting them to carry it on as a private enterprise, to place it under the care of the Provincial Association, or to merge it into some form of a Joint Stock Company. After thoroughly discussing all the various phases of the makes the meeting finally committed itself upon the following motion by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. C. R. Sneath, that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to organize a Joint Stock Company, the stock to be composed of small shares eligible to be purchased by any or all druggists in the Province, and that with this object in view a committee be appointed composed of Messrs. McCann, Campbell, Gibbard, Johnston, Sherris, Gilpin and the President, Mr. Hargreaves, to draft a paper setting forth the objects and manner of carrying out this scheme, that this paper be made known to the druggists of the city to get their opinion and induce them to come to the next meeting and further discuss the matter. The meeting adjourned after enjoining upon the committee the prompt carrying out of the instructions given.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



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MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

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

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. \$27 Send for terms.

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KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

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THE GAIL BORDEN Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

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

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.

FOR SALE BY Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

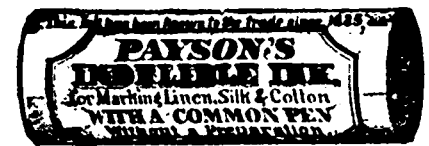
BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

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

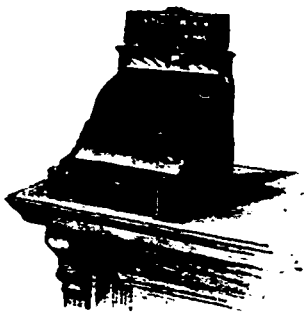
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Canadian trade supplied by The Davis & Lyman Co., Montreal, The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.



THE: New York CASH REGISTER.

Cheapest and Best in the World.
A Touch of the Finger does it all.

PRICE, \$16.00.

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| 1. UNLOCKS THE CASH DRAWER. | 5. EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT IN A CLASS OPENING. |
| 2. THROWS OPEN THE CASH DRAWER. | 6. LOCKS THE REGISTER, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO CLOSE THE DRAWER TO REGISTER ANOTHER SALE. |
| 3. RINGS A BELL. | |
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TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,

Druggists' Containers,

Boxes, Envelopes,

Ec., Ec., Ec.



LONDON, CANADA.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

"The Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom, their history and interpretation, with a brief account of the Pharmacy Laws in force in Australia, Canada and Cape Colony." London, Office of the Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon-st., E. C. This work deals with the history of pharmacy from the year 1793 up to the present time, giving a sketch of the formation of the "Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," and the efforts attending the procuring of a Pharmacy Act. Also the interpretation of various clauses and sections of that Act by the courts, together with a quantity of valuable information in regard to pharmaceutical legislation in Great Britain and Ireland. The work also gives a synopsis of the various Pharmacy Acts in force in Australasia, the various Provinces of Canada, and in Cape Colony. Altogether it is a useful book of reference for all chemists.

* *

"The Therapeutic Effect of Antikaminin," by Hugo Engel, A. M., M. D., Professor of Nervous Diseases and Clinical Medicine at Med. Chir., College, and consultant in Nervous diseases at St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, published by The Medical Summary, Philadelphia. This pamphlet consists of a reprint of an article with the above heading by Prof. Engel and gives the result of his experience in the use of this valuable coal-tar derivative. He lays special stress upon its valuable properties as an analgesic and antipyretic.

* *

The Bureau of Hygiene and Sanitation have issued a circular in pamphlet form, setting forth the aims and objects of this department of the World's Columbian Exposition.

MAGAZINES.

The Youth's Companion.

This popular illustrated weekly has now reached its sixty-sixth volume, and as it grows older it grows even better than ever. Amongst its writers are some of the most popular and clever of the present day, and the diversity of its reading matter is a particularly attractive feature to its half a million subscribers. The publishers' announcement for 1893 has reached us and the treat in store for the readers of this ably edited and wholesome paper is one which is worth far more than the subscription price asked. No home should be without this publication which is suited to old and young alike. It will be forwarded by the publishers, Perry Mason & Co., 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass., on receipt of subscription price, \$1.75.

Quarterly Register of Current History.

One indispensable condition of good citizenship is an intelligent knowledge of the great topics of the day. But until recently one might ask in vain. "Where can I find a clear, concise, systematic

summing up of the history of the present day as it is occurring—in compass small enough to be readily mastered, and yet comprehensive enough to give one a thorough acquaintance with all important topics and questions?" However, this need is now supplied at a price within the reach of all, by the quarterly issues of *Current History*. A glance at the December number, just out, reveals an amazing breadth of scope and variety of topics treated. The first portion of the work is an able and exhaustive exposition of the great international questions of the day which concern the relations of Powers in all parts of the world, from Behring Sea to Central Asia and Africa. The illustrations in this number are all of the highest class, and in this matter particularly we notice a marked improvement over previous issues. None but fine wood cuts and half-tone portraits are now used, among which are to be found portraits of Lord Rosebery, John Morley, Justice Harlan, Chairman Carter and Harry, Hon. W. C. Whitney, Hon. Ed. Blake, General Crespo, Cyrus Field, J. G. Whittier, G. W. Curtis, Sir Daniel Wilson, and others. Published by the Current History Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich., \$1.50 a year. Sample copy, 25 cents.

North American Review.

The article by Mr. Gladstone in the October number of the *North American Review* on Home Rule, in reply to the article by the Duke of Argyll in the August number, awoke the liveliest interest on both sides of the Atlantic. These papers are followed in the *Review* for December by an exceedingly interesting statement by the Hon. Arthur James Balfour, late Secretary for Ireland, of the difficulties which Mr. Gladstone's administration is likely to encounter in dealing with the Home Rule question.

The Hon. E. Burd Grubb recounts the history of the remarkable fight that was recently made against corruption at the polls in New Jersey. The article is entitled "A Campaign for Ballot Reform."

An article of timely interest, comprehensive and thorough, has been written for this number on "The Horse in America." The subject will attract wide attention by reason of some of the recent remarkable incidents in the culture of speed among horses.

Sir Henry A. Blake, the Governor of Jamaica, has written a paper setting forth "Business Opportunities for Young Men in Jamaica."

Mr. E. L. Godkin, has written an account of quarantine methods in the port of New York, under the title of "A Month of Quarantine."

There appears also a paper by T. D. Crothers, M. D., on the question, "Is Alcoholism Increasing among American Women?" He takes the view that it is not, but he graphically depicts the evils of drink indulgence.

Among the short articles that appear in the December number are, "Playwrights and Literary Men," by W. T. Price, explaining the difficulties encoun-

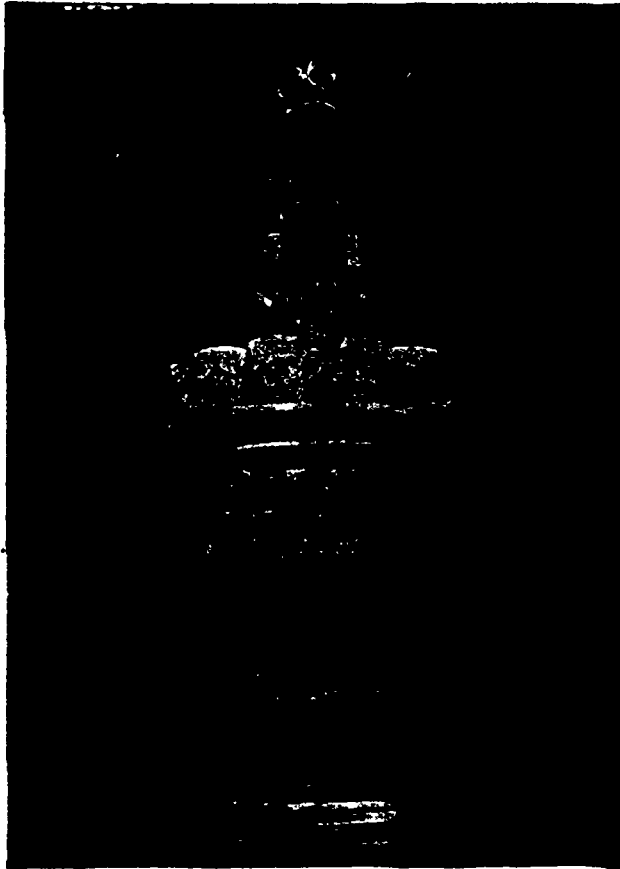
tered by novelists and poets in essaying the modern drama; "Criticism Criticised," being a word to critics, by E. Ironmeus Stevenson; and "American Chauvinism," by S. Khet Roman.

A Yard of Pansies.

Our gift to every one of our readers. By special arrangement with the Publishers, we are enabled to make every one of our readers a present of one of these exquisite Oil Pictures 36 inches long, a companion to "A Yard of Roses," which all have seen and admired. This exquisite picture, "A Yard of Pansies," was painted by the same noted artist who did the "Roses." It is the same size, and is pronounced by art critics to be far superior to the "Roses." The reproduction is equal in every respect to the original, which cost \$300, and accompanying it are full directions for framing at home, at a cost of a few cents, thus forming a beautiful ornament for your parlor or a superb Christmas Gift, worth at least \$5. Send your name and address to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York, with three two-cent Stamps to pay for the packing, mailing, etc., and mention that you are a reader of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST and you will receive by return mail one of these Works of Art.

The Cosmopolitan.

In view of the fact that Sir Edwin Arnold will very likely be the next poet-laureate, one turns with interest to his most entertaining article in the December *Cosmopolitan* on a "Japanese Watering Place." The same number contains seven portraits of Tennyson and interesting views of his late home and surroundings. Thos Gorham has penetrated the mysteries of the silent trappists' monastery with a profane kodak; Murat Halstead discusses "Varieties of American Journalism;" Herrmann throws "Light on the Black Art" and Theodore Roosevelt and Maurice Thompson each contribute interesting articles. A feature of the number is twenty-four portraits of Parisian journalists, with sketches of their work. A curious bit is found in the contract of the double frontispieces which adorn the magazine—on one side the marvelous painting of "The Conquerors," by Fritel, which attracted so much attention at the last Paris salon, and on the other "The Conquered," by Anton Dietrich; in the one the heroes of war moving down the visits of the vista of the centuries in magnificent array between ghastly line of naked corpses, the other the unfortunate of all times and lands flocking beneath the gentle hand of the loving Christ. The *Cosmopolitan* will mark its first edition of 150,000 copies—that for January—by the offer of 1,000 free scholarships. In return for introducing the *Cosmopolitan* into certain neighborhoods the *Cosmopolitan* offers to any young man or woman free tuition, board, lodging and laundry at Yale, Vassar, Harvard, or any of the leading colleges, schools of art, music, medicine, or science. They send out a pamphlet on application telling how to obtain one of these free scholarships.



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The Contributors to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of the people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinion of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England; Mr. Blaine; Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy; Baron Hirsch; H. R. H. the Count of Paris; Cardinal Gibbons; Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallalien, Foss, etc., etc.

The Time when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people have ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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- F. MILLOT, Paris, French Perfumes and Soaps.
- THOMAS FRERES, French Tooth and Nail Brushes.
- ANGLO-FRENCH BRUSH CO., French Hair Brushes (solid backs)
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It is a well known fact that we are the largest Canadian dealers in **SPONGES.**

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 10th, 1892.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 05	\$4 25
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	15	17
ALON, oz.....	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50
Copaiiba, lb.....	70	1 00
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17
Canela, lb.....	15	17
Cascarilla Sagrada.....	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	65	70
Yellow, lb.....	35	40
Pale, lb.....	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18
Ground, lb.....	17	20
Powdered, lb.....	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.....	5 50	7 50
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 25	1 50
powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Juniper, lb.....	10	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60
Cassia, lb.....	25	30
BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....	75	80
CAMPOR, lb.....	65	70
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50

CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	9 00	9 50
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12
Prepared, lb.....	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25
CLOVE, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45
COLLODION, lb.....	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
CONFERTON, Senna, lb.....	2 25	2 50
Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14
Pounds, lb.....	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20
Calendula, lb.....	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35
German, lb.....	30	35
Elder, lb.....	20	22
Lavender, lb.....	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 00	2 00
Rosemary, lb.....	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40
Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb.....	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb.....	16	18
GUARANA, lb.....	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50
GUM ALON, Cape, lb.....	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50
Socotrine, lb.....	65	70
Assafetide, lb.....	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55
Sorts, lb.....	40	45
Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb.....	75	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	95	1 20
Kino, true, lb.....	45	45
Myrrh, lb.....	45	48
Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Opium, lb.....	3 50	3 60
Powdered, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb.....	35	40

Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Teagacanth, Flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb.....	25	75
Thus, lb.....	8	10
HERB, Athlea, lb.....	27	30
Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Colt-foot, lb.....	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Houndhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Rue, ozs, lb.....	36	35
Sage, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
HONEY, lb.....	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb.....	25	30
INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Rasston, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Bay, lb.....	18	20
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
Short, lb.....	15	18
Coca, lb.....	55	60
Digitali, lb.....	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
Matico, lb.....	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
LEECHE'S, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
LIQORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
Pignatelli.....	35	40
Grass.....	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.....	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3 00
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2 00
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.		9	10
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.		10	11
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 60	BROMINE, oz.		8	13
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.		20	25
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.		45	50
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1 00
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.		95	1 00
MOSS, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.		35	38
Fish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	6	7	Sulphide, oz.		5	6
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	40 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.		10	12
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHINIDINE, oz.		15	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.		75	85
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	75	80	Croton, oz.		75	80
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.		50	1 75
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHOSINE, sulphate, oz.		25	30
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.		15	20
OINTMENT, Merc., lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	70	75	Fennugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	8	50	9 00
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.		7	8
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.		65	70
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	COPPERAS, lb.		1	3
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.		75	80
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.		40	50
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin,	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1 10
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSEAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr.		25	30
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, lb.	5	00	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODIFORM, lb.	6	00	7 00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	Iodol, oz.	1	30	1 40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	by Hydrogen	1	00	1 10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.		15	16
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.		35	40
White, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.		45	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.		13	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	SPERMACEIN, lb.	50	55	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.		90	1 00
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.		75	80
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.		18	30
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.		13	15
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.		50	55
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.		55	60
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.		20	25
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.		40	45
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.						
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Syrup, lb.		40	45
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.		5	6
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Pernitrate, solution, lb.		15	16
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	1	25	1 30
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boracic, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.		7	9
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	32	35	Exsiccated, lb.		8	10
Cucuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.		80	85
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.		85	90
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.		13	15
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Carbonate, lb.		7	8
Gelsenium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.		35	40
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-			Red, lb.		7	9
Ground, lb.	10	12	tles doz	1 50	1 60	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.		1	5
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	In packages, lb.		6	7
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.		40	45
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.		30	35
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Citrate, oz.		25	30
Po., lb.	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Iodide, oz.		50	55
Ginseng, lb.	3 00	3 25	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Salicylate, oz.		35	40
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.		55	60
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.		18	20
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.		40	45
Indian Hemp	18	30	Pyrogallic, oz.	32	35	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Salicylic, white, lb.	1 80	2 00	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.		5	7
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	MENTHOL, oz.		30	35
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.		90	95
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	25	1 30
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	90	1 10	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.		1 00	1 10
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	40	45	Calomel, lb.		1 15	1 20
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1 00	With Chalk, lb.		60	65
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.		35	40
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Bin., oz.		25	30
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1 35
Powdered, lb.	35	40	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. 880	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.		70	75
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.		50	55
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	40	1 50
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriate, oz.	1	40	1 50
Pennyroyal, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Sulphate, oz.	1	50	1 60
Poke, lb.	15	18	Nitrate, lb.	12	16	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.		35	40
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHENACETINE, oz.		50	55
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrate, oz.	16	18	PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain		5	6
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTIPIRYN oz.	1 00	1 10	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1 10
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ARISTOL, oz.	2 00	2 25	PHOSPHORUS, lb.		90	1 10
Cut, lb.	50	55	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASS, Caustic, white, lb.		55	60
Senega, lb.	55	65	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.		35	40
Squill, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.		15	17
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	Bichromate, lb.		14	15
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.		25	30
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bromide, lb.		37	40
						Carbonate, lb.		14	16

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	20	22	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	25	27	Zinc, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	4 60	4 65
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Neroli, oz.....	3 75	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	3 00	3 25
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Ozs., oz.....	32	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.....	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1 00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.....	9	11
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	11 00	12 00	Cod Liver, N. E., gal.....	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.....	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	55	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	61	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.....	58	60
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NEATFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.....	28	30	Juniper berries (English), R.....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2}	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.....	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 60	1 75
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	2 75	3 00	TERPENTINE, gal.....	65	68

The Standard Brands.
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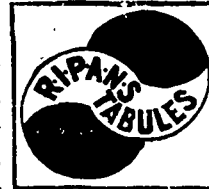
- Hirst's Pain Exterminator.
- May Apple Blood Syrup.
- May Apple Liver Pills.
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- Dalley's Family Salve.
- Dalley's Family Pills.
- Dalley's Pain Extracting Fluid.
- Dalley's Cholera Mixture.
- Dalley's Horehound Elecampane.
- Dalley's Eye Salve.
- Dalley's Black Oil.
- Dalley's Gargling Oil.
- Dalley's Condition Powders.
- Dr. Russel's Tooth Drops.
- Dr. Lambeth's Lumbago Drops.
- Spanish Blackings.
- Ladies' Shoe Dressings.
- Waterproof Blackings.
- Silver Cream Baking Powder.
- Dalley's Baking Powder.
- Dalley's Pure Mustards.
- School Ink (Bulk or Bottles.)
- Mucilage (Bulk or Bottles.)
- Silver Star Stove Polish.

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

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

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



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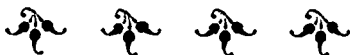
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