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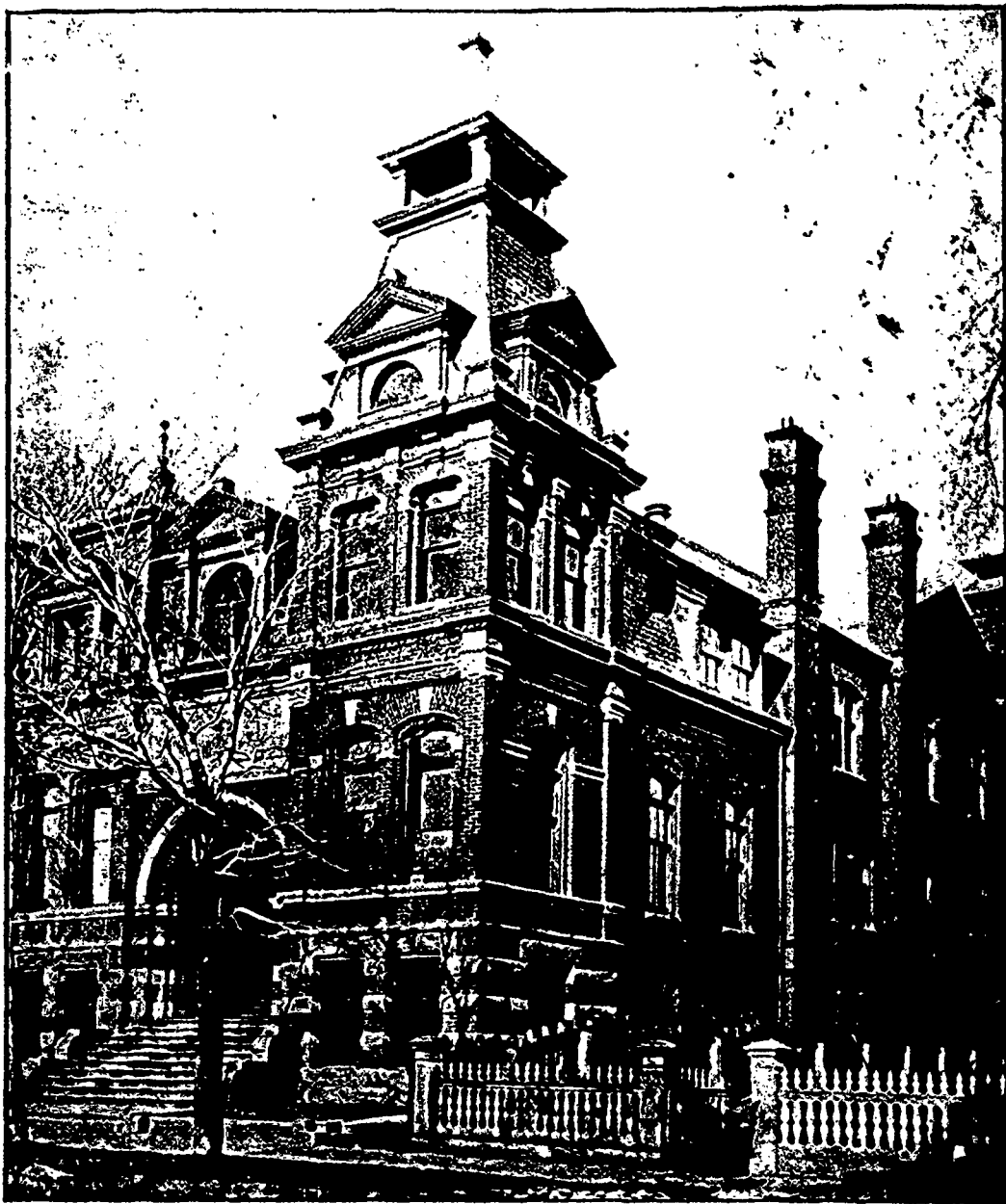
CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 4.

FEBRUARY, 1892.

No. 2.



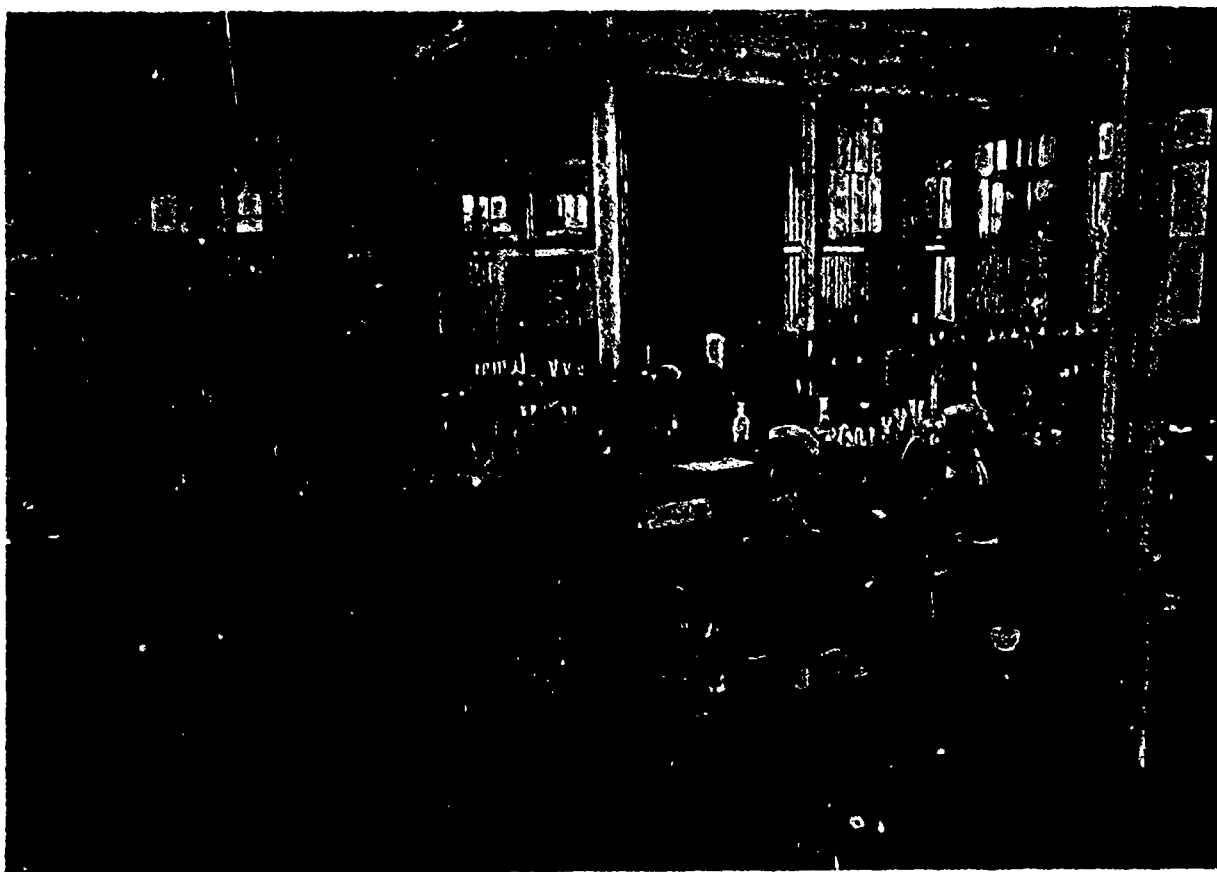
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.

The accompanying engravings of the building, laboratories, etc., of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, situated on Gerard-St., Toronto, represent, we believe, one of the most complete and handsomest buildings adapted to the purposes of Pharmaceutical teaching in America.

The college building is an imposing three-storey brick structure, with stone facings, and covering the entire lot, 65 by

175. The total cost of the building was over \$40,000. The architect was Mr. M. Sheard. The building is heated throughout by steam, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. On the ground floor is a reading room for the students and next to it the nucleus of a library. On the opposite side of the hall is a private laboratory, in which the professors and their assistants prepare the materials for their

lectures. At the rear is a large recreation room, 17 by 29. Off this is a store room, from which a hoist runs up to the pharmaceutical and the chemical laboratories above. There are also on this floor cloak rooms and the steam heating apparatus. On the first floor front are the council chamber and the museum, separated by a wide hallway. Back of these is the chemical and pharmaceutical lec-



PORTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY.

ture room, 42 by 31, with accommodation for 140 students. The seats are of the latest improved design, with folding writing board, and are arranged as in a theatre, so that those in the rear have a good view of the lecture table. The table is fitted with hot and cold water and gas, sinks, downdraught and the other appliances necessary for effective lecturing. The hall is well lighted and ventilated. Indeed this remark applies to all the rooms. In the rear is the pharmaceutical laboratory, 38 by 47, which is claimed to be the superior of any in the United States. The demonstration stand is on the left. Instruction is given in the testing and verifying of appliances, and in the different pharmaceutical processes, such as distillation, fusion, desiccation, percolation, maceration, sublimation, the manufacture and coating of pills, etc. In short, the students are given thorough instruction in general manufacturing pharmacy as well as in special work. The laboratory is fitted with all modern improvements. The working desks are fitted up for 150 students, or 75 at a time. Each has three feet of space at the desks and cupboards containing all the apparatus necessary for his work. There is also gas and water supply conveniently arranged for each student. The desiccating room for the preparation of dry precipitates and scale salts is nearly completed. There is also off the laboratory a large-sized drug room. In one corner of the laboratory is a large steam chest for evaporating and other purposes, fitted to ac-

commodate 45 students and special instruction is given in advanced pharmacy, forming as it were a post graduate course for expertness in work, which the class as a whole has not time to accomplish. The private laboratory in which the professor prepares his work for the students is well fitted up. There are numbered compartments, for the products of the work of each student in manufacturing pharmacy and such products as are up to the standard are used later on in dispensing. On this floor are private rooms for the dean and each of the professors. On the second floor is situated the lecture room for botany, materia medica and toxicology. Its dimensions are 42 by 44. There is desk accommodation for 120 students. Around the room are arranged tables for microscopy. The lecture table is fitted with all necessary appliances. In the rear is the chemical laboratory, 38 by 47, fitted with desks for 116 students, or 58 at a time. Each student is supplied with all the chemicals necessary for pharmacy students. The laboratory is thoroughly equipped, and compares favorably with any in the country. Adjoining the laboratory are weighing and store rooms and private rooms for the professors.

Dispensing Liquids in Capsules.

BY C. CARROLL MEYER, PH. G.

What is the best method of dispensing liquids in capsules? I have had considerable experience with this method of dispensing liquids, and while mine may not

be the best method, it is a practical one that any pharmacist can adopt.

The appliances necessary are a minimum measure, a pipette, a camel's hair pencil, and an empty shallow straw or card-board box, a tooth brush for instance, to make a holder in which to place the capsules. First punch holes in the box, the exact size of the capsule to be used, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch apart. If of a mechanical turn of mind the pharmacist can also utilize a sugar box. If minims be ordered, drop in the capsule carefully from minimum measure. If the prescription calls for drops use a pipette, being careful in all instances to get the liquid *inside* of the capsule and not on the outside. Then take the top or cover of the capsule, moisten this slightly inside with warm water using a camel's hair pencil, place the cover or top on the filled capsule, roll slightly with top up between thumb and first finger for several seconds, press gently but firmly together. Place the capsule in the holder to dry and set the holder in a cool place until the joints are tight. In my experience I find that volatile oils, etc., work better if mixed with an equal quantity of a bland fixed oil, *i. e.*, refined cotton-seed oil, or the so-called olive oil.

Points to be observed: Care must be taken to keep the liquid from the outside of the capsules. If the liquid gets on the outside, throw the capsule away and take a new one. Measure the volumetric capacity of your capsules and always use a capsule that holds an amount in slight excess of that required.—*Am. Phar. Jour.*

STEARNS' PERFUMES ARE THE FINEST.



CUSTOMER—"What an exquisite odor, so dainty and sweet, yet so full of fragrance! Is it something new?"

PROPRIETOR—"Yes, madam, it is called 'AMORITA,' one of STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES, the choicest line of odors made. You will find them all equally good."

The above illustrates the idea of how our New "Test Sample Rack" interests customers. Its beauty attracts one to test the odors, and then a sale is easily made. Stearns Perfumes are full of flowery fragrance, yet delicate and lasting. With each order for eight lbs. is sent an Elegant Counter Sample Test Rack, beautifully finished in oil, containing eight half-ounce tall vials, the glass stoppers of which taper to the bottom. The most unique and attractive method for showing perfumes ever devised.

The following is a list of odors furnished:

SPECIAL ODORS.

WHITE LILAC	MAY BLOSSOM	4 ROSES	EUXENIA	CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM
HELIOTROPE	OLIVE BLOSSOM	ERMINIE	KALANTHE	LILY OF THE VALLEY

REGULAR ODORS.

WHITE ROSE	YLANG YLANG	WEST END	WOOD VIOLET	JOCKEY CLUB
ROSE GERANIUM	RONDELITIA	TEA ROSE	NEW MOWN HAY	TRUE ENG. VIOLET
CLOVE PINK	UPPER TEN	ESS. BOQUET	OPOPONAX	MUSK
PATCHOULY	TONQUIN MUSK	MOSS ROSE	STEPHANOTIS	WHITE POND LILY
		FRANGIPANNI		

We would suggest in making out an order for 8 lbs., the selection of at least four of our Special Odors. For example say "May Blossom," "4 Roses," "Euxenia," and "Crab Apple Blossom"; then at least two of the recent favorites from amongst Heliotrope, "Ylang Ylang," "Lily of the Valley," and conclude the list with surely the two old standard favorites, "White Rose" and "Jockey Club." Price per lb. cork stoppered flint bottle, \$3.25; regular glass stoppered bottle, \$3.50; per lb. cut glass stopper and label etched on bottle, \$3.75.

NOTE EXCEPTION.—"True English Violet" and "Tonquin Musk," are \$5.00 each per lb.

PERFUMES BOTTLED FOR RETAILING.

We furnish all our Odors bottled in the following styles.

IN GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

NEW TALL STYLE.

Glass stoppered tall bottles, elongated stoppers, capped with Gold-beater skin, tied with corded silk, beautiful label, full measure, largest appearing package for size.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One half ounce	\$24 00	\$12 25	\$ 6 50	\$2 25
One ounce	45 00	23 00	11 75	4 00
Two ounce	77 00	38 50	20 00	7 00

ROUND BOTTLES, LUBIN'S AND ATKINSON'S STYLE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One ounce	\$45 00	\$23 00	\$11 75	\$4 00

IN CORK STOPPERED BOTTLES.

Cork stoppered, handsome bottles, lithographic labels capped with kid.

ROUND BOTTLES, FULL MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$22 00	\$11 50	\$ 5 90	\$2 00
One ounce	42 00	21 50	11 00	3 75
Two ounce	72 00	37 00	19 00	6 50

SQUARE BOTTLES, BOUNDED CORNERS, SHORT MEASURE.

	1 gross.	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One-half ounce	\$18 00	\$10 00	\$ 5 15	\$1 75
One ounce	36 00	19 00	10 00	3 50
Two ounce	65 00	33 00	17 00	6 00

We guarantee all of our bottled goods to be of the same quality as those furnished in bulk.

SACHET POWDERS IN BULK AND FANCY PACKAGES.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

PERFUMERS,

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

NEW YORK CITY.

SEELY'S

American Perfumes

HEAD OFFICE AND LABORATORY

Established at DETROIT, Mich., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory: WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES are known as the STANDARD GOODS of America. For Fragrance, Delicacy, and Permanency of Odor, they take the lead.

Special Odors.

Easter Lily.	White Rose.
White Lilac.	Marie Stuart.
Victoria Regia.	Jockey Club.
White Hyacinth.	Frangipanni.
Golden Rod.	White Heliotrope.
Mary Anderson.	Knights Templar.
Her Majesty Rose.	Minne-ha-ha.
Wild Crab Apple Blossom.	

PRICE LIST :

Half Pounds (glass stopper)	-	\$2.00	each.
" " (engraved)	-	2.25	"
Dime Size (3 doz on card)	-	.84	per doz.
½ Ounce (cork stopper) boxed		1.75	"
½ " (glass stopper)	"	2.00	"
1 " " " "	"	4.00	"
1½ " " " "	"	6.00	"
2 " " " "	"	8.00	"
4 " " " "	"	13.50	"
4 " (engraved)	"	15.00	"

The Druggists' stock of Perfumes is always low after the Holidays. Replenish with Seely's Line. Send us a mail order, or wait for our Representative, who will call upon the trade early. Give us a trial order. Our Perfumes are sure to take well, for they are manufactured from the finest material that can be had.

We solicit correspondence.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,
MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' ❖ SOAP,
Bertrands Freres Perfumery,
Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on Brushes and Perfumery.

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

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.

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

A splendid variety to select from.

Belladonna

Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

New Goods :

Caswell's Emulsion C. L. Oil.

Hayden's Viburnum Comp.

Kœnig's Nerve Tonic.

Lakœ's Cotton Root Pills.

O. K. Kidney Cure.

Sloane's Indian Tonic.

Spanish Nervine.

Standard Iron Pills.

Zœllner's Red Cheek Pills.

Woodworth's Blue Lilies.

Lundborg's White Musk.

Delettrez Virgin Violet.

Seely's Perfumes,

Leading lines.

Marion Hot Water Bottles

1½, 2½, 3½ and 4½ quarts.

An improvement on the old styles.

GET A SAMPLE.

We are wholesale agents for Canada of COULTER'S VAPORIZER and INHALER.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, doubly distilled, used largely for Inhaling.

TRADE NOTES.

Jackson & Co., are opening in drugs at Winnipeg.

Mrs. E. W. Woolverton, drugs, Hamilton, Ont., is dead.

N. S. McCartney, drugs, Vancouver, B. C., is moving to Nanaimo.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. E. Gregory, Lindsay, Ont.

J. Mills, of the firm of Mills Bros., Jarvis, Ont., died Jan. 26th.

Hill & Coatham, drugs, New Westminster, B. C., are giving up business.

Hill & Rowe, drugs, etc., Whitewood, Asso., are in the hands of the sheriff.

Dr. J. Ogden has recently opened a store, corner Hayter and Elizabeth sts., Toronto.

Drs. Wilson & Graham have purchased the drug business of R. A. Nelles, Bothwell, Ont.

Henry J. Dart, Montreal, has registered as a wholesale druggist, under the name of Henry J. Dart & Co.

Dr. Stewart has purchased the drug business of Dr. Pickard, of Thamesville, Ont. Dr. Pickard is going west.

G. W. Lillie, of Lyman Bros. & Co., has been obliged to go to Bermuda for his health. We are pleased to hear that he is improving.

W. A. Green and L. Wisser, of Walkerton, have sold out to Dr. Brunskill. It looks as though the Dr. was going to have a monopoly.

T. E. Atkins, druggist, Vancouver, B. C., has admitted his brother, J. M. Atkins, into partnership, under the firm style of Atkins & Atkins.

A. E. Kennedy, Queen st., opposite McCaul st., has moved to an elegantly arranged store on the north-east corner of McCaul and Queen, Toronto.

Dr. L. Bentley, corner College and Markham st., Toronto, has sold out to J. B. Meacham. Dr. Bentley is going to give all his attention to his profession.

The death is announced of John Vaughan Morgan, one of the proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist*, London, Eng., and a familiar figure in Australasian pharmacy.

E. A. Blakely has purchased the store and fixtures on Main street, Winnipeg, lately occupied by N. H. Jackson as a drug store, and has put in a new stock of drugs and sundries.

Rosenbaum & Co., manufacturers of chemicals and fancy goods, with headquarters at Hamburg, Germany, have opened an office in the Bank of British Columbia building, Vancouver, B. C.

The stock of drugs and patent medicines, lately owned by John A. Prichard & Co., Winnipeg, Man., has been purchased by E. S. Prichard, who will continue the business at the store lately occupied by Arthur Roberts & Co.

Mayer Blaisher, of Blaisher & Reche,

Hamilton, was presented with an address and silk hat by the Retail Druggists' Association on his recent election to the Mayor's chair. The address was presented through the phonograph.

Messrs. MacPherson & Thompson, chemists and druggists, New Westminster, B. C., have bought out the business and stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hill & Coatham, druggists, and have added the stock of the latter firm to their own stock.

We are pleased to observe that Kenneth Campbell & Co., wholesale druggists, of Montreal, who had temporarily suspended, have commenced business again in their former warehouse, Craig st., and also in their retail stores, Medical Hall, Colonial House and Windsor Branch.

Kenneth Campbell & Co., wholesale druggists, of Montreal, who failed some time since, have issued a statement of affairs, showing ordinary liabilities at \$45,450; customers' paper, \$6,000; privileged debts, \$9,100, and assets \$64,099, leaving a nominal surplus of \$3,195 over all liabilities.

The firm of Brayley Sons & Co., Montreal, doing business as manufacturers, importers of drugs, and as the Turkish Dye Co., having been dissolved by the death of Mr. John Wm. Brayley, the same business will be continued under the same name by Richard Brayley and James Marsham Brayley.

O. and W. Thum, of Grand Rapids, Mich, manufacturers of the celebrated "Tanglefoot" sticky fly paper, have filed articles of association and are now an incorporated company under the name of "The O. & W. Thum Company," with a capital stock of \$150,000, and paid up capital of \$100,000.

Among the recent patents granted in England we notice that of J. P. Bayley (S. Lancaster, Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.) A liniment for the treatment of sciatica, neuralgia, gout, inflammatory rheumatism, &c., composed of a tincture in alcohol of capsicum, Prince's pine (pipsissewa) and camphor gum, together with the oils of organum and wintergreen.

The students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy at Toronto enjoyed a half holiday a few days ago for the purpose of bidding farewell to their fellow-student, Mr. T. W. Ready, of St. Marys, who has been obliged to give up study owing to ill-health. Mr. Ready intends to rest for a month and then go to Chicago, where he has secured a good position.

The following decisions giving rate of duty to be collected on articles not specified in the tariff were recently made by the board of Customs:—Capsules for bottles, plain, 30 per cent.; capsules for bottles, stamped or lettered, 15 cents per pound and 25 per cent. Cases (buggy) for physicians' use, 35 per cent.; Microscopes, 25 per cent. Unvulcanized soft sheet rubber, 25 per cent. Vulcanized fibre, in sheet, etc., 30 per cent.

Mr. J. W. Brayley, head of the wholesale firm of Brayley, Sons & Co., Mont-

real, died last month at the age of 60 years. Mr. Brayley was a native of Devonshire, England, and came to this country, settling in New Brunswick, when quite a young man. In 1877 he came to Montreal and built up a large business, which his sons will carry on. He was a member of the church of St. James the Apostle, where, for seven years, he was people's warden. He was a conscientious business man, upright and respected.

British Columbia Notes.

Victoria, B. C., is bound to be well supplied with drug stores. It is now rumored that a syndicate of doctors are about to open a drug store shortly.

Mr. W. E. McCartney, druggist, of Vancouver, is moving to Nanaimo, where he intends opening up a drug business.

Messrs. Hill & Coatham, of New Westminster, have sold out to Macpherson & Thompson of the same place.

Messrs. Macpherson & Thompson, of New Westminster, have abandoned the idea of going into business in Nanaimo, B. C.

Druggists Convention.

The following circular has been issued to the druggists of Ontario:

To the Druggists of Ontario.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the following resolution was moved and carried:

"That this Council ask the Chemists and Druggists of Ontario to hold a Convention in Toronto, on Thursday, August 4th, 1892, to consider trade and other questions of interest in our business, and that the President and Vice-President, in conjunction with Toronto Druggists' Association, be empowered to draw up the order of business and make all necessary arrangements."

Arrangements will be made for reduced fares. The details of the programme and the exact date will be mailed later on. It is hoped that the Druggists will bear this matter in mind, and if possible attend the Convention.

(Signed) ISAAC T. LEWIS,
Registrar-Treasurer.

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We are now suffering from a recurrence of the influenza epidemic—the "great sneeze" as it is more popularly described—and doctors and druggists alike are as busy as possible. One of our west end firms of dispensing chemists, I hear, retailed last week over six gallons of the ammoniated tincture of quinine in the week. This was chiefly disposed of, in two-ounce stoppered vials at 36 cents each, so they did not do badly. Another firm, finding that there was a rush for this preparation of quinine, which is chiefly employed as a

prophylactic, have introduced gelatine capsules containing carbonate of ammonia and quinine in powder. One of the most amusing instances of the popular notion on the subject was illustrated only a few days since, when a letter in the *Times* resulted in an unprecedented rush for eucalyptus. The correspondent stated that in the offices of the London General Life Insurance no case of influenza had occurred owing to the oil having been plentifully distributed about the rooms; whereas last year, no precautions having been taken, nearly 50 per cent. of the staff had been attacked. An enormous demand at once sprang up for the oil of *Eucalyptus Globulus*, and the price advanced with leaps and bounds. Those firms, who a week before were glad to obtain 90 cents per lb., rapidly raised the price to \$3, but already the price seems inclined to decline. It is significant that medical men have no faith whatever in this eucalyptus preventive. Several of the wholesale firms have requested their staff to take quinine pills daily as a preventive, and the metropolitan police have been directed to adopt this practice. Antipyrine hardly seems to have played such a prominent part in the treatment of the epidemic as it did two years ago. Solution of acetate of ammonia, camphor, salicylate of soda and quinine appear to be the most favorite remedies of the medical men. One doctor has stated that he has obtained wonderful results with 60 grain doses of bicarbonate of potash given three times a day. On all sides it is recognized that it is infectious and that the former theory as to its being propagated or disseminated by miasmatic influences is untenable.

The Chesebrough Company have adopted rather curious methods of rendering their popular preparation of petroleum jelly -- vaseline -- unpopular with chemists. For many years now the Company has supplied 5 lb. tins of their preparation at 20 cents per pound. The majority of chemists were in the habit of buying these and putting up small pots and bottles of the jelly, using at the same time the name vaseline. Some time ago the Company stated that they would not allow chemists thus to use their registered title, but they did not attempt to prove it was illegal by fighting it out in the law courts. Their tactics have been to suppress the bulk tins and only offer the chemist their own small and unpretentious package goods. A considerable outcry has followed this and most chemists have had to drop vaseline altogether and obtain one of the numerous substitutes, putting it up as before and labelling it "pure petroleum jelly." It is exceedingly doubtful if this ruse of the Company will bring any more grist to the mill, while it has unquestionably played into the hands of the numerous makers or refiners of petroleum jelly. Concerning this, it is an interesting point that when the compilation of the British Pharmacopoeia was in progress, in 1885, Messrs. Chesebrough were approached by Professor Atfield (one of the editors) to allow vaseline to be insert-

ed in the B. P. This could only be done by their renouncing their rights and claims to the name "vaseline." As can readily be supposed the proprietors did not feel that the honor of such an insertion would compensate them for their loss in a title which has unquestionably caught the public ear. The name paraffinum molle was then adopted, but the tests were made with such wide limits that all the preparations known as petrolatum, petrolia, fossiline, duoline, &c., were placed in the rank of vaseline, much to Messrs. Chesebrough's chagrin.

The Jordan Tablet Machine bids fair to become the most popular tablet machine for druggists generally. Already it has been bought by five or six London retail firms, so as to enable them to fill prescriptions of all kinds of tablets. It is hardly likely to be beaten for simplicity and cheapness, although I am not sure it would answer for large requirements. It seems to lack the solidity and strength of our English-made tablet machines. Its cost, only about \$50, is certainly marvellous; the cheapest English machine being about \$120. The makers claim it will turn out from 40 to 60 tablets a minute, and of any size according to the dies employed. It only occupies about a foot square of space. Soon the Chemists apprentice will be grinding out tablets all day as a slight relief from the monotony of the pill machine.

A noticeable feature of recent years has been the development of specialties among chemists. Very few chemists are satisfied with keeping the usual run of drugs and sundries, but launch out with one or more leading articles among the trade and also with the medical profession. Perhaps the idea was learned first from the wholesale houses, most of whom have one or more specialties with which their name is identified. Thus Savory & Moore's Infant Food and Pancreatic Emulsion are widely known; Ferris & Co., of Bristol, are identified with Nepenthe, a purified preparation of opium; Hewlett & Son's Liquor Santal Flava and Mistura Pepsine Co., are advertised both at home and abroad; Wright, Layman & Umney make a leading line of Fluid Extracts, while Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson claim to have originated concentrated liquors for preparing Tinctures, Syrups, &c. Turning to retail chemists, we find Rouse & Co. introducing a Cucumber Cream for the rapid preparation of glycerine and cucumber; Martindale does not disdain to advertise his Nitro-Glycerine Tablets; Dinneford & Co. appeal to the public direct with Fluid Magnesia; Bengel & Co., of Manchester, are proprietors of Pancreatic Food Preparations; Dewsbury & Brown., of the same city, have long been known by their Oriental Tooth-Paste, &c. It is evident, therefore, that it must pay both to devise a good specialty and then to advertise it so that the article in return advertises the proprietor.

FORMULÆ.

Chilblain Lotion.—Sulphate of zinc,

30 grains, acetate of lead, 60 grains, glycerine, 4 drachms, rose water to 4 ounces. Not to be filtered.

Bloom of Roses.—Carmine, 60 grains, dissolved in solution of ammonia, 2 drachms, otto, 2 drops, rectified spirit, 2 drachms, rose water, 4 ounces.

English Market Report.

London, Jan. 29, 1892.

There has been considerable activity in the drug market during the month owing to the influenza epidemic. The course of Eucalyptus Oil has been phenomenal, and the market has been nearly cleared, whilst all consignments due are disposed of. The usual auctions were characterized by firmness in prices despite the large quantities that were offered. Ipecacuanha is firmly held and Quinine has at length assumed a better aspect. Chemicals have been in good demand and scarcity of supplies on spot has caused slightly higher values. The Union prices on Soda Salts are well maintained. The following are current rates:

CHEMICALS.	
Acid citric	per lb. \$ 32
" oxalic	" 7
" tartaric	" 25
Antimony crude	" 9
Arsenic powder	per cwt. 2 74
Bleaching powder	" 2 06
Borax	per lb. 6
Cream of Tartar	" 21
Copper sulphate	" 3
Mercury	" 38
" perchloride	" 57
" subchloride	" 66
Potash chlorate	" 11
" cyanide	" 46
Soda bicarbonate	per cwt. 1 74
" caustic	" 2 40
" crystals	" 86
Sulphur roll	" 1 94
DRUGS.	
Aloes, cape	per lb. \$ 8
Balsam copaiba	" 44
Cinchona flv	" 10
" r.b	" 11
Cupebs	" 36
Ergot, Spanish	" 64
Ipecacuanha	" 1 76
Jalap	" 39
Oil aniseed	" 1 51
" cassia	" 84
" eucalyptus	" 3 02
" peppermint, H G H	" 3 24
Opium	" 2 06
Senega root	" 34
Shellac, T N	" 21
" garnet	" 19
" buttons	" 18

Answers to Correspondents.

"E. M. D." asks for a formula for Sheep Dip—

ARSENICAL SHEEP DIP.—The following will give you an article closely resembling some of the powders largely used, but it is very dangerous to prepare, and can only be done under a properly constructed chimney with a good draught.

Arsenic	1 part.
Solid caustic soda	1-10 part.
Arsenate soda	1 part.
" Sulphur	3 parts.
Water	10 parts.

Boil together vigorously for half an

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| A Positive Cure, | A Perfect Cure, |
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hour, keeping up the quantity of water, then evaporate to dryness and powder. A less effective, but more easily prepared powder is obtained by mixing the dry ingredients without any water, rubbing down the caustic soda with the sulphur.

Another is—

Tobacco	4 ozs.
Boil and add—	
Rainwater	1 gal.
Soft soap	1 lb.
Sulphur vivum	1 lb.
When cold add—	
Spt. turpentine	16 ozs.

"H" wants a good formula for Ext. Vanilla. The following has been found to produce a good extract at a moderate price:—

Vanilla bean	4 ozs.
Alcohol	38 ozs.
Water	30 ozs.
Simple syrup	1 oz.

Powder the vanilla with broken glass, very fine, pour on the alcohol and allow it to macerate 7 days, then add the water and let it stand 7 days longer, then filter and add the syrup.

Proctor's formula is—

Vanilla bean	1 oz.
Granulated sugar	2 ozs.
Simple syrup	16 ozs.
Diluted alcohol	sufficient.

Cut the vanilla transversely in small sections and triturate it with the sugar until reduced to a coarse powder. Put this in a glass funnel prepared for percolation and pour on diluted alcohol until a pint (16 ozs.) has passed, add this to the syrup and mix them.

Another. Extract Vanilla with Tonka.

Vanilla beans	3 ozs.
Tonka beans	6 ozs.
Sugar	12 ozs.
Alcohol	32 ozs.
Water	96 ozs.

Follow the same process as in the preceding one.

Consideration of Certain New Remedies Employed in the Treatment of Cutaneous Affections as Substitutes for Iodoform.

E. Chatelain (*Journ. d. Maladies Cutan. et Syph.*) discusses the objectionable characteristics of iodoform and then reviews the literature of aristol, bromol, cresalol, eugenol, iodol, lysol, camphorated naphthol, retinol, salol and camphorated salol, sozoiodol and eulyptol.

Among these aristol is perhaps the most important. Chatelain himself found it useful in varicose ulcers; in syphilitic chancre the effect was not more rapid than iodoform, but in a case of eroded papules of the glans penis he obtained a cure with it in a few days. He experienced a complete failure with it in a case of ulcerating epithelioma of the face, which had first been treated surgically by himself. He was obliged, in order to obtain healing, to have recourse to iodoform.

The various observers who have recorded their opinions find that aristol is valuable in syphilitic ulcerations of all kinds. Some speak favorably of its use in chancroids, others, however, the opposite. The majority have obtained good results with it in suppurating buboes, psoriasis, lupus and eczema, still there are some who obtained the opposite. The same conclusions are also recorded in connection with epithelioma. The author concludes that aristol is worthy of being retained among dermatotherapeutical agents and may prove to be, in the end, a precious successor and substitute for iodoform.

Among the others eugenol may be mentioned, an oleaginous liquid obtained from cloves insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. Unna found that it destroyed lupus nodules without pain; Leubuscher used a 70 per cent. ungt. on a case of a very pruritic, weeping eczema with immediate removal of symptoms.

The author has also obtained excellent results from the use of iodol in 10 cases of ulcerating gummata. In 20 cases of chancroids the action of the drug was favorable, but it was less than iodoform.

According to the reports, camphorated naphthol has acted well in ulcerations of various nature, in buccal tuberculosis, and also in mycosis fungoides. Nelaton claims that in 27 cases in which he injected into tubercular glands from 7 to 8 drops, a cure was obtained in 21. On the other hand, another observer reports no results from the drug in a case of cutaneous tuberculosis with maxillary and inguinal adenitis.

Formulas for Several Pharmaceutical Preparations.

BY GEORGE M. BERINGER, PH. G.

These formulas are submitted in reply to queries received by the committee on pharmaceutical meetings.

Neutralizing Cordial.—This was formerly much used by the eclectics, and the formula as given in King's Dispensatory, p. 1285, is as follows:

Take of—

Rhubarb in coarse powder,	} each 2 ounces.
Potassium carbonate	
Golden seal,	} each 1 ounce.
Cinnamon	
Refined sugar,	4 pounds.
Brandy,	1 gallon.
Oil of peppermint,	20 minims.

Macerate the rhubarb, golden seal and cinnamon in half a gallon of the brandy for six hours with a gentle heat; then transfer the mass to a percolator and displace with the remaining brandy. The remaining strength, if there be any, can be obtained by adding water until the liquid comes off tasteless. To the percolate add the potassium carbonate, sugar and oil of peppermint, the latter having been previously rubbed with sufficient sugar to absorb it, and mix the two percolates.

It is stated that 76 per cent alcohol may be substituted for the brandy.

Liquor Carbonis Detergens.—Hans Wilder published some years ago, in the Druggists Circular, the following:

Tincture of quillain	4½ pints.
Coal tar	2 pounds.
Digest for 8 days and filter.	

The tincture of quillain is to be made by percolating two pounds of soap bark with 65 per cent. alcohol until one gallon of tincture is obtained.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference adopted in the Unofficial Formulary a formula for this preparation under the title of

Liquor Picis Carbonis (Solution of Coal Tar):

Take of—

Quillain bark in No. 20 powder	2 oz.
Rectified spirit, a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with a suitable quantity of the menstruum and macerate for 24 hours in a closed vessel. Then pack in a percolator and gradually pour rectified spirit upon it until one pint of percolate is obtained. To this add:

Prepared coal tar	4 ounces.
-------------------------	-----------

Digest at a temperature of 120° F. for two days. Allow to become cold, decant and filter.

Prepared coal tar is commercial coal tar, which has been exposed in a shallow vessel to a temperature of 120° F. for one hour, stirring frequently.

Solution of the Four Chlorides.—(Formula of Dr. Wm. Goodell):

Take of—

Hydrarg. bichlor. corros.,	1 grain.
Liq. Arsenici chl.,	48 minims.
Tinct. Ferri chloridi,	} 4 fluid dra.
Acidi Hydrochlorici dil.,	
Syrupus Zingiberis,	To make 3 ounces.
Misce. Sig.—	One-half to one teaspoonful in water after meals.

This preparation is being prescribed quite frequently, and several formulas disagreeing with each other have been published. The above is an exact copy of the formula recently received direct from Dr. Goodell.

Unguentum Boroglycerini.—The formula used by the writer is as follows:

Solution of Boroglycerin (50 per cent. in glycerin),	} 25 parts.
Petrolatum,	
Oil of Rose or Rosegeranium, a sufficient quantity.	75 parts.
Mix.	

—*Amer. Jour. Phar.*

Aseptic Dressings.

The new military pharmacopœa of the Austrian Empire contains a number of directions for preparing aseptic dressings and ligatures, which, being approved by high professional authority, deserve to be brought to the notice of our readers.

1. CARBOLIZED CATGUT (3 SIZES).

Into a wide-mouthed bottle introduce 100 strings of crude catgut and add a mixture consisting of 108 Gm. of crystallized carbolic acid, 12 Gm. of distilled water, and 600 Gm. of olive oil, taking care that the catgut is submerged below the level of the liquid, and shaking the contents occasionally. When the turbid liquid has become entirely clear the catgut will be found to have become soft and flexible. Then remove it, and transfer it

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to small vials, 4 strings to each (about 13 feet) containing carbolized oil.

2. SURGICAL SILK.

Previous to use, the silk is to be immersed for at least forty-eight hours in a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

3. IODOFORM GAUZE.

In an earthen vessel, cleaned with solution of corrosive sublimate, mix 200 Gm. of glycerin intimately with 100 Gm. of iodoform, by trituration, so as to produce a perfectly uniform yellow, thin paste. Add to this gradually 833 Gm. of alcohol, and mix the whole carefully. Introduce pieces of gauze 1 yard long into this mixture, one after the other (about 25), then take them out, wring out the excess uniformly, spread them out, lay them on top of each other, and keep them during twenty-four hours in a closed vessel. Then pack the prepared gauze into parchment paper and label it.

4. SUBLIMATE GAUZE.

To a solution of 5 Gm. of corrosive sublimate and 20 Gm. of sodium chloride in 100 Gm. of water add 200 Gm. of glycerin. Introduce into the liquid 25 yards of gauze, knead it thoroughly, then gradually draw it out, removing the excess of liquid [the original directions involve the use of certain mechanical appliances], and dry it.—*Amer. Druggist*.

Solubility of Iodine in Chloroform

At a recent evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, held at Edinburgh, Mr. W. Duncan read the following paper:

Some time ago I had occasion to prepare a solution of iodine in chloroform. The difficulty I had in getting the required amount into solution brought to my recollection a remark of one of my students, to the effect that he had found it impossible to make a solution stronger than about 1 gr. of iodine in each drachm of chloroform.

On referring to standard works, I found that, with one exception, those which refer to the point state that iodine is freely soluble in chloroform. The exception is Squire's "Companion," in which the solubility is given as 1 in 25. I have utterly failed to obtain a solution of this strength, and, for my own satisfaction, have lately made some experiments to clear up the point.

Commercial iodine was taken, mixed with one-quarter of its weight of potassium iodide, and carefully sublimed. The sublimate was cooled, powdered, and placed in a desiccator to remove any trace of moisture. This chemically pure iodine was then macerated in chloroform for four days, the temperature remaining nearly constant at 10° C. and the mixture being frequently shaken. Iodine being very volatile, the only methods of estimation possible were either gravimetric, as argentic iodide, or volumetric. The latter method was chosen on account of the comparative ease and rapidity of the process,

and if care be taken to have the thiosulphate of sodium solution correct, it is quite as accurate as a gravimetric estimation. The result of a large number of estimations carefully made shows that at 10° C. chloroform dissolves only 1.77 per cent. of its weight of iodine; or, to put it differently, the solubility of iodine in chloroform is 1 in 56.6. I may say that my results with a solution in which the two have been in contact for two months are practically the same as the foregoing.

While working at the subject I found it was absolutely necessary, to get good results, that, after weighing, the chloroform solution should be diluted with a little alcohol before adding the water, as otherwise the iodine would be thrown out. I found it also necessary to use starch as an indicator, as the solution became apparently colorless before all the free iodine had been taken up.—*Pharm. Journ.*

A New Solvent of Camphor.

From the frequency with which the indications for the subcutaneous injections are met with it is evident that a good and reliable solvent for this substance is a great desideratum.

Ethereal solutions rapidly evaporate. Alcoholic solutions also evaporate and the camphor becomes precipitated, so that injections of such solutions produce severe pain or even abscess. Solutions of camphor in oil are difficult to employ, besides possessing the disadvantage of the liability of becoming rancid.

In the *Zeitschrift für Therapie* for September 1st, 1891, Dr. Karl Rosner recommends in the highest terms a solution of camphor in liquid paraffin, which, when slightly warmed, forms a perfectly clear and limpid solution. He states that he has kept this solution for more than five years without its properties becoming changed.—*American Druggist*.

Japanese Medicine.

The Chinese, as early as 218 B. C., found their way among the Japanese doctors with medical books dating back, it is alleged, to 2737 B. C., and the influence of Chinese medicine upon Japanese medicine has continued to be a controlling one up to the recent introduction of European medicine now in vogue. The old style of things is, according to Dr. Benjamin Howard, still followed by 30,000 out of the 41,000 physicians now practicing throughout the empire. Of the 30,000 of the old vernacular school one of them is still on the list of the Court physicians, and maintains a high reputation. The impression throughout Europe that colored papers, exorcisms, &c., are the basis of Chinese and Japanese medicines is erroneous. Dr. Howard has seen nearly 2,000 books by these people, covering most of the departments of medicine, but amongst which materia medica occupies the leading place. In these books are the doctrines of the successive schools, strikingly like some of those which in past centuries ex-

isted among our own ancestors. The successive medical colleges have always had a professor of astrology, but the solid fact remains that the materia medica has included among its several hundred remedies a large number of those used by ourselves, and these are not only vegetable, but animal and mineral, in the latter class mercury being prominent. Surgery became a separate branch as long since as the seventh or eighth century.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Salicyl-Vaselin—Salicyl-Talc.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following formulae for these preparations:

SALICYL-VASELIN.

Melt together with gentle heat in a porcelain capsule 85 gm. vaselin and 15 gm. hard paraffin, and add 3 gm. finely powdered salicylic acid. Stir in, and continue the heat until the acid is completely dissolved. Remove from the source of heat and stir while cooling. When the mass has become only semi-fluid, add 10 drops of oil of wintergreen, and after stirring in put the product into gallipots of a suitable size, and close tightly.

SALICYL-TALC.

This is prepared in a similar manner to the above, adding to the proportions above given 95 gm. freshly prepared talc-powder and 5 gm. hard paraffin.

Influenza.

In the last number of the *British Medical Journal* two methods of antiseptic treatment of this disease have been described. Dr. William Robertson reports that he has found the administration of benzol very effectual in relieving the initial symptoms of influenza. For adults 5 minims, and for children 3 minims, given every two or three hours with chloroform water and tragacanth mucilage, caused no inconvenience, and did not interfere with the digestion. Mr. Francis Taylor Simson, in the same journal recommends the use of carbolic acid, 2 minims of the pure acid to be taken three times a day. In many hundreds of cases treated in this manner it is stated that there has been complete and quick recovery, the temperature frequently falling from 102° or more to normal in twenty-four hours.—*Phar. Journal*.

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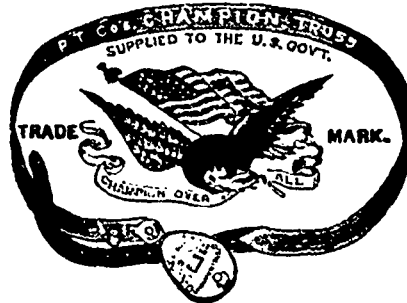
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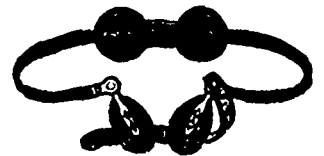
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Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*.)

Unfortunately there is a great tendency nowadays to save as much trouble as possible by using machine-made plasters, and the art of plaster spreading by hand is in danger of being neglected, except in those pharmacies where they are ordered to be made according to prescription. The student, however, who has his heart in his work, should resolve to become proficient in every branch of his craft, and take a pride in being able to spread a plaster beyond reproach, and in turning it out in a workmanlike manner. It may, perhaps, be well to consider first of all, the appliances requisite in plaster spreading as met with in pharmacy. The plasters generally in use are those of the *Pharmacopœia*, where the process of preparation is fully described. The majority are conveniently kept in rolls weighing about half a pound and an inch in diameter. The plaster of cantharides is the only one not spread by heat, which will be referred to later on under the head of blisters. Belladonna, opium, and soap plasters want but little heat in melting, and lead and resin plasters require care. The medium on which the plaster is to be spread next claims attention. That most generally used and easiest to work upon is the prepared white leather, known as plaster skin. Chamois leather, swans down, brown holland and calico, &c., are also employed. The method of spreading the plaster on each is much the same, the great object being to use as little heat as possible in the process. The plaster is always spread on the rough side when operating on leather, but when on swansdown the smooth side is generally used. When using chamois leather care must be exercised to prevent wrinkling, owing to its soft nature. On calico and all thin materials the plaster should be spread very thin, and when nearly cool, or else it will penetrate through.

In a prescription, the shape and size of a plaster is usually indicated by the prescriber, or when the shape is not mentioned, the dispenser may generally judge from the part to which it is to be applied. Plasters to be applied to the chest are generally made heart shaped, and those for the side and back, oblong and saddle-shaped. Plasters for the breast are made circular in shape, and spread on thin skin or chamois leather. They are usually made about six or seven inches in diameter, having a small piece about the size of a shilling cut out of the centre. The plaster shape must be cut out of a piece of stiff paper the exact size ordered, so it may be affixed to the leather. This is done by dauping the paper all round, and carefully pressing it to the leather, which is usually sufficient to cause it to adhere, and answers well for a small plaster. When making a larger one, the paper shape should be moistened with a little

thin paste or gum water. Care should be taken to press the inner edges of the shape close to the leather, in order that the plaster may not run underneath. Thin metal shapes of zinc are sometimes used, but are of advantage only when a large number of plasters have to be spread. The plaster spatulas, or irons, used in spreading plasters are made in various sizes. The old-fashioned kind is made of iron, consisting of the blade, with a curved iron shank and a wooden handle. In some, the under edges of the blade are bevelled off, and the whole blade slightly curved, while in others the blade is perfectly flat. The more modern appliances is the gas spatula, which is made hollow throughout, the upper part of the blade being perforated with small holes, so that when connected to the gas by the means of a rubber tube and lit, the heat generated soon warms the spatula. The heat of the spatula may thus be regulated and will be constant during the process, which is a decided advantage when a large surface of skin has to be covered. The ordinary spatula may be heated by placing it in a stove or over a Bunsen burner, and the blade should be carefully cleaned by rubbing it on a piece of rag before using. With experience, the student will soon learn the right amount of heat to employ, as if the spatula be too hot it will spoil the leather and cause it to shrivel up, also discoloring the plaster.

The plaster may be melted by cutting off the quantity required and placing it on a piece of cardboard or brown paper and applying the warm spatula until the whole is melted, then transferring it to the leather. It may also be melted by placing it in a small porcelain dish, or a shallow enamelled pan and applying heat by means of a Bunsen or spirit lamp until liquefied. It can then be poured on to the leather and spread with a warm spatula. The latter method is certainly the best when a large quantity of plaster is required to be spread, and it also has the advantage of not being liable to discolor light colored plasters, such as lead and resin. Having considered the preliminaries and appliances used in plaster spreading, we will now briefly sketch out the process. Let us suppose the following prescription has been handed to us to dispense:—

R Emplast. belladonnæ, 8 x 4
Sig. applic. more. dict.

The first thing is to put the spatula to heat, and then melt sufficient plaster in the shallow pan and with gentle heat, as described before. While this is being done the size may be marked on a piece of paper and carefully cut out, leaving about an inch of margin round the shape. The leather should be cut the same size, allowing from an inch to an inch and a half margin from the edge of the plaster all round. Now moisten the paper shape, and affix it to the leather, taking care to see it adheres perfectly close to the skin at the inner edges. Several folds of paper should be placed between the leather and the counter, to form a soft bed, and pre-

vent them sticking together. The plaster having been melted and the spatula heated to the right temperature, proceed by pouring the melted plaster on to the leather. Holding the spatula at a slight angle, begin to spread with rapid, but careful long strokes, first around the margins then covering the centre, until the whole of the leather is covered with an equal thickness. In a few moments detach the paper shape, which should come away easily, leaving the margins of the plaster clean, straight and sharp. It may then be set aside in a cool place to dry. In a well made plaster the surface should be even and smooth, the plaster not being thicker in one part than another, while the edges should be perfectly clean and straight.

BLISTERS.

In spreading emplast. cantharidis, or blistering plaster, the spatula is not used. Owing to the soft nature of the plaster it is always spread on adhesive plaster, allowing a margin of about three-quarter inch all round, according to size. They are made of various shapes—circular, square, oblong and the special shape when ordered for application behind the ear. The student very often gets confused between the shapes for the right and left ears, which are necessarily different, but he need never be in doubt as to the proper one if he fixes the following rule in his mind: Bend the forefinger of the right hand and allow it to touch the top of the thumb, and taking the shape of the hollow formed in the centre he will have a fair idea of the shape of a blister for behind the right ear. If he does the same with the left hand, he will have the shape for the left ear. Blister shapes are cut out on paper the same as those for plasters and will adhere to the adhesive plaster if the edge of the latter is slightly warmed. A sufficient quantity of the emplast. cantharid. having been cut off from the roll, it should be well worked with the fingers, slightly warming if necessary, until it is quite plastic and soft, about the consistency of putty. Place it in the centre of the adhesive plaster, and using the side of the thumb, spread it out from left to right until the whole is evenly covered. The shape may then be removed and the margins trimmed, the edges being cut straight, with a thin spatula if necessary. The surface of the blister may be smoothed by applying a little olive oil with the thumb if required. When properly made with fresh plaster there is no occasion to dust on powdered cantharides or paint the surface with blistering fluid.

Plasters and blisters should be neatly covered with waxed paper and sent out flat, in boxes if possible, or else in stiff envelopes, in order to prevent them being crushed.

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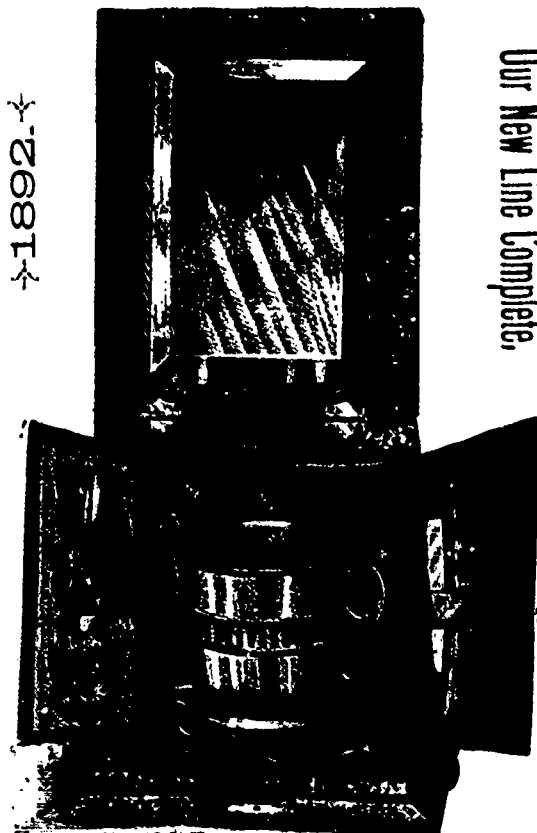
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Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,
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1892

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

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JAS. McLAUGHLIN, Manager.

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all Products of Petroleum.

DENSOLINE

SUPERIOR TO
"VASELINE."

DENSOLINE is the MOST PURE Petroleum Jelly on the market, being endorsed by the Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association as superior to all others. It is now used by the leading Physicians and Surgeons of the world as the true basis of Ointments.

We are now manufacturing the Largest Assortment of Petroleum Goods in America, and every Druggist should get our prices before buying elsewhere. The following are a few of our many preparations :

"GOLD SEAL" DENSOLINE, very tastily put up in 2 oz. flint glass bottles.

DENSOLINE GOLD CREAM, in 1½ and 2 oz. pots.

DENSOLINE POMADE, elegantly perfumed, in 2 oz. flint glass bottles.

DENSOLINE CAMPHOR ICE, large and small stick, silver wrapper, 1 doz. in box.

DENSOLINE COSMETIQUE, large and small stick, silver wrapper, 1 doz. in box.

COSMETIQUE DES FLEURS, neat paper wrapper, 1 doz. in box.

DENSOLINE HAIR OIL, 1 doz. two oz. bottles in box, or by the gallon.

DENSOLINE TOILET SOAP, made from pure petroleum jelly, a perfect cure for all Skin Affections, the best selling Petroleum Soap in the market.

DENSOLINE-ARNICATED, CAMPHORATED and CARBOLATED, for Physicians' use.

DENSOLINE HOOF OINTMENT, for Hard and Cracked Feet of Horses. It is a perfect remedy for all Skin Diseases, Scratches, etc. Put up in ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans.

LUSTROUS HARNESS OIL, a perfect Leather Dressing, in ½ pint, pint, and quart cans, or by the gallon.

We also manufacture full lines of LUBRICATING OILS of all kinds, HARD and SOFT LUBRICATING COMPRESSION CUP GREASE, AXLE GREASE, and PARAFFINE WAX at all melting points, etc.

All orders or communications will receive our prompt attention.

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, 29 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

bodies, such as oil of theobroma, soap, and starch, or spermaceti, &c., with the admixture of some active remedial agent, the whole being moulded or pressed into the form of a small cone. The old method of preparation in the cold was by mixing the ingredients with soap and starch powder, in a mortar for a suitable consistence, then dividing the mass into separate portions and pressing each into a mould. This plan is still used in preparing the morphine, acid carbolic, and acid tannic suppositories of the Pharmacopœia, that are prepared with a base of curd soap and glycerine of starch.

Oil of theobroma, the base most generally used, melts at temperatures between 86° and 95° F., so requires very little heat to liquefy, and is poured into the mould. The moulds used are made of metal, nickel plated, either divided down the centre or horizontally through the middle, the parts being held together by a screw. The former pattern answers the best. A convenient and handy mould for one or two suppositories may be made with tinfoil in the following manner:—Get a small cone with a shank or handle attached, turned out of a piece of hard wood the exact size and shape of a suppository, which may be done for a few pence. To make the mould, roll in a piece of tinfoil tightly around the base of it, twisting it well at the apex. Now pass a knife round the tinfoil at the base of the cone, and insert the whole into a shallow box that has been filled with powdered whiting or magnes. sulph. and gently withdraw the wood cone, leaving the tinfoil mould standing upright and ready for use. In proceeding to make suppositories, the first thing necessary is to melt the base, using as little heat as possible. Oil of theobroma should always be melted over a water bath, several small and convenient forms of which are made for the purpose. The quantity required should be weighed out and heated in a small evaporating dish over a water bath for a few moments until it becomes liquefied. The medicinal ingredients should be placed on a slab, a little of the oil being added to them at a time, and the whole intimately mixed with the aid of a palette knife and then returned to the dish. Keep stirring the mixture until it arrives at the stage that it will only just run, then pour it slowly into the moulds, and when setting immerse the whole into cold water. When the oil appears to be thoroughly hard, open the moulds, and the suppositories should become detached without difficulty. In hot weather ice should be added to the water to aid the cooling process. The moulds should be held under the tap for a few minutes and drained, or thinly painted with soap liniment before being filled, to prevent the suppositories adhering to the sides. The tinfoil mould requires no other preparation, the foil being simply unrolled from the suppository when it has set firm. Suppositories are made of the uniform weight of 15 grains each, and pessaries 75 grains each, inclusive of ingredients. When weighing the oil of theobroma, it

is always advisable to allow a few grains over the exact amount required for waste. Students may frequently experience difficulty in attempting to mix vegetable extracts with oil of theobroma when ordered into suppositories. When belladonna is ordered, the alcoholic extract prepared from the root may be used with advantage as it may be easily mixed with the oil. Extract of conium should be rubbed down on a slab to the consistence of a smooth thin paste with a few drops of boiling water and the aid of a warm palette knife, then a small quantity of the oil thoroughly incorporated with it at a time until the whole is well mixed. The same method should be used with other extracts. Iodoform, when necessary, should be rubbed to a fine powder and mixed with the oil on a slab. It should on no account be heated in it. Bromide of potass., tannic acid, and crystalline substances must be reduced to fine powder and mixed with the oil in the same manner, or they will sink to the bottom of the mould when poured in. Heavy ingredients, like iodide of lead or oxide of zinc should be rubbed to a smooth paste with the oil, and not poured into the moulds until just before setting. Care must be taken not to make the oil too hot, and never to attempt to pour it into the moulds until it is of a thick creamy consistence, and the solid ingredients well suspended, as otherwise they will form a hard mass at the apex of the suppository. Heat must not be used in making the suppository of chloral. The crystal should be well crushed and worked together with the oil in a mortar until well mixed, when it should be pressed into the moulds. Hollow cones, composed of oil of theobroma into which the medicinal agent may be introduced, are sometimes used. Pessaries are made in the same manner as suppositories only using larger quantities of material, and they present no special difficulties. Medicated bougies are prepared in metal or tinfoil moulds in much the same way. The latter moulds are made the same as those for suppositories, only that the turned wood model should be about two inches in length by a quarter of an inch in width at the base, gradually tapering to the apex. They are usually made to weigh 15 grains each, with a base of oil of theobroma, and should be allowed to set perfectly hard before being removed from the moulds, as they are very liable to break.

Glyco-gelatine is now frequently used as a base for suppositories and pessaries, which, when not medicated, are popularly known as glycerine suppositories. The base may be made as follows:—

Fine gelatine	6 drs.
Glycerine.....	1½ ozs.
Water	10 drs.

Mix and dissolve by gentle heat over a water bath. The moulds should be greased or painted with lin. saponis. comp. This base may be medicated as desired, but tannin and astringent drugs containing it, should be avoided.

EXPLOSIVE REMEDIES.

Occasionally the dispenser may find or-

dered in prescriptions certain drugs which, when brought in contact, form explosive compounds of a dangerous nature, and in the mixing of which the greatest care is necessary. It behoves him, therefore, to act with special caution when handling or dispensing such mixtures. In many cases the prescriber may be ignorant of the danger of combining the ingredients, and, unless the dispenser be on his guard, a very nasty accident may result. Care should be exercised in mixing all chlorates, and in triturating them with other chemical substances. Chlorate of potass forms an explosive compound when brought directly in contact with creosote. With oxide of silver also, creosote forms a dangerous combination. In both cases, if the ingredients are first mixed with some inert powder before being brought in contact, the danger may be avoided, and they may, with care, be dispensed together. Chlorate of potass, when rubbed dry with tannin, forms an explosive mixture. Bichromate of potass and chromic acid form dangerous compounds with other bodies, and care should be observed when bringing the latter in contact with glycerine. Permanganate of potass is liable to cause an explosion when mixed with any rapidly deoxidising agent. The dangerous explosive iodide of nitrogen is formed by combining iodine and ammonia, and caution should be used in mixing salts of these bodies. Spirit of turpentine, when brought in contact with strong sulphuric acid, bursts into flame. Hypochlorate of sulphur is liable to explode sometimes on tapping the stopper of the bottle it is kept in. Iodine and charcoal also form a dangerous mixture. Nitro-glycerine or glonoin, now employed in making the official tablets, is usually kept in 1 per cent. solution, and may be handled in safety in that form and strength. Syrups kept for a length of time in tightly corked bottles are liable to explode, owing to fermentation taking place and liberation of CO₂.

FINISHING AND WRAPPING.

In the completing, wrapping, and other little requisites necessary to give a medicine bottle a neat appearance, the dispenser has an opportunity of showing good taste, and he will find it a matter which merits attention. It is in these finishing touches and the completion of the prescription that the neatness of the dispenser is shown. A few suggestions on the subject may perhaps prove of use to the student. The appearance of the medicine bottle, which usually stands in a prominent position in the sick room, is often an object for criticism and remark on the part of the patient and the medical man. Careful attention to what may seem to some trivial matters are always worth the trouble, and add to the credit of the dispenser. The bottles used should be well shaped and moulded. With regard to choice in the colour of the glass, the white flint certainly have the most elegant appearance, pale green tint perhaps coming next. For lotions and liniments, the actinic green bottles, round and octagonal, are very suitable. The shape of the bot-

ALPHA RUBBER CO., LTD.

Office and Factory : 48 Nazareth Street, MONTREAL,

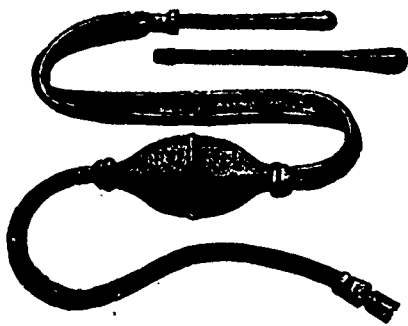
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Fine Rubber Goods.

Sole Proprietors in Canada of the Celebrated line of

ALPHA AND OMEGA CONTINUOUS-FLOW SYRINGES,

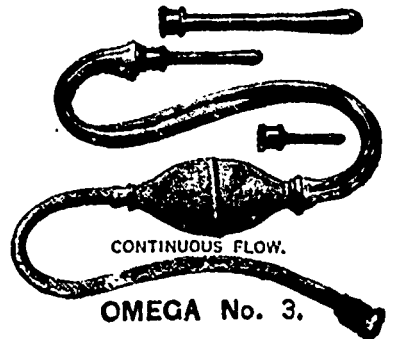
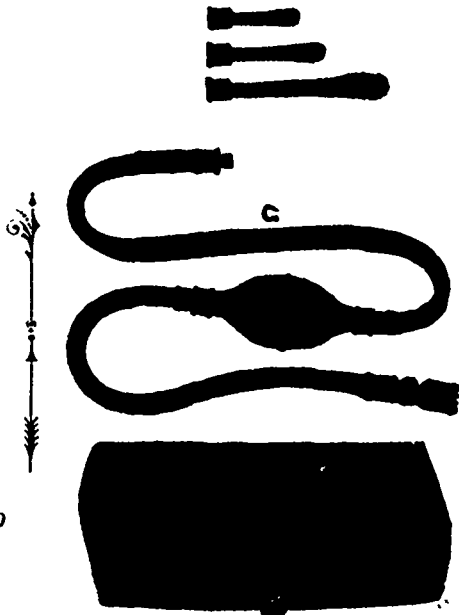
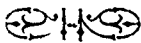
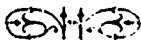
And ALPHA RUBBER SPECIALTIES, for Druggists and Stationers.



OMEGA No. 4.

Continuous flow with one bulb.
No injection of air.

No local matter can be drawn into the tubes.



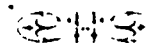
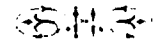
CONTINUOUS FLOW.

OMEGA No. 3.

Easy to operate with thumb and finger.

Noiseless, soft rubber, simple.

Efficiency and durability guaranteed.

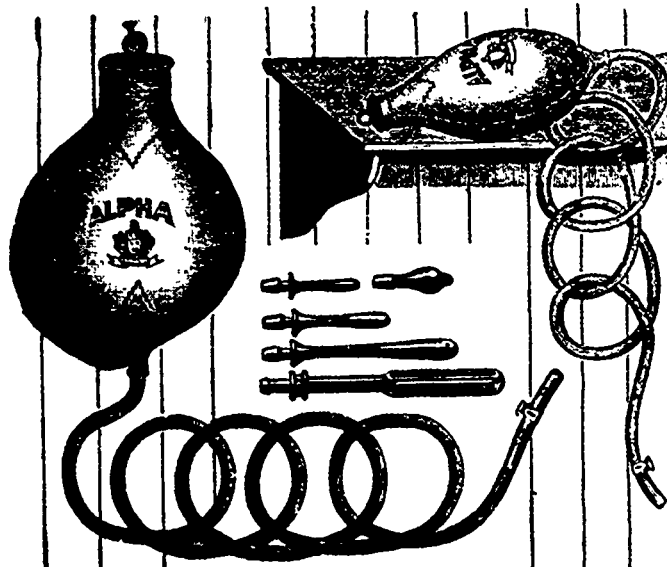


A NEW AND GRAND IMPROVEMENT !

Alpha Fountain Syringe, with Self-closing Neck.

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

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



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

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

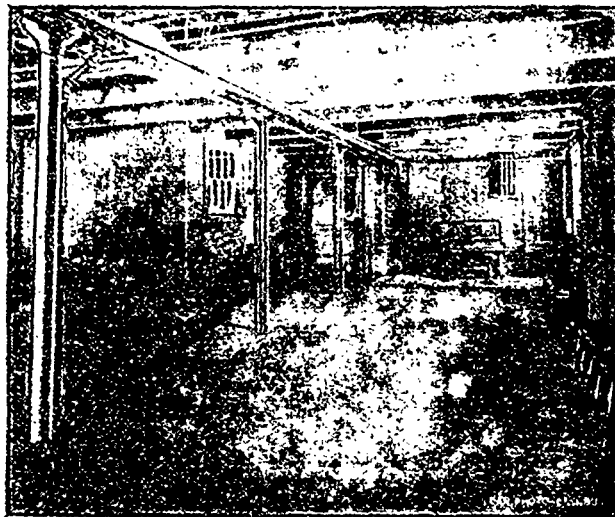
We make in Canada, a full line of reliable and perfect DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES.

RUBBER MOULDS AND MOULD WORK A SPECIALTY.



PORTION OF CHEMICAL LABORATORY, ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

tle is purely a matter of taste, the ordinary flat being most used. The oval has the advantage of taking any shaped label, but it does not wrap up as neatly as the flat. The direct square, and perfect flat, are also convenient shapes for dispensing bottles, and wrap up well. Always use good corks and test them before sending out. Nothing looks worse, and is more annoying to the patient than a cork which breaks the first time it is taken out of the bottle. A neat seal, or circular red label placed on top of the cork, greatly improves its appearance. The cork seal should not be too elaborate, the name of the pharmacist alone is quite sufficient, and all that is really necessary. To make a good and bright impression, melt the wax by holding it for a moment in the blue part of the gas flame, which prevents it from becoming discolored. The styles of labels used for dispensing bottles are many and varied, and in the choice of which there is room for the display of taste. A label to look well should be lithographed on good white paper, and the size being in proportion to that of the bottle to which it is to be affixed. Many may, perhaps, differ with me in thinking that the less ornamentation there is about



RECREATION ROOM.

it the better. The old-fashioned, elaborately designed label, with its coat-of-arms and flourishes, is gradually being superseded by a plainer style, in which the blank space for filling in the directions occupies the principal portion. Too much printed matter, coloured ink, and tinted papers should be avoided for medicines for internal use, all that is really necessary being the name of the dispenser, his qualification and address. If the directions

are not printed, the writing should be small, neat, and, most important of all, distinct. The words should be regularly spaced, and not too many crowded in a line. The white irregular margin of the label should be trimmed around with a pair of scissors, and it may then be affixed to the bottle, taking care not to soil it with the fingers in so doing. It is customary in some pharmacies to cap the cork with tinfoil, or a pleated paper cap, which gives a very neat finish to the bottle. The paper used for wrapping dispensing bottles should be glazed, and of good quality, white perhaps being most generally used. Bright colours should be avoided, but a pale primrose, blue or green tinted paper forms a very effective wrapping.

There are several styles of wrapping for dispensing bottles in vogue, in which the student will do well to perfect himself by careful and painstaking practice. A slovenly wrapped bottle is an eyesore to the neat dispenser. There are three essential points necessary to observe. Firstly, that the paper is the proper size. Secondly, that the pleat or fold should come near the centre of the bottle. Thirdly, that the paper is drawn tight and handled firmly. When dispensing

pills, a small piece of pink wool, placed in the box, should they be silvered or coated, greatly adds to their appearance. In wrapping pill boxes, ointment pots, &c., the dispenser should aim at being as neat as possible in every detail, and he may rest assured he will find it worth the trouble and time bestowed.

It should be the aim of the student to strive and perfect himself in the process of every operation he may be called upon to perform, and look upon his work, as the craftsman did of old, "not as a toil, but a pleasure."

The Rubber Stopples Trade.

In the good old times, when Para rubber went begging at 40 cents a pound, the first rubber stopple was born. It was as white as the finest oxide of zinc could make it, and so soft, flexible, and elastic that a blind man would recognize the large percentage of rubber in it, and the conscientious carefulness of its cure. To say that the druggmen appreciated it is stating it far too mildly. They went wild over it, and it at once displaced cork stopples in many places. After a little, however, raw rubber began to go up, and the buyers of rubber stopples, with characteristic inconsistency began to clamor for lower prices. To suit them the manufacturer began to put in more zinc and less rubber. Then a little later, under the same pressure, the costly zinc was displaced in part by cheap whiting.

After a time, it was found that the vulcanized white rubber scrap could be ground into a powder, and used as a filling, and, little by little, the stopple fell from its first high estate and became of a dirty yellow color, of a hard texture, and as heavy as Vienna's heart. Then the buyer kicked, and a slight reaction set in, and the goods were somewhat improved.

During the reign of deterioration, however, there had been some improvements. The first method of setting up a solid core, of the size desired for the stopple, had been done away with, and the tubing machine formed it. Then, too, instead of having a variety of sizes that varied with each manufacturer, a series of standard sizes was inaugurated. The wiser of the manufacturers had also learned how much shoddy

could be incorporated without injuring the effectiveness of the stopple. And during this time how busy the inventors had been. They had designed scores of kinds of stopples, that are to day made by the car load. The beer stopples, the laboratory corks, inhaler corks and chemical stopples had increased by the hun-

of rubber business has grown to great proportions, and to day a buyer can get almost any shape he wishes, of any stock he wants, at very nearly the price he demands. *Rubber World.*

A Lurking Dangor.

It is no new thing that postage stamps and envelopes should be blamed as a cause for numerous petty illnesses which occur to those who constantly use them. The connection between a habit of licking the gummed surface and an irritated tongue is not entirely imaginary. The mere contact with the mucous membrane with an adhesive substance, if often repeated, must encourage a disjunction of the former. Another element of danger exists in the well known impurity of office gum.

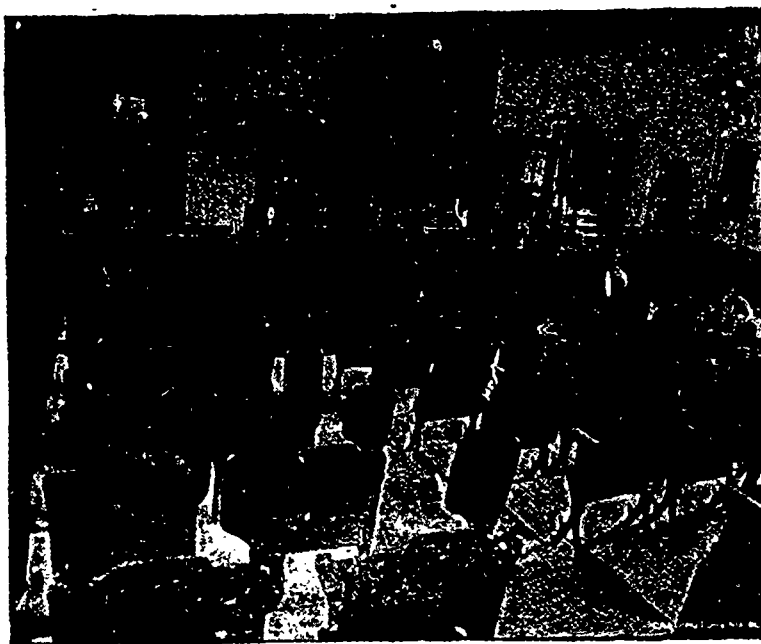
There are facts of daily occurrence which tend to show there is a definite relation between the germ theory and some common sequences in the use of gum. Thus a fresh cut in the skin, covered, as it often is, with the gummed paper surrounding stamps, is liable to inflammation. The occasional virulence of this process, moreover, favors the conclusion that it is not the mere consequences of retained discharges, but is due to injurious matter added by the dressing itself. Certain precautions are therefore in this connection as natural as convenient, and we need hardly emphasize the teaching of experience with regard to them. It is usually as easy as it is advisable to avoid licking stamps, and it is never safe to apply them to a wound. The evident advantage of adding some preservative to gum during its manufacture needs no comment. - *The Lancet.*

IODOFORM AND NITRATE OF SILVER when mixed rapidly decompose each other, and this decomposition is much intensified by the addition of carbolic acid.

DIALYZED IRON contains, according to Prof. Tichborne (*New Remedies*), 98.5 parts of the oxide and 1.5 parts of hydrochloric acid. As to its therapeutic worth, Dr. Prosser James thinks there is no doubt.



PORTION OF LECTURE ROOM ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.



PORTION OF LECTURE ROOM.

dred. They were made of all qualities, all colors of rubber - white, red, black and maroon. They were made of compounds containing ground cork, asbestos, silica, and everything but road mud.

Nor is the end yet. Every number of the Official Patent Office Gazette almost contains a new form of rubber stopple. So it has come to pass that this little bit

A Business Problem.

The practice of offering goods for sale, at marked reductions from scheduled or regular rates has become so general, as to excite great interest and provoke inquiry, as to when or how the practice can be checked!

As regards the retail drug trade, associations have been formed, plans made and repeated efforts put in force to check or restrain this acknowledged evil. So far nothing has been accomplished for the benefit of the retail drug trade, though something has been done for the jobber by means of the rebate plan. This plan may be outlined as an arrangement on the part of the Manufacturer, Proprietor or Agent by which a schedule of prices is presented and certain discounts given the jobber in consideration of his signing an agreement to observe the schedule. The result being that certain moderate profits are assured the jobber on his maintenance of these rules and regulations. Willingly or unwillingly the jobber has acquiesced in this arrangement and much friction has been obviated.

It stands to reason, that an arrangement of this kind, which is necessarily arbitrary in its character, will have a few violators and considerable pressure has been necessary to keep the plan from becoming a failure.

Many of the jobbers are really opposed to the plan, and yet yield a quiet obedience to its dictates. They hold that trade should be free and unrestricted and that when they have purchased these goods, they are their goods and no one has a right to dictate how they shall dispose of them.

This position is a legitimate one, according to the usual aspect of affairs and every thinking man will agree to this general proposition. But, when capital with its gathered power seeks to overthrow and crush the weaker dealer in order to increase its own accumulation, it becomes a question as to whether or not expediency does not become for the time a better and higher law than the abstract legal right. This status of expediency has succeeded in restraining an undue competition among the jobbers and to some extent harmonized the interests of the jobbers and the proprietors of such goods as are classed as Proprietary or Patent.

While this has been done for the protection of these two interests, it has borne hardly upon the retail dealers and intensified the evils under which he suffers. Many small jobbers have been compelled to buy quantities of these goods from the proprietor, instead of the larger wholesaler, thus finding themselves carrying more stock than their sales demand and are thus almost forced to retail these goods at little if any advance upon the price charged the retail dealer, so that they may handle the necessary quantity to secure the margin of profit allowed by the rebate plan.

This bears heavily upon the sales and

profits of the retail dealer and increases his dissatisfaction at a species of competition that is manifestly unfair.

The question, "What constitutes a wholesaler, jobber or retail dealer?" could in the past be easily answered. The wholesaler dealt in unbroken packages; the jobber sold in broken lots and the retail dealer supplied the consumer. In view of the general retailing done by the wholesaler and jobber the distinction no longer exists, except perhaps in the ability of the wholesaler and jobber to get rates that are denied to the simple retailer.

This cannot be considered an equitable arrangement. It fosters and provokes ill-feeling and will necessarily lead in the near future to combinations and co-operations that will imperil the jobbing trade, by efforts to free the retailer from his dependence upon those, who are not disposed to consider his grievances.

Of late years another element of dissatisfaction has arisen, consequent upon the sale of goods, once looked upon as peculiar to the Drug trade, at reduced rates as leaders and drives by the notion and dry goods trade, in order to win the attention of the impulsive and tempt them by the unusual and fanciful display of other goods which are sold at full rates and thus enable the seller to realize profits that pay him well for his depraved business methods. It should pass without comment that all business based on partial or entire deception ultimately works evil to customer and seller.

Another matter worthy of notice is the large number of persons who demand discounts on their goods for some unknown or unrecognized quality, pertaining to the would be purchaser. The general term is "on account of our profession." It may be a ministerial profession, an actress, a paid singer of a church choir, the being a relative of some one who at one time was a physician, etc.

This thing is all wrong, degrading to the person demanding such discounts and leads to depriving the retailer of the profit that only partially repays him for his life of semi-slavery,

Is it possible for the retail dealer to overcome this evil and regain his lost perquisites? This is a difficult question to answer satisfactorily and yet much depends on its solution.

"If self the wavering balance shakes,
It's rarely right adjusted,"

so wrote Scotland's inimitable bard, and of the truth of the statement evidence daily presents itself.

One thing is certain and that is, we can never solve this question by undue competition and readiness to put the worst construction upon statements we hear made about each other. Nor can it be cured by holding ourselves aloof from social and business intercourse and refraining from union with, and attendance upon our professional associations.

If a remedy is to be found, it will depend largely upon the vitality and strength of organizations on the part of

retail dealers. Organization that shall sink all petty differences and that will make the needs of the individual, the necessity of all, or as Dumas' Mousquetaire puts it "All for one, one for all." An organization on this basis will at once have standing in the community, offenders will become wary, and protests against invidious modes of business will meet with attention.

Energetic action will also be required and what that action shall be or how applied will require exceptional nerve and mental force.

It is the hope of the writer that sufficient has been said to call attention to these matters and set those who are affected by them to thinking about the remedy. Whenever we are ready to sink self and think of the general good, even to the extent of somewhat sacrificing our own interests, and will unite firmly and seek the best aid our trade possesses, and will go forward, glimpses of victory will appear and the community will agree to the change and respect the needs of reasonable compensation for those who lead the laborious and wearisome lives of Retail Druggists.—C. V. Emich, in *Pharm. Review*.

GORRHOEA is much more tractable to treatment with salol than without it. The main good is rendered by making the urine antiseptic and unirritating by its administration. It acts thus considerably better than injections of antiseptic substances, being practically an injection from within outward. In treating a case of gonorrhoea with salol, it can be given in conjunction with copaiba, as in the following formula:

Salol	6 drs.
Bals. copaiba	1½ ozs.
Syr. simpl.	3 oz.
Mucilaginis acaciae	3 oz.
Tinet. lavandul. co. q. s. ad.	8 oz.

M. Sig. A tablespoonful three times a day, one hour after meals.

Large doses will prove more efficient for this purpose than small ones. The good effects are produced entirely by the action of the antiseptic and bland urine upon the inflamed urethra. Weak antiseptic injections into the urethra from without can also be used in connection with the above, securing a speedy cure.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

A STRONG CEMENT to attach glass to metal, which is not attacked by bisulphide of carbon, water, alcohol, etc., is made by dissolving gelatin in water, adding a small percentage of glycerin to render it slightly elastic, then a little bichromate of potash to make it insoluble.

TO PRODUCE A CLEAR CREOLIN SOLUTION, it is suggested by Pearson (manufacturer's circular) to mix the same with liquid glycerin soap, in the proportion of 1 part of the former to 4 parts of the latter; or liquid glycerin soap is added to the turbid solution until it becomes clear.

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC is a fluid extract of prime CASCARA SAGRADA, from which the bitter principle has been removed, and the product aromatised and sweetened. It is the only fluid extract which is sweet in taste, and it replaces all so-called tasteless, bitterless and palatable fluids, of which the bitter taste is only slightly modified, as well as all of the Cordials, Syrups and Elixirs of Cascara, which are only dilute mixtures of Cascara, and but one-eighth its strength. It fills a long-felt want, and is being prescribed by physicians everywhere. Its price is not more than the ordinary bitter fluid extract, viz., \$1.20 per pound. **SAMPLE AND LITERATURE FREE.**

ALL THE PROMINENT WHOLESALE JOBBING HOUSES HAVE IT IN STOCK.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

118 Platt St., NEW YORK.

DETROIT, MICH.

PRACTICAL DISPENSING

ILLUSTRATED.

By C. J. S. THOMPSON.

This work is designed to assist Students (especially those who have little opportunity of Practice) in the study of the Dispenser's Art.

The preparation of Mixtures, Pills, Emulsions, Suppositories, together with such processes as Plaster Spreading and Pill Coating, &c., &c., are carefully described and illustrated, and PRACTICAL HINTS given how to deal with difficulties that may be met with.

There are also given detailed directions for the preparation of Poultices, and of Nutritive Diet for Invalids, and various useful tables.

All engaged in the Study of Dispensing will find it of the greatest assistance.

Crown 8vo, Cloth, 1/6. Post Free, 1/8.

The British and Colonial Druggist,

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J. RATTRAY & CO.

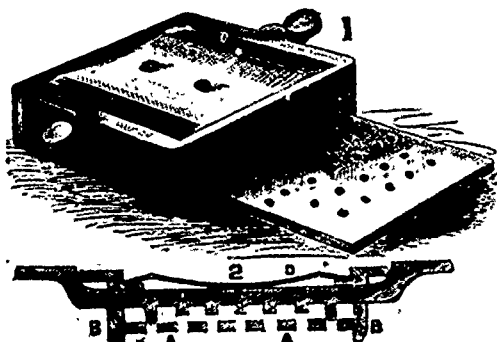
MONTREAL,

Cigar Manufacturers

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**SOMERVILLE'S
MEXICAN FRUIT
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The only Pure **MEDICINAL GUM** Manufactured in Canada.

GUARANTEED AN

Aid to Digestion,
Prevents Colds,
Cleanses the Teeth,
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IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

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

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THE LATEST NOVELTY.

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



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

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

Samples sent on application. Address

BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO.

Originators and Manufacturers,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Drug Business and Pharmaceutical Education.

A representative of *The Epoch* called upon Mr. S. W. Fairchild, President of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, in order to obtain some information concerning the present condition of the drug business and the College of Pharmacy. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fairchild said:

"I am much pleased to learn that *The Epoch* proposes to publish this matter, as I think it may be said that the public has but little comprehension of the status of pharmacy and pharmaceutical education, of the immense amount of special investigation, scientific work and technical skill in a great number of directions, which is finally brought to a practical shape to the customer in the "putting up" of a prescription.

"The pharmacist is surrounded by a multitudinous array of medicinal agents, of crude drugs, of active principles, alkaloids, etc., chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations. All these require great care, skill and exactitude in their handling, in compounding and dispensing. Many are subject to deterioration and only constant vigilance and expert knowledge insures the supply of active, uniform medicinal agents that may be relied upon to possess the properties for which they are employed in medicine. The pharmacists must be familiar with the chief and characteristic properties of crude drugs, and thus know how to detect sophistication, to recognize adulteration, due to accident or design. To this purpose, the educated pharmacist brings the microscope to his aid. He must know the peculiar active principles of all these crude drugs, how best to extract and present them in a concentrated, effective and agreeable form. He must be familiar with the behavior, compatibilities and "tests" for all these chemicals, thus to detect impurities, to guard against accidents which might arise from similarity in merely physical properties of exceedingly active agents. He must be thoroughly informed as to their medicinal properties, the purposes for which they are used, the range of dosage, poisonous effects and antidotes.

"Notwithstanding the talk which one hears from time to time in regard to the relations of the pharmacist and physician, there may be said to exist between representative men of the two professions complete accord and sympathy. The pharmacist is quick to understand the purpose of the physician, to detect any error which may arise from hurry or inadvertence on the part of the prescriber, either as to the compatibilities or doses, as well as to many of the minor points which come especially within the province of the pharmacist. The pharmacist must, indeed, be as skillful in the diagnosis of drugs as the physician in the diagnosis of disease. The patient brings the prescription to the druggist in complete confidence that he will respect every obligation which his position imposes upon him, and he must

place implicit reliance upon his skill and integrity. The scope of pharmacy may be said to be constantly widening, and its duties grow more and more exacting. Everywhere the pharmacist is seeking to find new drugs, new remedies and new applications. Pharmacy, like every department of knowledge, has voluminous literature and the slightest review of this in itself would show the importance and far-reaching work done by pharmacists. With all this the busy dispensing pharmacist is expected to be thoroughly familiar.

"It may be asked: How does the young pharmacist acquire all this scientific knowledge and technical skill, and what is the standard of education? To this the reply may be made that to day no one expects to practice pharmacy until he has been graduated from a College of Pharmacy, any more than a physician expects to practice medicine until he is a graduate of a medical college. In many States the practice of pharmacy is controlled by law, and, practically, pharmacy itself may be said to be in advance of legislation; for pharmacists to-day everywhere expect not only to employ licensed assistants, but those who have a diploma from a well-recognized college. As the work in pharmacy becomes more and more specialized, the College becomes more and more indispensable. In the old days the apprentice learned how to prepare the crude drugs and make preparations therefrom, and a considerable portion of each day was spent in work which is now done in the laboratory of the manufacturer."

The Columbian World's Congress of Pharmacists.

A comprehensive series of World's Congresses will be held at Chicago during the season of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. It will be a series of Congresses such as never before attempted, and the World's Columbian Exposition has made correspondingly ample preparations. These Congresses will be of a dual character, some of their sessions being devoted to popular addresses of general interest, and others to the discussion of living questions such as the specialists who compose the several respective congresses may present.

The majestic new Art Palace, the erection of which, on Chicago's beautiful "lake front," is to be immediately commenced, and which is to cost \$800,000, will be used during the exposition season exclusively for the World's Congresses referred to, and for other conventions and meetings which the Auxiliary will be able to accommodate.

The Auxiliary has provided for World's Congresses of all kinds of specialists, and there will be, among others, a Columbian World's Congress of Pharmacists.

The World's Congress Auxiliary, through its committee, also invites the International Pharmaceutical Congress, the American Pharmaceutical Association, all of the State Pharmaceutical Associations and Boards of Pharmacy, and the Colleges

and Schools of Pharmacy, to meet in Chicago at about the same time, so that they may all interchange visits with each other, and that the participants in one may also participate in one or more of the other meetings, while all may come together in the Columbian World's Congress of Pharmacists.

The Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress will probably be called to meet at the same time and place. There will be no conflict whatever between it and the Columbian Pharmaceutical Congress. Preliminary correspondence between the American Pharmaceutical Association and the representatives of the Sixth International Pharmaceutical Congress has been going on for some time, and it is hoped that the Special Committee of the Association will be enabled at an early day to enter actively upon its duties to arrange the preliminaries in co-operation with the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The members of the Pharmaceutical Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary are all members also of the Special Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association on the International Pharmaceutical Congress.

Calcium Salicylate.

Torjescu gives the following formula (in the *Zeitschr. ost. Apot. Ver.*) for calcium salicylate, a salt that has suddenly sprung into great demand in Vienna in the treatment of gastroenteritis, diarrhoeas, etc.:

A filtered solution of 200 gm. of sodium salicylate in 6,000 gm. of distilled water is treated with 10 gm. of liquor sodæ, specific gravity 1.160, and into this is filtered a neutral solution of calcium acetate, made by heating 100 gm. of pure calcium carbonate with just sufficient dilute acetic acid to dissolve it completely. The resulting precipitate is collected on a filter, washed several times with cold distilled water, dried at a temperature not exceeding 35° C., and preserved in a well-closed vessel. The product is described as a white odorless and tasteless crystalline powder, soluble in the proportion of 1 in 2,000 in cold water, but readily forming a clear solution in water containing carbonic acid; also very easily soluble in dilute acetic, nitric, or hydrochloric acid. The dose is from 0.5 to 1.5 gm.

IN COLORADO's exhibit at the World's Fair will appear a very complete showing of the flora of the State. Miss Alida P. Lansing, who has been in charge of the matter, gathered more than 1,000 varieties last summer, including fifteen or more which had never been classified.

A QUESTION IN GRAMMAR.—Ethel. Say Reggie, if a man druggist is called a pharmacist, what would you call a woman druggist?

Reggie (with disgust). Any goose could tell you that—a pharmacist.—*Drake's Magazine.*

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

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

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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

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.

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PROPRIETORS OF

- Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,
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- Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,
- McGale's Sprucine,
- Dr. Coderro's Infant's Syrup,
- Gregory's Toothache Cure,
- McGale's Butternut Pills.

Take a Kodak with you.

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

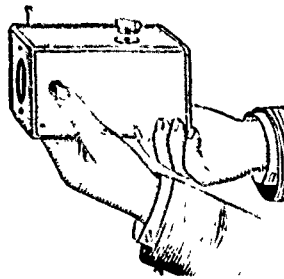
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HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

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

Humphreys' Medicine Company

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



"COTTAM'S
Bird Seed and Cattle-fish Bone keeps our Birds in health and song. It is so very choice and clean we use no other."
Miss Ancker.

ONLY 10c. PER LB.

ASK YOUR GROCER AND DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and treble you sales.

COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)

Sold at 5c. per Cake, is wanted in every house where a bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

BART. COTTAM,

400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

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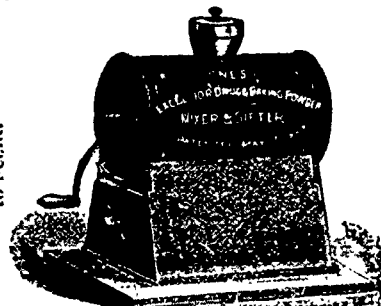
FOR THE HAIR

*Restores the color, strength,
beauty and softness to Gray
Hair and is not a dye.*

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.

Only \$10.—The Best in the World.

Especially Cleaned and no Wood to Soak.



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-Cloth, 75c. each.

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

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

280 East Main St.

MCCOLLOM'S
Rheumatic Repellant.

By its intrinsic merit has obtained an extensive and established sale in Canada and the U.S. as a most reliable Rheumatic Cure during the eighteen years that it has been before the public. It is neatly put up in \$1.00 bottles. Taken internally it operates well on the Liver, Kidneys and Blood, and thousands testify to permanent cures accomplished by using it. A good demand has in many instances been started and maintained through those cured recommending it to others. Many Druggists, to whom we are under great obligations, express much satisfaction in handling this reliable remedy.

MCCOLLOM'S KIDNEY RELIEF

Is a most important specific that we have been preparing for several years past, but only put up in uniform \$1.00 size during the past year. This preparation proves to be the most effectual in use for Impaired or Disordered Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, Stoppage or Incontinence of Urine, etc., with all accompanying painful complications. Many wonderful cures of very extreme cases have been established after failure of all other treatment.

These Remedies are prepared only by **W. A. MCCOLLOM, Druggist, Filsburg,** and supplied at wholesale at \$7.50 per dozen by Messrs. Evans & Sons, Brayley, Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Northrop & Lyman, Toronto; J. Winer & Co., A. Wilson & Co., Hamilton; London Drug Co., Kennedy & Co., London; Martin, Rosser & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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.

SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore, Correspondence should reach us by the 7th. New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th. Changes of Advertisements should reach us by 5th.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1892.

W. H. PEARSON, a druggist of St. Louis, Mo., who had fallen into the unfortunate habit of "cutting" prices, has as he expresses it, "been forced to sell out," by the local drug organization of that city. So thoroughly does this organization do its work that Mr. Pearson was unable to purchase drugs, etc., being boycotted, not only by the wholesale druggists, but also by retailers and manufacturers. It is stated that an action under the "Anti-trust" law may be instituted against some of the wholesale houses.

A NEW Guarantee Company to be called the "Canadian and European Credit System Company" which guarantees against excess losses arising out of bad debts, has opened a branch office in Montreal. This company fixes the usual loss sustained in each branch of trade and guarantees its certificate holders that if said usual or average loss should be exceeded during the existence of the contract, the company will pay to the holder thereof the amount of excess loss, not exceeding the amount specified in the guarantee certificate.

IT WILL BE observed by the minutes of the recent meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, a full report of which appears in this issue, that steps are to be taken to have a provincial druggists convention held in Toronto in August next for the discussion of matters in connection with the drug trade. This is a step in the right direction, and one that must be endorsed by every thinking pharmacist in the Province. At such a convention many matters of importance might be brought up and advantageously discussed, and we trust that the call will meet with a hearty response from the entire trade.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the Northwest Territories have passed a Pharmaceutical Act which has received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Act is

very similar to that in force in the other provinces of the Dominion, and the pharmacists of that district are to be congratulated on thus early securing the passage of the Act, and affording them while their number is comparatively small, a guarantee of protection. Lack of space prevents the insertion of the Act in this issue, but we hope to give it in its entirety in our next.

REBATE PLAN.

The rebate plan on which many leading patent medicines are sold to the trade is not generally understood by the retail druggist. When a jobber buys patents from a manufacturer he is required to sign an agreement that he will not sell at less than a specified price, and unless he does so, cannot get the discount that gives bottom price, and if after signing he or his employees break the price, and it is proven, the manufacturer will refuse to sell him at all. One would think with the small margin there is on these goods, to say nothing of the principle involved, that jobbers would be glad to take advantage of this and get full prices, but they, in some cases, are so anxious to run up sales that they sacrifice their honor and give thirteen dozen to the gross, and in other ways try to evade their agreement, and seem to think it all right if they are not caught. Strange to say they are abetted in this by the retail druggist, for one who will buy goods on such terms, knowing they are on the rebate, is nearly in the same boat as the one who makes such an offer. And again, a jobber who would break an agreement of that kind is one that it would be hardly safe to buy the class of drugs from where quality is of more importance than price. The Retail Drug Association is largely formed for keeping up fair prices on patents, and in case any member infringes the wholesaler is immediately looked to for assistance. Under these circumstances it is only fair that the retailer should assist reputable jobbers, so that when any goods on the rebate are offered at less than regular prices, or any evasion proposed, they should treat the matter in a way that any one interested in the welfare of the drug business generally should do.

RADIX.

AFFILIATION.

The securing of affiliation with the University of Toronto is a fitting finale to the progressive work of the Ontario College of Pharmacy which, for a period of over twenty years, has managed its own affairs under powers conferred by the Local Legislature.

In the year 1871, an Act, modelled to a great extent after the British Pharmacy Act passed three years previously, was introduced into the Legislature of this Province by active members of what was termed 'The Canadian Pharmaceutical Society,' and speedily became law. Under that Act, which was one of incorpor-

ation, the safety of the public and the protection of those engaged in the drug trade was secured, the exclusive privilege of dispensing prescriptions, poisons and certain specified drugs, was granted to druggists. A council, to be composed of thirteen members elected bi-annually, was vested with power to carry out the provisions of the Act, examine or appoint examiners to grant certificates of competency to those desirous of practising pharmacy, build, or establish a teaching college where certain subjects might be taught, and in any other proper manner advance the interests of chemical and pharmaceutical education in this province.

Although the State gave the power it gave none of the capital, and for a number of years the establishment of a teaching school was left in abeyance, the special training required to enable candidates to fit themselves for examination being obtained from private tutors or at least self-elected schools. However, in 1882 the Council established a College and installed Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth as Principal, with Messrs. Rose and Robinson as assistants. Opening with a class of twenty students, the attendance gradually increased until in 1885 the Council again took a step forward by deciding to erect a College suitable for the requirements of succeeding years. The present handsome site situated immediately opposite the Normal School in one of the most favored and convenient localities in Toronto was decided upon, and a building was speedily erected costing about \$20,000. Here again Prof. Shuttleworth was Principal, with Professors Avison and Eadie as assistants. The attendance still increased, but the instruction not keeping pace with the demands of modern thought and method, the younger element being of a progressive spirit, sought and obtained representation on the Council of the College. Immediately the elder and more conservative element became alarmed, as they failed not to see it was the beginning of the end. The Council being composed of both elements divided as to the wisdom of introducing changes in the method of imparting and the nature of the instruction to be given, the result being that at the coming election two parties sought the suffrages of the electorate, the younger, representing the principles of progress, and the elder, that of letting well enough alone. Unfortunately for Prof. Shuttleworth he headed the anti-progress party and staked his all on winning. Thus his Principalship commenced under the auspices of sympathizers with his methods, and ended with their defeat.

The result could not have well been otherwise, as it is a natural and universal principle that when the tendency is forward the leaders must be able to lead or else give place to others.

Having won on an avowed policy of progressive educational training, the new Council at once proceeded to carry out the electoral promises they had made; and, as in those promises they had given assurances to secure affiliation with the Uni-

The Sober Judgment

Of all who consider the question, must be given in favor of the Digestive Ferments which pass through all the processes of manufacture in one laboratory, beginning with the living animal. Absolutely fresh raw materials and immediate manipulation insure preparations of exceptional activity, without even a suggestion of decomposition.

Armour & Company
Chicago

An extract from a letter written by Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to their traveling salesman 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,



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

versity if possible, an immediate effort was made to place the curriculum of studies on such a basis that when the new staff should take full charge of it, such a showing could be made as would be convincing evidence of the desirability of proper recognition by the Universities and sister Colleges of the Province.

Amongst those who applied for positions on the staff were a number of talented university graduates, and out of these the College was singularly successful in securing the services of Mr. A. Y. Scott, M. A., M. D., Mr. J. F. Fotheringham, B. A., M. D., and Mr. G. Chambers, B. A., M. D., all being educationists of tried experience. It is not too much to say for them in the present connection, that the College is very largely indebted to their position and influence for the ready recognition which it has received from the University. Of Prof. Heebner, lecturer in Pharmacy, Theoretical and Practical Dispensing, Prescriptions, and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, it is enough to say that the reputation of the College will be greatly enhanced by reason of his services, and that we can congratulate ourselves upon being on such good terms with our southern neighbors that we gladly take of the best they can produce.

So far as the writer has been able to learn in regard to the matter of affiliation with the University, application was made to the Senate of that body some two months ago, when a committee was appointed by it to confer with the members of the Education Committee of the Council of the College, to arrange details, &c., before bringing in a report. Several conferences took place, and so well were our claims presented by Messrs. Hall, Clark, and Mackenzie, that the application was granted by the Senate before a single operating detail had been definitely arranged.

So satisfactory have been the preliminary conferences to our representatives, it is confidently believed the Council will retain in full the powers it now holds under the Pharmacy Act, and that the training and examining for certificates of competency will still be conducted as formerly. Those who desire to receive the professional appellation conferred by the University having to comply with such requirements as it may yet determine.

The degree of Pharmacy to be conferred by the University will not carry any special privileges with it, the title given being, as in other professions, one of honor and distinction, as evidence of having gained a high degree of attainment in that particular line of work.

As affiliation with the University secures representation on the Senate of that body, some member of the Council or College staff will doubtless fill that position; and, as Prof. Scott, Dean of the College, is a University graduate and familiar with its work and regulations, and is required by the Council to supervise and issue the College curriculum, it is not unlikely that he will be the one chosen. The University of Toronto was established by

royal charter in 1827, under the title of Kings College, which was in 1849 changed to its present designation. In 1873 amendments were made in its constitution, under which the powers of the Senate were extended to all branches of literature, science, and the arts, to granting certificates of proficiency to women, and to affiliating colleges. Since that time affiliation has been granted to schools of law, medicine, arts, agriculture, music, engineering, dentistry, divinity, and pharmacy.

That the principle of granting affiliation is a good one, and a benefit to the giver as well as the receiver is generally conceded; for, as the University is the supreme representative of educational training in a general sense, so the various colleges are equally such in a specific though subordinate sense. The object of the one being to train and give due recognition to talent, and that of the other to provide and secure recognition of it.

Though all the future benefits to be derived from affiliation are not yet known; we, as druggists, must appreciate the strength which such a bond of union gives us. Educationally we can step higher than heretofore. Professionally we are in good company for proper recognition, and legally our hands are very much strengthened by thus having the way cleared for any further desired amendments to our Act. Our condition has been bettered in every sense by the successful action of the Council represented by the gentlemen before named. In remodelling the College and enlarging the scope of the instruction there given, they have done good work, and in securing such recognition of its progressive spirit they have achieved such results as would have secured them deserved credit had they been supported as a unit by the druggists generally, instead of having factional differences to overcome, internal and external opposition to subdue, and financial problems to solve.

As their position and work is one that secures no tangible recompense, we are pleased to be here permitted to express our grateful appreciation of their services, and the hope that the satisfaction of having secured a position of honor for the practice of Pharmacy will repay the effort they have put forth in its cause.

LITERA.

AN EXPERIMENTAL SHIPMENT.—It is worth noting that the first consignment of cassia pomade shipped from British India was recently received in London. It was also a sample shipment, but, if successful, it may be the precursor of large quantities, as the flowers (*Acacia Farnesiana*) are found growing wild in abundance. It is claimed for the Indian pomade that it is very considerably stronger than the strongest French.—*Garden and Forest.*

A JAPANESE PHARMACOPEIA will shortly be published. It is now under revision by the Central Sanitary Board of the Home Department.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1892.

Present—Mr. J. J. Hall, President; Messrs. Petric, Lawrence, Clark, Buchanan, Polson, Daniels, Mackenzie, Jordan, D'Avignon and McGregor.

The meeting was opened at 2.30 p. m., Mr. J. J. Hall, President, in the chair.

Moved by Messrs. Polson and Jordan, that the minutes of last meeting be taken as read. Carried.

The President then read to the Council his report, which was as follows:—

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—It gives me pleasure again to meet you, and to report the following business. We have endeavored to carry out your instructions to continue negotiations with Quebec with a view to exchange of diplomas. On Aug. 12th I wrote intimating that their offer of Nov. 5th, 1890, could not be entertained by us; that we were anxious for a fair exchange; that you had instructed me to continue negotiations, offering them copies of our Act, by-laws and College announcements, and asking for copies of theirs, which they sent me. I considered the teaching staff better qualified than I to judge and make a comparative educational standing past and present of our respective colleges. I have therefore been largely guided by the staff and some of the members of the Council. All were most anxious to consummate so desirable a thing and prepared to make some sacrifices to obtain it. The conclusion we arrived at was that the only measure of reciprocity we could entertain was a complete and unrestricted interchange. Accordingly on Sept. 30th I addressed an official letter to the Quebec Council to that effect, with an offer, which they did not accept; that, if they desired, I would give them the reason why no other measure could be entertained by us, and offering on behalf of the Council to take the initiative by introducing the necessary resolution at this council meeting, if they could hold out to me any fair probability of our offer being accepted. They wrote me on Jan. 20th that they could not go beyond the terms of their offer of Nov. 5th, 1891, practically dismissing the subject. I would therefore ask you to instruct the Registrar what reply to forward in this matter. I have handed over all important correspondence to him for future reference.

The result of the recount of ballots in electoral district No. 2, and the scrutineer's report thereon will be read to you. I had copies of it sent to Messrs. Hobart and Polson and the new President, and I was advised that the wording of the report warranted us in returning to Mr. Hobart his \$25 deposit. You will please instruct the Registrar what disposal to make of this money.

The Committee on Education will report to you important matters regarding affiliation with the University of Toronto. I think the verdict will be that they have lost no time in getting down to business, and that the conditions they offer bear evidence of thoughtfulness and care in safely guarding the interests of our College.

When instructing me in August last to raise by mortgage \$7000 for the addition to the College, you assumed that the Freehold Loan and Savings Co. would loan us the money as they already hold two mortgages against the College, one for \$2,000 due in July, 1892, and one for \$5,000 due in 1895, both bearing 6 per cent. half-yearly, without the privilege of repaying any part of the principal until all was due, particularly as the loan of \$14,000 they made to us in 1887 was on a showing of assets over liabilities of only \$13,623.80, whereas now the surplus of assets over liabilities is \$23,000, and the total loan required being only \$17,000. But the Freehold Loan Co. refused to give us the money at the same rate, as they could do better, and

INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

For Parlor,
Dining Room,
or Chamber.



Office, Store,
Cigar Shop,
or Saloon.

Electricity Generated by Chemical Action.

A Handsome Ornament for Table, Mantel or Counter.

NICKEL PLATED. OCCUPIES SIX SQUARE INCHES.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.

Aside from lighting, this battery apparatus can be used for Medical Battery, Motor or Fan, Burglar Alarm and Call Bell purposes, all of which attachments we supply.

PRICE, \$5.00.

- Liberal Discounts to the Trade and Agents.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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no one else would give us money on a second mortgage. Mr. Petrie kindly came to my assistance and we got a line of discount at the Traders' Bank on our own notes and so were in a position to finance the new building, save the expense to the College of a Council meeting and hide our time. We then prevailed upon the Freehold Loan Co. not to act the dog in the manger and to take the money for their mortgages which were not yet due, without a bonus. Then we were in an excellent position. After waiting upon most of the money lending institutions and brokers in Toronto, we left our conditions and agency in the hands of Mr. W. H. Dickson, and he secured the loan, and the papers were signed on Dec. 10th to the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto. They take an assignment of our two Freehold mortgages, extend the time to five years, reduce the interest to 3½ per cent. half yearly, and give us the privilege of repaying the principal in sums of \$1000 every six months or not as we choose, and they give us the \$7,000 we require on the same terms, they holding all the liability of \$17,000 against the College. The loan, considering there is no personal bond given, is considered by financiers the best that has been placed on such a plant, and equal to a straight loan at 5 per cent. We have required to put an additional insurance on the buildings.

Your sanction will be asked to opening an account in the name of the College in the Traders' Bank of Toronto.

The unprecedented attendance of students at both the junior and senior courses was not anticipated by the most sanguine of us, and has taxed the capacity of the College equipment to its fullest extent, and also the resources, patience and energy of our staff and the Educational Committee; no men could have done more. That their efforts were wisely directed is proved by the enthusiasm of the students who have had some reason to complain at the shifts they have had to submit to, but who have generously concluded, by a majority in meeting assembled, that all has been done that possibly could be to meet a trying situation and that they are satisfied.

You will be asked by the Building Committee to vote increased grants of money towards the equipment of the College, made necessary by the large attendance. During the interval since August last a meeting of the Building Committee has been considered necessary.

I have to congratulate the members of the College, the Council, the teaching staff, and employees upon the peace, harmony and marvellous prosperity prevailing in every department of our College. Let us hope that it may continue.

J. J. HALL, President.

Mr. Polson thought the Council would fully approve of the position taken by the President in reference to the negotiations with the College of Pharmacy of Quebec in the matter of the exchange of diplomas, and would approve also of the financial negotiations in reference to the building of the new College.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and Mackenzie, that the report be referred to the Executive and Finance Committee. Carried.

Mr. Polson gave notice that he would at the next meeting of the Council submit a resolution recommending that the annual fees be reduced to \$2, and to take the steps to secure the necessary legislation.

The Secretary, Mr. Lewis, read a communication from Mr. Geo. E. Clarke, Pickering, asking to have his examination in chemistry and palmistry reviewed. To be referred to Educational Committee in the ordinary course.

Two letters from R. W. Herritt, Peterborough, containing several declarations,

and asking for a diploma. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Letter from Mr. Duncan. Referred to same Committee.

Letter from W. R. Montgomery. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from Walter B. Johnston. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Communication from Dr. Robert Mark recommending that "Rough on Rats" be placed on the poison list. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Letter from Mr. Fraser. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from Thos. Bronsil. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and Daniels, that Messrs. Hall and Lawrence be appointed delegates to the London Exhibition. Carried.

A letter from Stephen Ryall, asking the remission of certain fees on account of sickness was read.

Moved by Messrs. Polson and D'Avignon, that this letter be referred to Committee on Education, and that this be a recommendation to that Committee to formulate a scheme in respect to the return of a proportion of fees or allowance on future instructions to students stricken down by disease during the course of the session and unable to return during the course.

Moved in amendment by Messrs. Clarke and Daniels, that this communication be referred to Committee on Education to deal with this case and report thereon.

The amendment was put to the meeting and carried.

Letter from F. C. Wilson applying for registration. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Letter from J. T. Clarke, Campbellford, asking for a diploma. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Letter from Mr. Howell asking for registration. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Letter from R. F. Reed. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Letter from W. J. McGuire. Fyled.

Letter from R. C. Caulson, asking to have his time allowed. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Letter from Mr. Doraky, asking reduction in his fees on account of loss by fire. Referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Letter from Ed. A. Tanner, West Troy. Referred to same Committee.

Letter from W. H. Pollard, Lindsay. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from Frank W. Merrill. Referred to Education Committee.

A letter was read from the President of the British Pharmaceutical Society, returning thanks to this Society for the donation of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Moved by Messrs. Jordan and D'Avignon, that the Registrar be instructed to hand the letter of thanks from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to Prof. Shuttleworth for whom it was evi-

dently intended, and write the Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Society that he has done so. Carried.

Six Certificates of Apprenticeship, which had not been entered at the proper time, were referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Letter from Mr. Manley. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Affidavits from Mr. Brown were presented by the Registrar. Referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Letter from R. A. Mason, Markham, asking allowances in the matter of fees on account of sickness. Referred to Committee.

A communication was read from the New York *Druggists' Circular*, making certain offers for furnishing publication.

Mr. D'Avignon expressed the opinion that the *Journal* contract would prevent any such arrangement.

The President read the correspondence between himself and the *Druggists' Circular*, stating that it was a good offer.

Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and Petrie that this communication be referred to the Executive and Finance Committee. Carried.

Letter from Mr. Hobart, Kingston, complaining of certain irregularities in the election of Mr. Polson. The communication was fyled.

The Secretary-Treasurer then read his report, which showed that the receipts from all sources, on mortgage, teaching and registration fees, amounted to \$33,286; the expenditure was \$5,865 less than the receipts. The recent addition to the college building cost \$8,555. The statement of assets and liabilities gave the total assets as \$52,483.94, and the liabilities \$22,858, leaving a balance to the good of \$29,625.

The Auditors' Report was read.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and McGregor, that these reports be received and referred to the Executive and Finance Committee.

Mr. Lewis produced accounts amounting to \$986.42. The accounts were referred to the Executive and Finance Committee.

Accounts amounting to \$3,000 odd in connection with the addition to the College, were referred to Building Committee.

Moved by Messrs. Buchanan and Daniels, that the Council adjourn until 2 p. m. to-morrow. Carried.

SECOND DAY.

The Council assembled at 2 p. m., the President, Mr. J. J. Hall, in the chair.

Present, Mr. J. J. Hall, President, Messrs. Polson, Lawrence, Daniels, Clarke, Mackenzie, Petrie, McGregor, Buchanan, Slaven, Jordan, McKee.

Mr. Lewis read the report of the Board of Examiners, giving the result of the examinations held on Tuesday, Dec. 8th, and three following days: 41 candidates presented themselves for examination; six of whom succeeded on all subjects, and 16 passed in part subjects; six

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OUTFIT NO. 3 CONTAINS
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Price of Outfit No. 2 **2.50**
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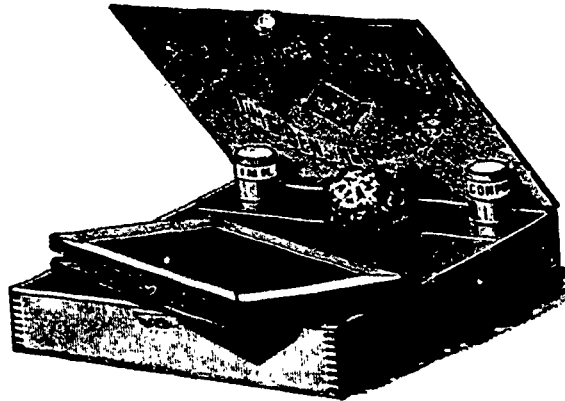
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candidates registered in four subjects and seven in individual subjects.

The Board of Examiners strongly urged the appointment of a large number of examiners in view of the great number of candidates likely to come up at the next examination, also the purchase of certain dispensing apparatus, the present supply not being deemed sufficient. The final meeting of the Board was held on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1891, when the results were reported and adopted.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and Lawrence, that the report of the Board of Examiners be referred to the Committee on Education. Carried.

Mr. Jordan moved, seconded by Mr. McKee, "Resolved, that we have heard with the deepest regret of the death of Mr. E. Gregory, for many a year an active and energetic member of this Council and College. We desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Gregory and family in their sore affliction, and that the Registrar be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Gregory." Carried.

A communication from Messrs. Gilmore & Casey, in reference to the decorating of the Council room, was read and referred to the Building Committee.

Mr. Buchanan presented the report of the Infringement Committee. The Elm-dale case was settled by the payment of the fine; the complaint against Mr. Holden, of West Toronto, was settled by Mr. Holden closing up the store; the case of James Fowler, of Carleton Place, was settled, Fowler asking a few days to enable him to conform to the Pharmacy Act, which had been done. The Committee also recommended that the retail districts in particular should receive more protection against infringement than heretofore and the sale of Paris green and laudanum and all articles scheduled which are sold by general dealers.

Moved by Messrs. Buchanan and Slaven, that the report of the Infringement Committee be received. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Buchanan and Slaven, that the report be adopted.

After some discussion the report was adopted.

Mr. Daniels presented the report of the Building Committee. The question of the enlargement of the College brought forward, and after discussion it was decided that in order to give the students proper instructions in practical work and to keep pace with the other colleges in this department, the building of laboratories for chemical and pharmaceutical work was absolutely necessary, and with this end in view a committee was appointed to procure estimates and report at the next meeting, the committee consisting of Messrs. Petrie, Hall, Clarke and Daniels. Mr. Clarke had visited several of the largest laboratories of the U.S. and brought home sketches of them, and at present the College possessed one of the most complete institutions of the kind on the continent, if not in the world. The assistance they had received from the Faculty, Prof. Heebner, Chambers, Scott and

Fotheringham, had been of great benefit. The report of the Architect, Mr. M. Sheard, which was attached, was also read.

The report was received and adopted.

Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and Daniels, that the following be added to part 2 of the Pharmacy Act, and sent to the Lieutenant-Governor for approval under sec. 25 of the Act: "Any and all patent and proprietary medicines of whatever nature that contain any one or more of the poisons contained in this schedule shall be registered."

Mr. Mackenzie spoke strongly against the indiscriminate sale of drugs by those not licensed to sell them, and thought the public should be protected against such a state of things. If the sale required to be registered, cases of poisoning could be traced.

Messrs. Clarke and Buchanan moved, that the matter be referred to the Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Mr. D'Avignon thought that none but druggists should be permitted to sell patent medicines. It would be a nuisance if the druggist had to register every sale of a patent medicine.

Mr. Polson suggested that in the case of known poisons, it should be stated on the bottle that it was a preparation of poison.

Mr. Petrie thought the resolution was a step in the right direction. If anybody was allowed to handle these patent medicines it was no benefit to a man to qualify himself as a druggist.

The President stated that the result of the motion would simply be to place in the hands of retail druggists the sale of patent medicines.

The motion of Mr. Clarke, to refer the matter to Committee on By-laws and Legislation, was carried.

Moved by Messrs. Slaven and Clark, that the name of C. K. McGregor be added to the Executive Committee. Carried.

The Council then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

The Council assembled at 11 o'clock.

Present, Mr. J. J. Hall, President, Messrs. Slaven, Petrie, Clark, Mackenzie, D'Avignon, Lawrence, Jordan, McKee, Buchanan and McGregor.

Mr. Lewis read a letter from Mr. Daniels, regretting his inability to be present, which was filed.

The President stated that it was not his intention yesterday to vote for Mr. D'Avignon's resolution, and requested that the vote be altered.

Mr. Lewis read a communication from Mr. W. A. Ruddell, who was unable through sickness to complete his course, and asking leniency in the matter of fees. Referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. Slaven read the report of the Executive and Finance, recommending payment of certain accounts amounting to \$836.31.

On motion of Messrs. Slaven and McGregor, the report was received.

On motion of Messrs. Petrie and Lawrence, the report was adopted.

Mr. Lewis then read the report of the Dean, Dr. A. Y. Scott, of the Session of 1891-2. The report congratulated the College on the increased attendance of students and the advance in the receipts from fees, etc. The reports of Prof. Heebner, Dr. Fotheringham and Dr. Chambers to the Dean, were also read.

A letter from Prof. A. Y. Scott, Dean, to the Education Committee, was read, making certain suggestions as to supplementing the chemical apparatus of the College.

A communication from Prof. A. Y. Scott, recommending a course of study to intending students.

A further communication from Dr. J. T. Fotheringham, making certain recommendations as to course of study, was read.

Moved by Messrs. Buchanan and Lawrence, that the report of the Dean be referred to Education Committee. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Petrie and McGregor, that the Executive and Finance Committee be instructed to consider the advisability of putting in a telephone, and also the cost, and report on Friday morning. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Buchanan and Slaven, that the Council adjourn until 3 p. m. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met at 3 p. m.

Present, Mr. J. J. Hall, President, Messrs. D'Avignon, Daniels, Clarke, McGregor, Mackenzie, Lawrence, Slaven, Buchanan, Petrie and Jordan.

Mr. Petrie presented the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation. In reference to the recommendation of the jury in the case of poisoning by Rough on Rats, reported by Dr. Robt. Marks, the Committee felt that the Council should take prompt action in the matter by placing all these poisons under the same restrictions as to sale as the poisons governed by part 2 of schedule A, were placed.

Moved by Messrs. Petrie and Jordan, that the report be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Petrie and D'Avignon, that in accordance with the request of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to take the necessary steps to carry out the recommendations contained in the report. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Petrie and Slaven, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Buchanan, McGregor, Jordan, McKee, D'Avignon and Daniels be appointed to prepare a list of such poisons as in their opinion should be added to parts 1 and 2 in schedule A in the Pharmacy Act, and to report at the next session of this Council. Carried.

Mr. Daniels presented the supplemental report of the Building Committee, recommending an expenditure of \$25 in cleaning and repairing the walls of the College.

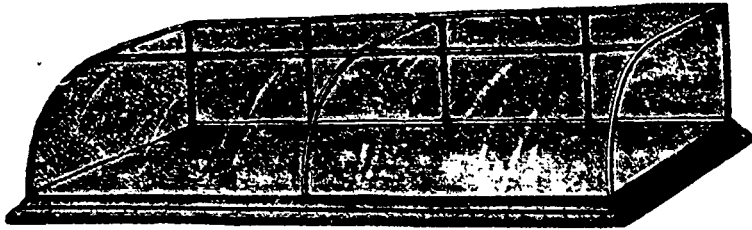
Moved by Messrs. Daniels and Clarke

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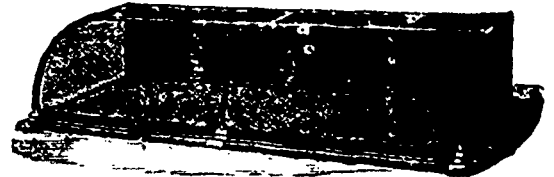
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that the report be received and adopted Carried.

No further reports being ready the Council adjourned for one hour. In the interval the Council were favored with a couple of recitations by Miss Slaven. The recitations were rendered in a masterly style, and Miss Slaven was loudly applauded.

FOURTH DAY.

The Council met at 10.30 a. m. Present, Mr. J. J. Hall, President, Messrs. Buchanan, Petrie, Daniels, McGregor, Lawrence, Mackenzie, Clarke, D'Avignon, Jordan, Slaven and McKee.

Communication of Prof. Chas. F. Heebner, asking for registration as pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Heebner holds a diploma from the Pharmaceutical College of New York, which he claims entitles him to registration by the Board.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and Daniels, that Mr. Heebner be granted registration on producing the proper papers showing his registration in New York. Carried.

Letter read from Messrs. Edgar & Malone, enclosing letter from Messrs. Wright & Walmesley, with reference to the application of Mr. Stephen, Albert Seeds and other papers.

Moved by Messrs. Clark and Daniels, that Mr. Seeds be required to pass the examinations on the subjects on which he failed before registration be granted. Mr. Seeds at his examinations in May, 1889, failed in three subjects. He afterwards passed the examinations in New York on the three subjects on which he failed. Mr. Clarke thought this was only fair to the students of this College.

Moved by Messrs. D'Avignon and Jordan, that the application of Mr. Seeds be referred to By-laws and Legislation Committee.

Mr. Clarke withdrew his motion by leave of the Council, and Mr. D'Avignon's motion was put to the Council as an original motion and carried.

Mr. Mackenzie presented the report of the Committee on Education.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and Jordan, that the report of the Committee on Education be received and that the Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the report.

The motion was carried and Mr. Jordan took the chair, and report taken up clause by clause.

In the cases of Thos. Ryall, Paris, and W. R. Montgomery, Lakesfield, who were unable to complete their course on account of sickness, the Committee recommended that their request be granted and that they be allowed to attend a future junior term.

The request was acquiesced in.

W. J. Nicoll, who was registered in November '89, asked to be allowed three years apprenticeship. This request was refused.

The recommendation was adopted.

In the case of W. H. Pollard, a student in the last stages of consumption, the Committee recommended that the request be granted.

The recommendation was adopted.

Frank Merrill, Toronto, absent on account of sickness. Recommended that his request be granted. Carried.

R. A. Mason, Markham, request not granted.

W. A. Ruddell, request granted.

The recommendations of the Committee as to assistance in the College and the purchase of dispensing apparatus was adopted, on the understanding that the assent of the Executive and Finance Committee be obtained.

Certain apparatus had been purchased for the College in August; \$1500 had been expended, \$300 of which was for duty. The application for a refund of the duty had been refused, and the Committee expressed the opinion that the duty could not be recovered. Some discussion took place as to whether the duty could not be recovered back from the Customs, and finally the clause was adopted.

The report recommended the payment of \$50 to an assistant for the Dean. Carried.

The Committee recommended that the Junior term commence June 15th, 1892, and continue 3

weeks, and the Senior term commence Jan. 10th, 1893, and continue 18 weeks. Carried.

The report recommended that the Dean be instructed to arrange for his assistance.

The report recommended that \$1500 be expended for apparatus. Carried, subject to the assent of the Executive and Finance Committee.

The Committee recommended that, on account of the death of A. R. Fraser, that W. Murchison be appointed in his place, and O. R. Botsford be made examiner in prescriptions.

In reference to affiliation with Toronto University, a letter had been sent to that body and a letter received from them, and the Committee took pleasure in reporting that affiliation had been granted with representation, and that a Committee be appointed to confer with the university on the subject of the curriculum to be adopted. The College would, of course, retain its position as a teaching body, but the University would be able to grant a diploma in pharmacy. The report recommended the appointment of the Dean of the College, Dr. A. Y. Scott, to represent the College on the senate.

Mr. D'Avignon enquired whether the Dean could act, not being a member of the College or a practicing chemist. While conceding Dr. Scott's ability for the position, he questioned whether he could hold the office.

Mr. Hall thought the Dean of the College, whoever he might be, should be the representative.

The clause was carried.

In reference to the extension of time of apprentices who registered prior to March, 1889, to enable them to enter upon instruction at the College without having passed the matriculation examination, the Committee referred the matter to the Council for their decision.

After considerable discussion the clause was adopted.

The Committee passed the report and reported to the Council.

The Council concurred in the report of the Committee of the Whole.

Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and McKee, that the report of the Committee on Education be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Mackenzie stated that the Board of Examiners reported that the dispensing medal presented by Mr. D'Avignon had not been awarded, no one having been found qualified for it.

Moved by Messrs. Petrie and McGregor, that this Council ask the druggists and chemists of Toronto to hold a convention on August 4th, 1892, to consider the question of trade and other important questions, and that the President and Vice-President of the Toronto Drug Association be empowered to make all necessary arrangements for the convention, and that \$10 be placed to the credit of the College for printing and other arrangements. The principal matter to be considered would be in reference to the sale of Rough on Rats and other poisons. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jordan that this be authority for the Registrar to prepare a memorial with the College seal attached, asking for a rebate of duty on apparatus obtained by the College, and also, if possible, to secure an order in council, to cover further purchases. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and Mackenzie, that the President deposit one ballot in favor of Wm. Murchison as examiner in prescriptions, and O. F. Botsford as examiner in dispensing, and W. H. Ellis as examiner in practical chemistry in this College. Carried.

Mr. Slaven presented the report of the Joint Committee on the President's address. The report congratulated the President upon the address. The Committee expressed their regret that negotiations had been entered into regarding an exchange of diplomas with the Association of Quebec without having enquired more fully into the curriculum of study required under their Act. The Quebec Pharmacy Act of 1890 set forth a curriculum of studies less extended than that required under the Ontario Pharmacy Act of 1889, the proportion five-tenths—namely, 5 for Quebec, and 10 for Ontario. In Quebec the course was under 300 hours, and principally in didactic work, while in Ontario there was over 800 hours' instruction in

practical work, with all the modern appliances. The course of instruction extended over a term of 8 months, of lectures being given in the daytime by a staff of well-qualified professors and proper apparatus. The Committee therefore recommended that until the standard of Quebec more nearly approached that of Ontario no future negotiations be entered into.

That after consideration of the Scrutineers' report re Hobart and Polson, the Committee would recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to return to Mr. Hobart the full amount of the \$25 deposit, the Committee feeling that Mr. Hobart was justified in laying his complaint.

The Committee had much pleasure in noting the favorable terms on which the new College loan had been placed at a reduced rate of interest; that the thanks of this Council be tendered to the President and Mr. Petrie for placing to the credit of the Council the money required for the new building before the loan could be obtained; that the closing of the accounts in the Freehold Loan Co. and the opening of an account in the Traders' Bank, be approved by the Council.

The report was approved.

Moved by Messrs. D'Avignon and Jordan, that the report of the Scrutineers' in the recount held August 11th, 1891, of ballot papers cast in Territorial District, No. 2, at previous election be read to Council. Carried.

The report was then read. The vote objected to by Mr. Hobart was Dr. Bowman, of Seeley's Bay. The scrutineers stated that in their opinion it affected the election.

Moved by Messrs. McGregor and Slaven, that the report be adopted.

Moved in amendment by Messrs. Jordan and D'Avignon, that the clause recommending the return of the \$25 be amended by saying, that all except the amount of expenses should be returned.

The amendment was lost and the report received.

Mr. Buchanan presented the report of the Special Committee, recommending that the following drugs be added to schedule A, for the further protection of the public against danger arising from the sale of certain drugs by incompetent persons—recommend that the following be added to part 2 of schedule A of the Pharmacy Act of Ontario: Antipyrine, antifebrine, antikaunna, phenacetin, sulfonal, acid sulphuric, acid nitric, acid muriatic, creosote, iodoform, acetate of lead, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, and all salts of mercury, excepting such as already scheduled in part 1, and that cyanide of potassium, now in part 11, be placed in part 1 of the schedule, and that the Registrar be instructed to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council a list of such drugs to be added, and the change to be made in cyanide of potassium for his approval, in accordance with clause 25 of the Act. Carried.

Mr. Clarke moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the newspapers for devoting so much space to reports of proceedings of the Council and for the full and accurate reports of the meetings, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the *Globe* newspaper; that 2000 copies of Saturday's *Globe* be purchased, at a cost of \$60, to be distributed throughout the provinces.

Mr. Mackenzie gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move an amendment to by-law 13, recommending the appointment of an examiner in practical chemistry, and also in other branches not already provided for.

The Council then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met at 3 p. m.

Present, Mr. J. J. Hall, President, Messrs. Petrie, Buchanan, Jordan, Mackenzie, Slaven, McKee, Daniels and Clarke.

Mr. Slaven presented the report No. 2 of the Finance Committee, recommending 10 scales be purchased with additional weights; also recommend that the fees be paid to Mr. Chant, and also that the additional apparatus be purchased, and that the annual amount be provided; that

(Concluded on page 36.)



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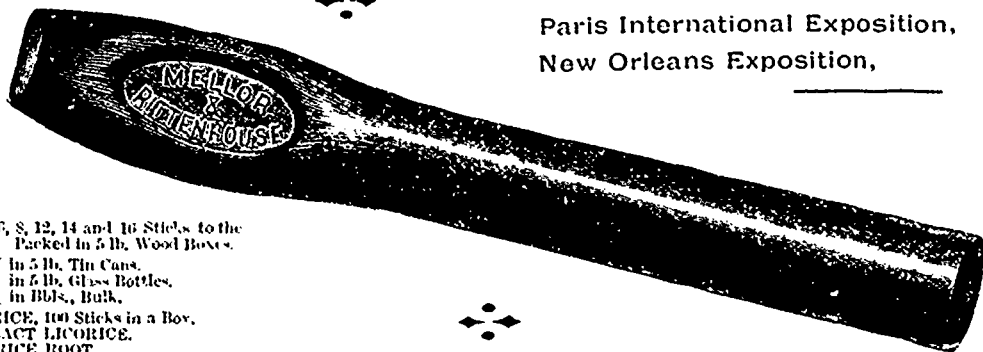
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FORMULARY.

CREOLIN IODOFORM OINTMENT.

Creolin, 15 grains ;
Iodoform, 30 grains ;
Vaseline, 6 drachms.

Make into an ointment.

The advantage of this prescription is said to be that the smell of the iodoform is well masked. —*Les Nouveaux Remèdes*, September 21, 1891.

WART SOLUTION.

A correspondent of the *Pharm. Zeitung* strongly recommends the following application for warts :

	Parts.
Salicylic acid.....	1
Lactic acid.....	1
Colloidion.....	8

All by weight. Mix.

This mixture is to be applied twice a day. It seldom fails to remove the excrescences in a short time.

TREATMENT OF THE MOUTH.

The cure of the mouth, during constitutional treatment with mercury, is assisted by the use of the following formula given by Dr. Reibes-Saachen in *Therapeutischen Monatshefte* :

TOOTH POWDER.

Take of	
Precip. Carbonate Calcium.....	½ oz.
Pumice stone (fine powder).....	½ oz.
Chlorate of Potassium.....	½ oz.
Powdered Red Cinnamon Bark.....	½ oz.
Powdered Krameria Root.....	1 oz.
Powdered Castile Soap.....	1 oz.
Oil of Peppermint.....	45 grs.

Mix and make into a fine powder.

GARGLE.

Take of	
Solution of acetate of Aluminum,	
5 per cent.....	7 ozs.
Orange flower water.....	7 ozs.

Mix.

Mix one tablespoonful with a glass of water and gargle every half hour.

FOR THE GUMS.

Take of	
Tincture of myrrh.....	1 oz.
Tincture of gall.....	1 oz.
Tincture of krameria.....	1 oz.

Mix.

To be applied to the gums with a camel's hair brush.

MIGRAINE PASTILS.

La Medecine Moderne recommends the following combination :

Caffeine.....	1½ grs.
Phenacetin.....	1½ grs.
Milk sugar.....	5 grs.

Mix well and make into a pastil.

CHILBLAIN TABLET.

Benzoated lard.....	6 parts.
Yellow wax.....	3 parts.
Resin, white.....	1 part.
Camphor.....	1 part.
Oil cajeput.....	1 part.

Melt the resin and wax, add the lard ; then when somewhat cooled add the camphor in powder, and last the cajeput oil.

TOILET POWDER FOR PERSPIRING FEET.

—Rabow, in *Therap. M. H.*, recommends 10 parts salicylic acid, 10 parts alum and 10 of starch, finely powdered and well mixed, to be put into stockings every morning.

PASTE FOR CLEANING WINDOWS, readily made and very efficient, is recommended in the *Prag. Rdsch.* Finely powdered carbonate of magnesium is made into suitable paste with soap spirit (soap dissolved in alcohol) and soda solution. A little of the paste on a sponge rubbed over the glass and the glass polished with alcohol just before the paste dries insures bright, clean windows.

A SIMPLE PLAN OF MAKING A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WATER.—*Colour*: A flask of water is placed on a sheet of white paper, and yellow-green or bluish tints appear, organic matter is probably present. Heat gives a brown tinge. *Smell*: Heat with a spirit lamp, after adding a few drops of caustic potash solution. Any unpleasant odour indicates probable sewage contamination. *Harboursness* is indicated by a white precipitate on adding ammonium oxalate solution in a test tube. Or add a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to 8 ozs. of water, if chalk is present it will be precipitated to the bottom. *Ammonia* is shown by the yellow or brown colour obtained on adding a few drops of Nessler's solution to a test-tube filled two-thirds full of the water to be tested. Nitrates can be proved as follows: A test-tube is filled two-thirds full, and five drops of sulphuric acid added. Then five drops of potassic iodide (five grains to the ounce) and some powdered starch are introduced. A blue tint shows the presence of nitrates. *Chlorides*: To half a test tube of water add three drops of nitric acid; fill up with solution of nitrate of silver (10 grains to the ounce). Any precipitate will consist of a few drops of nitric acid, on adding some solution potassium sulphocyanide, a red tinge will be seen if iron is present.

SUPPOSITORIES OF ICHTHYOL.

The *Pharmaceutische Presse* gives the following:

Gelatin.....	30-40 parts.
Water.....	75 parts.
Glycerin.....	75 parts.
Ichthyol.....	q. s.

Place the gelatine in a vessel and cover with water. Let stand for a sufficient length of time for the gelatin to become softened, and then press off excess of water. Add the glycerin, place on the water bath, and melt together. When melted, let cool a little, and then stir in 50 eg. of ichthyol to each gram of the jelly. Then cast into the moulds.

NEW DISINFECTING SOAP.

A new disinfecting soap for the use of physicians, nurses, etc., is made as follows:

Anhydrous copper sulphate.....	12 parts.
Good toilet soap.....	88 parts.

Soften the toilet soap by heat, and then work in the copper sulphate, previously reduced to an impalpable powder. The product has a handsome green color, and is said to be very efficient.

POMADE FOR ROUGH AND CHAPPED HANDS.

Lanolin.....	600 parts.
Albolin.....	100 parts.

Campho-phenique.....	40 parts.
Oil of rose.....	2 parts.

Mix and make into a pomade.

This should be well rubbed over the hands at night before going to bed and left on till morning. After washing and drying the hands in the morning, apply a very small amount to them.—*Nat. Drug-gist*.

ALOES FOR ANIMALS.

A writer in *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following table of doses of aloes when intended as a purgative for domestic animals:

Cattle.....	10 to 16 drams.
Horses.....	7 to 14 "
Sheep and Goats.....	4 to 8 "
Hogs.....	1½ to 4 "
Dogs.....	½ to 1½ "
Fowl.....	7 to 30 grains.

The Perfumes in Laundry Soaps.

CARL DORSHEIMER.

To find an oil which will effectually cover the resin and cocoanut odor in common soaps has been the aim of the laundry soap maker for many years. Of course, there are oils that will do it, but which is preferable, mirbane or cocoanut? or citronella?

Within the last year or so there has been an oil used in Europe quite extensively to overcome this, and to make the readers of this journal acquainted with it is the object of this article. It is the oil of pennyroyal, *Ol. Mentha Pulegii* (not *Oleum hedeoma*.) The latter is the American pennyroyal, as different from the French oil as day is from night.

It is stronger than the majority of oils used by soap men, stronger than even mirbane, and has no obnoxious odor. Belonging, as the name indicates, to the family of mints, it has that characteristic odor, backed by a great amount of "natural" oil camphor which helps to hold and diffuse the odor.

In itself it would not make a good perfume, but mixed with other oils it does the work.

To aid such readers of this journal, as want to give it a trial I take the pleasure to add a few formulas in which it has been used:

I. Mixture for White Soap.

Oil French Pennyroyal.....	3 pounds.
Oil Thyme, white.....	1 pound.
Oil Lavender flowers.....	1 pound.
Oil Caraway chaff.....	½ pound.

Mix and use 1 pound to 325 pounds of soap.

The cost of the above is about \$1.10 a pound, and it can be used to a good deal more soap, only the house using it, making 1 pound cakes, wanted a strong odor.

II. FOR COLORED SOAP.

Oil French Pennyroyal.....	1 pound.
Oil Cassia.....	1 pound.
Oil Cloves.....	½ pound.
Oil Lavender spike.....	1 pound.

Mix and use the same as above.

—*American Soap Journal*.

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- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
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- Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry.
- Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid.
- Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges.
- National Pills.
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Notes on Practical Pharmacy.

BY JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH. G.

The following notes on practical pharmacy have been the result of the writer's experience, mainly in the direction of preparation of the official galenicals. The question as to how far a pharmacist is justified in going in an alteration or modification of an official formula is, I think, best answered in this way: To the extent in which there is no alteration of therapeutical action, diminution in strength, nor decided change in obvious physical properties. It goes without saying that the therapeutical activity of the drug should remain unchanged, or else the preparation will not represent the drug from which it is made, and that the strength should be maintained or else unreliability will result. Just to what extent the physical character of a preparation may be modified is dependent upon the circumstances of each special case; as to whether the Pharmacopoeial process is particularly faulty, or whether it will not yield the results claimed for it, or whether it can be improved without cost to its therapeutical value and strength of drug.

Compound Chalk Powder.—This new official powder, for the extemporaneous preparation of chalk mixture, can be improved in its making by adding oil of cinnamon directly to the powder, and making the mixture up with water, as needed. To each troy ounce add 4 minims of the oil of cinnamon. Criticism has been made upon the large amount of sugar in this powder—one-half. As the mixture is most largely used for diarrhœa or intestinal relaxation, accompanied with acidity, often the result of food fermentation, the use of any sugar would seem to be therapeutically objectionable, as it merely increases the fermentation. A much better plan would be to replace all the sugar with powdered acacia. Further, in view of the mild astringent influence of cinnamon water, it is better to make the mixture up with all cinnamon water instead of equal parts of it and water, as directed by the U. S. P., 1890. Save the use of a small quantity of syrup ($\frac{1}{10}$), the B. P. recommends the former.

The official mixture contains 100 grains of powder to the fluid ounce. It is too weak, and should be, at least, 2 drams to the fluid ounce.

Some physicians use chalk, powdered cinnamon, acacia and water. This does not make as elegant a preparation as the official, but the tannic acid in the powdered cinnamon adds greatly to its therapeutical value.

Weighing Iodine.—It is, of course, inadmissible to weigh iodine directly upon metallic pans, and paper decomposes so quickly on contact with it that the pans underneath are also attacked. In the absence of glass or horn pans, the best substitute is paraffin paper.

Sodium Bromide.—Through a prominent firm of manufacturing chemists, I have learned of an apparent inconsistency

in the percentage of sodium chloride permitted by the present Pharmacopœia in this compound. Under bromine the official maximal limit of free chlorine is 3 per cent, while under sodium bromide the maximal limit of sodium chloride is also 3 per cent, which, of course, is inconsistent. The error probably arose in following too closely the G. P., which makes the maximal limit of chloride in NaBr 3 per cent. But no notice was taken of the fact that American bromine always contains more free chlorine than German bromine, and, since the manufacturers have no practicable method of separating the chlorine in its entirety, the maximal limit of chloride in sodium bromide should be made not less than 5 per cent.

Wine of Antimony.—Physicians complain that the official wine of antimony is entirely too weak in tartar emetic. The first editions of the Pharmacopœia made it 1 grain to the fluid ounce. The present edition makes it 1.8 grains, a reduction of 55 per cent. The writer has furnished a satisfactory preparation by averaging the two extremes and making it 3 grains to the fluid ounce.

Ammonia Water Containers.—The best method for preservation of ammonia water in containers that the writer has found is a common cork, covered with a piece of cheese cloth, and this covered with a piece of paraffin paper. An ordinary glass stopper is totally insufficient to prevent some of the vapor from escaping, while the dark coloration produced by contact of the ammonia with cork tissue renders the use of corks alone objectionable.

Spirit of Camphor.—The official dilution in alcoholic strength of 20 per cent. with water is inadmissible, for the reason that when it is prescribed with volatile oils, turpentine, soap liniment, etc., as is often done in making stimulating liniments, there is precipitation of camphor, or, rather, a deficiency in the amount dissolved that would have remained in solution had the spirit of camphor been made with strong alcohol, as in the U. S. P. 1870 formula.

Spirits of Peppermint and Spearmint.—The official formulas for these two preparations can be improved by macerating the herbs with alcohol, filtering and dissolving the oils in the filtrate. It is needless to say that filtration without the presence of dissolved oils is much more rapid than with their presence. Turbidity in these spirits, arising from undissolved oils, or more probably from traces of resinified oil, can be removed by agitating the liquid with long narrow strips of a sheet of filtering paper and filtering. Sometimes the addition of a small quantity of precipitated phosphate of calcium is also necessary.

Compound Tincture of Lavender.—This preparation, which has been very largely replaced by the increasing popularity of compound tincture of cardamom, can have its official formula improved by exhausting the drugs with the menstruum first, and then dissolving the volatile oils

in the percolate. By this means the drugs are more readily exhausted and the preparation more quickly made.

Solution of Magnesium Citrate.—For causing effervescence a very elegant substitute for the acid potassium bicarbonate is Merck's sodium bicarbonate "in crusts." It gives a pleasant saline taste to the preparation, instead of the usual bitter, acrid one.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.—Glycerin in the proportion of 2 fluid ounces to the pint greatly increases the therapeutical value of this preparation.

Ammonium Carbonate.—Therapeutists agree that the diffusible stimulant action of ammonium carbonate is best presented in the hard clearly-crystalline variety and that the effloresced product is for practical purposes therapeutically valueless by comparison. This is why many physicians in their prescriptions specify the "clear" or "crystalline" variety. They have found the effloresced powder valueless. Why ammonium carbonate effloresces on exposure to air is easy of explanation when we remember its chemical composition of acid carbonate and carbamate—a dehydrated normal carbonate—and that the latter readily absorbs water and carbonic acid gas (from the air) to become an acid carbonate. How best to prevent this change has always been a most difficult question. For this purpose I have been using for the last five or six months an expedient which has answered admirably. It consists simply in placing medium-sized lumps of the salt in a museum or fruit jar (glass top), preferably upon a porcelain or glass support, to keep them from touching the bottom of the container, and then adding a small quantity of stronger ammonia water and closing. The ammonia gas neutralizes the carbonic acid gas in the air of the container, and the salt remains hard and densely crystalline. I here present for inspection some ammonium carbonate over four months old preserved by this method.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

SOLUTION OF SALICYLIC ACID.—Barnouvin (Rev. de Therap.) draws attention to the fact that glycerin is a good solvent of salicylic acid. By heating, glycerin is able to bring into solution $\frac{1}{50}$ of its weight of the acid, the acid not being deposited on cooling. In endeavoring to obtain a more concentrated solution he found that separation takes place on cooling. A glycerin solution of salicylic acid (1:100) will stand dilution with water without precipitation.

ARISTOL has been injected into scrofulous abscesses with good results. Five minims of a 1 per cent. solution, in sweet almond oil, was the dose.

TONOSHI is a fungus on the Larix leptolepis, used by the natives of the island of Yezo for various diseases. An acid isolated appears to be identical with agaricic acid.

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Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from page 37.)

the account for A. B. Petrie for expenses re Building Committee of \$20.25 be paid; that a telephone be placed in the College building. In reference to the fittings and tables required for the College, the Committee recommend that the matter stand over until the August session. In regard to the communication re N. Y. *Druggists Circular*, referred to the Committee, recommend that the following reply be made to the several letters from the *Druggists Circular*: "That your communications were read and discussed at the Council meeting; the terms were favorably considered, and it was thought that until the termination of the contract with the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, which expires Feb. 1894, we could not entertain the proposition. If at that time the Council decides to publish their own proceedings in pamphlet form, such a provision as will then best suit our requirements will doubtless be entertained." The Committee further recommend that the Janitor's salary be \$450 to date from 1st Oct. '91, as his whole time was devoted to the work; also recommend that the Executive of this Council be empowered to obtain a necessary loan, not exceeding \$3,000, to meet any expenditures which may be required until the next meeting of this Council. The Committee presented the Registrar-Treasurer's report and Auditor's report, referred to them and recommended their adoption.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Petrie presented the second report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, in reference to the application of Mr. Stephen A. Seeds, recommending that he be allowed to be registered on passing the necessary examinations on the three subjects on which he failed previously.

On motion of Messrs. Petrie and Jordan, the report was received and adopted.

A communication was read from several members of the Council who had handed in a formal notification at the first meeting of the Council that they only took part in the proceedings of the Council under protest, believing that the election was irregular and illegal; it was their intention to take steps to render said election null and void, but decided that, as the College had for several years been involved in scandals, etc., they would not add to the odium, and had decided to stay further proceedings, although they believed such proceedings would result as stated by the solicitors.

Mr. D'Avignon moved that the communication of Messrs. Polson, Jordan and D'Avignon, be received and placed in the minutes.

Mr. Jordan seconded the motion.

Mr. Mackenzie said he had been present at the election and had a knowledge of how the matter was conducted before the scrutineers. The questions submitted to the solicitors for that opinion were not framed as they should be. He claimed there was an undue reflection on the scrutineers and part of the matter stated did not exist at all. It was not a plain, honest, straightforward statement of fact to the solicitors of the proceedings at the recount.

Mr. Petrie thought that it was most unusual and dishonorable to ask the Council to place on record the *ex parte* statement submitted to a lawyer, casting reflection on what was a fair and open scrutiny of the votes.

Mr. Clarke stated that Mr. Polson came forward and stated that he voted under protest, but he thought Mr. Polson merely held his seat to render opposition to all measures in the interests of the Board.

Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and Petrie, that the paper presented by Messrs. Polson, D'Avignon and Jordan is misleading and unfair and casting reflection on honorable men; that this Council cannot entertain such a proposition to place the document on the records of this Council.

Mr. Jordan stated that he did not wish to cast any reflection on the scrutineers. They did what they thought was right.

Mr. D'Avignon said the scrutineers may have been ignorant in doing what they did, he did not wish to cast any reflection on them. If

what they stated was true the election would be voided in any court.

The amendment was carried and the original motion lost.

The chairman returned the document to Mr. D'Avignon.

Mr. Petrie gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would propose the name of Dr. A. Y. Scott, Dean, as an honorary member of the College.

Mr. Daniels gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move an amendment to By-law No. 3, increasing the salary of the Dean to \$900.

Notices placed on file.

Mr. McKee gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move that students who had completed their apprenticeship prior to 1889 be not required to pass the matriculation examination on entering the College; that any student from outside the Province who might wish to get a diploma of special design, entitling him to do business in Ontario, must show that he has served four years' apprenticeship with a pharmaceutical chemist in his Province, State or Territory, and that such student shall pass the matriculation examination, provided, however, that any such student may be allowed to take either the Senior or Junior course of lectures without any examination. Any student not required by the Pharmacy Act to attend any College course may be allowed to take the Senior course without passing the examination of the Junior course, or he may take the Junior course without passing any examination, if he complies with the law at the time he entered his apprenticeship.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and D'Avignon, that the matriculation examination of the School under section 2, Exceptions to the Regulations, the following exception shall be made: Apprentices whose term of apprenticeship shall have been completed by Oct. 1st, '92, and that no further extension of time shall be allowed. Carried.

Mr. Jordan stated he had intended to make a motion, but owing to lack of time, would postpone it until next session, in reference to the giving of prescriptions by druggists, which he claimed was not in keeping with the dignity and honor of the profession.

Moved by Messrs. Clarke and McGregor, that a committee be appointed to prepare a code of ethics for the druggists, to be presented at the meeting in August next.

Moved by Messrs. Buchanan and Daniels, that the Council adjourn. Carried.

Sulfonal Poisoning.

Poisoning by large doses of sulfonal have been very rarely noticed. A laborer in Riedel's manufactory wishing to get a satisfactory sleep, took about three table-spoonfuls of sulfonal. Thereupon he slept four days and nights, when he awakened. He slept one and one-half days longer, and afterwards was somewhat dizzy, without experiencing further disagreeable consequences.

The present case is that of a fifteen-year old, healthy apprentice, in a drug house, who was transferred from the surgical to the medical clinic, with the statement that he had poisoned himself with some unknown substance. He had a temperature of 96° and was profoundly unconscious; respiration easy and quiet; pulse 100, rather small, but regular. The patient's condition was not alarming, and he was treated during the night with warmth and excitants.

On the following morning the patient was quietly sleeping; the countenance slightly reddened; the mouth closed; the respiration quiet (18) and deep; pulse 96 and extremely variable; reflexes un-

certain, except that the corneal reflex was always distinct. The pupils, of medium dilatation, reacted variably to light, returning immediately to their former size.

The patient did not react to cries and shaking. Pricking of the face, hands and feet produced no effect, except a distinct widening of the pupil. Now and then languid jactitation occurred.

Salicylic acid and phenacetine were mentioned as possible causes of the condition, but the chloride of iron did not react upon the urine. Finally, we learned that two boxes of 50 grammes each of sulfonal (over three ounces) were missing.

Creasote Pills.

BY JOSEPH C. ROBERTS, PH. G.

In answer to the query as to the best excipient for making creasote pills, it may be stated that Tobisch recommends the mixing of one part creasote with two parts of unpeeled powdered licorice root, leaving the mixture stand for a few minutes, and then making up the mass with water as an excipient. Prior to this suggestion of Tobisch, we had tried his method only to obtain a failure. While the licorice root furnished absorbency, the mass formed was very friable, and lacked the necessary plasticity. Further, it was noticed, that on standing, the creasote was forced to the outer surface of the pillular mass, probably from a greater affinity of the licorice root for water, than for an oily liquid like creasote. To obviate these objections, the following procedure was adopted with excellent results. Mix two parts of creasote with three parts of powdered licorice root, and when absorption has taken place, add one part of powdered soap, and make up with syrup. — *Amer. Jour. Phar.*

Books and Magazines.

TIMELINESS is the striking characteristic of several of the principal contributions to *The North American Review* for February. In the van of the strong and attractive table of contents is an able article entitled "How to Attack the Tariff," by the Hon. William M. Springer, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the present House of Representatives. "Fires on Trans-Atlantic Steamers" are dealt with by the Right Hon. Earl De La Warr, apropos of the recent fires on the "City of Richmond" and the "Abyssinia." "A Year of Railway Accidents," by H. G. Prout, editor of the "Railroad Gazette," and "A Perilous Business and the Remedy," by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts. A very striking paper is that of Sir Edwin Arnold on "The Duty and Destiny of England in India." So, too, Mr. Gladstone's first paper on "The Olympian Region," will command attention on both sides of the Atlantic. It is written in the distinguished scholar's strong and virile style, and the subject is one to which he has given close study for nearly half a century. Literature and music are not overlooked in this issue of *The Review*.

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.

See Archdale Wilson & Co.'s card of thanks in this issue.

Read Lyman Brothers & Co.'s change of advt. on page 4.

Practical Dispensing, a work particularly adapted to the use of students in pharmacy, is advertised on page 19.

When ordering Homeopathic Vials be sure to name the "Red Star Label" brand if you would have accurate measurements, uniformity in style and best material.

Among the profitable lines handled by most of our leading pharmacists is that of choice cigars. Messrs. J. Rattray & Co., of Montreal, are leading manufacturers and dealers in these goods, and claim to have the largest stock of Imported and Domestic cigars in the Dominion.

The German Easter Egg Dyes afford a handsome profit, and are an article which every druggist should stock up with. The outlay is small and you are sure of sales. Handsome advertising matter is furnished with each purchase. Read carefully the advt. on page 27, and send an order for outfit at once. These Dyes are for sale by Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, and the London Drug Co., London.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER:

With an order for 3 doz. of Dent's Toothache Gum, at 90 cts. per doz., we will send you 1 doz. extra free making in all 4 doz. for \$2.70. We pay the duty. It is put up in an attractive style, and the most taking advertising matter is supplied. We have a hanger, size 10x14, of our "A Swell Affair," which we furnish with all orders. Send your order direct to our address, 74 W. Congress St., Detroit, Mich., and we will supply it through any wholesaler named.

C. S. DENT & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

Fifty Notes for Pharmacists.

BY H. M. WHELPLEY, M. D., PH. G.

1. Note that it seldom pays to argue with a customer.
2. Note that vaselin will not replace a lather for shaving.
3. Note that you, and not the doctor, own the drug store.
4. Note that every article should be labeled.
5. Note that it is profitable to attend State association meetings.
6. Note that albuminous substances are incompatible with tannin.
7. Note that a copy of the National Formulary should be in every drug store.

8. Note that writing made with a lead pencil is easily erased.

9. Note that it is not best to attempt writing less legible than a physician.

10. Note that your plan to solve the cut rate problem is not the only one.

11. Note that bottles must be perfectly dry before filling with castor or other oils.

12. Note that a cork pressed by your teeth will not answer as well as one compressed by a cork roller.

13. Note that the poison ivy is three-leaved; while the harmless is five-leaved.

14. Note that washing the hands with linseed meal and water will remove the odor of iodoform.

15. Note that the odor of naphthalin can be masked by subliming it with benzoin.

16. Note that the eleventh decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia will use the metric system.

17. Note that soluble sulphates are chemical antidotes for phenol and creosote poisoning.

18. Note that cloudy collodion can be cleansed by shaking with clean quartz-sand.

19. Note that you should calculate the dose of each active ingredient of a prescription before compounding.

20. Note that "Sulph." may mean sulphur, sulphate, sulphide or sulphite.

21. Note that a well-selected and carefully watched stock increases the profits of a drug store.

22. Note that metric weights and measures should be employed in filling metric prescriptions.

23. Note that it is dangerous to attempt to fill more than one prescription at a time.

24. Note that prescription scales should not be handled as if they were hay scales.

25. Note that mustard seed will absorb the last trace of moisture from a bottle.

26. Note that two grains of hydronaphthol to the pint of mucilage of acacia will preserve it in warm weather.

27. Note that equal parts of lime water and glycerin will stop itching of the skin in ordinary cases.

28. Note that properly corked bottles are better for volatile liquids than the best ground glass stoppered containers.

29. Note that some prescriptions blow the cork out if mixed in a vial, but are all right if a mortar is used to compound them.

30. Note that a customer with a prescription is the physician's patient and not yours.

31. Note that a solution of equal parts of tartaric acid, alum and water will remove ink or rust stains from fabrics.

32. Note that blue glass will not shut out the rays of light causing chemical changes in chemicals.

33. Note that the pharmaceutical journals contain valuable information long before it appears in books.

34. Note that it is better to finish wait-

ing on one customer before placing yourself at the service of another one.

35. Note that preparations of the Pharmacopoeia of 1890 are to be made by use of the metric system of weights and measures.

36. Note that glycerin or treacle, when employed as a pill excipient, causes them to remain soft much longer than is the case when honey is the excipient.

37. Note that lycopodium will prevent postage stamps adhering to each other, and its use is more pharmaceutical than rubbing them on your hair.

38. Note that a few drops of glycerin acts greatly in powdering boric acid. The mortar should be first warmed. This can be done by burning some alcohol in it.

39. Note that the inhalation of L. trite of amyl is one of the most rational antidotes for use when chloroform or cocaine seriously effects the heart's action.

40. Note that oiled silk, rubber, etc., can be prevented from sticking together by dusting with lycopodium.

41. Note that the session on Materia Medica and Pharmacy of the American Medical Association meets at Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, June 7, 1892.

42. Note that medicines containing solutions of mercurial salts should not be taken from a silver spoon. The silver is liable to reduce the salt.

43. Note that washed prescription vials must be kept in a clean place, free from dust, or they will soon become unfit for use.

44. Note that treatment with dilute hydrochloric acid, followed by solution of chlorinated lime, will remove logwood stains from the skin.

45. Note that the next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held at the Crawford House, White Mountains, N.H., Monday, Sept. 5, 1892.

46. Note that the solution formed by a mixture of antipyrin and salicylate of sodium in a moist atmosphere is not the result of a chemical change.

47. Note that tar can easily be removed from clothing by immediately rubbing it well with clean lard, and then washing out with warm water and soap.

48. Note that one part in a thousand of oxide of mercury added to paste will prevent it from moulding. Such paste is especially serviceable for the labels on jars and bottles kept in the cellar.

49. Note that a fine quality of velvet corks, carefully rolled and firmly placed in position, will securely hold volatile liquids that readily escape from carelessly corked bottles. It is seldom that a cement is necessary in such cases.

50. Note that the tin foil coating found on the corks used in packing bottles is not placed there for fashion or beauty. It is employed to prevent glycerin, oils, etc., from penetrating the corks. The foil should be of pure tin and very thin. Both the cork and the neck of the bottle must be perfectly clean and dry before it is placed in position.

To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN:

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

The following Agents have thus far been appointed:

DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

TORONTO, ONT.

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

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

LONDON, ONT.

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

HAMILTON, ONT.

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

MONTREAL, QUE.

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

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

OTTAWA, ONT.

H. F. McCarthy.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley & Co.

GUELPH, ONT.

A. B. Petrie.

MY PREPARATIONS:

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

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

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Drug Review.

Business during the past month has improved very much owing to stocks having been run down on account of stock-taking and to the prevalence of influenza, the latter causing an enormous demand for Quinine, Antipyrine and Phenacetine. The latter article cannot be had at present for love or money in Toronto, and the agents report the factory can only fill about 10 per cent of the orders.

Quinine has advanced about three cents an ounce.

Ergot has not so far made any further advance, but the market is firm.

Eucalyptus Oil in large demand for influenza. Price in Europe has advanced to four times usual price. Stocks here small.

Heavy chemicals of all kinds are firm.

Oil Peppermint, higher prices looked for.

Books and Magazines.

The Druggists Reference Book for 1892, published by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., of Philadelphia, contains Posological and Dose tables, list of new remedies, tables of incompatibilities, and a variety of other useful matter in compact form and convenient size for reference.

* *

We are in receipt of the announcements of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy of Chicago, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association proceedings at their 12th annual meeting.

* *

We are indebted to Frederick Stearns & Co., of Windsor and Detroit, for a copy of their *Daily Reminder*, being a handsome leather bound, Pocket Diary, Calendar and Memorandum book combined, a particularly neat and useful work and indicating the progressive and wide-awake enterprise of this firm.

* *

THE CHURCHMAN, an illustrated weekly newspaper-magazine, published by M. H. Mallory & Co., 47 Lafayette Place, New York, is the recognized leader of church literature in the U. S. Its moderate views and withal true church sentiment, makes it especially acceptable to members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which body it represents.

* *

LOVE AND MARRIAGE IN JAPAN.—Sir Edwin Arnold, who has been enjoying an interesting trip through the United States, has made a careful study of the conditions which govern the family in Japan and embodies his ideas in a paper called "Love and Marriage in Japan" in the February number of *The Cosmopolitan*. The article is illustrated by the quaintest possible Japanese sketches running down the sides and across the bottom of each page. An excellent photograph of W. D. Howells, serves as a frontispiece, and his work

as a writer of fiction is reviewed in the same number by H. H. Boyesen. The President of John Hopkins University, gives a most practical paper for parents on "Boys and Boys' Schools," illustrated by cartoons of the famous Attwood. Murrat Halstead turns back lovingly to his early farm days, and tells of the "Pets and Sports of a Farmer Boy." The petroleum industry fully illustrated; An Afghan Story by Archibald Forbes; The Story of the Brazilian Republic by Adams, late Minister to that country; and the leading amateurs of the United States in photography, are other leading articles of the month.

* *

A TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLAR FARM.—A subscriber to the *Montreal Weekly Witness* writes to that paper, that through the hints received in its agricultural column he is now the possessor of a twelve thousand dollar farm which he otherwise would not have owned, and that he, through following its advice, is making a success of his orchard and bee culture. It is a notable fact, that the readers of the *Montreal Witness* are as a rule well-to-do, prosperous and influential. People of this class admire such a paper as the *Witness*, and the *Witness* aids in increasing their prosperity and extending their influence for good. It is a highly interesting paper.

* *

A NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER.—The announcements of *The Youth's Companion* for 1892, which we have received, seem to touch about all healthy tastes. Its fiction embraces folklore, serial, sea, adventure and holiday stories. Frank Stockton, Clark Russell, Will Allen Dromgoole, Mary Catherine Lee are a few of the distinguished story-writers. Its general articles cover a wide range. Self-Education, Business Success, College Success, Girls Who Think They Can Write, Natural History, Railway Life, Boys and Girls at the World's Fair, Glimpses of Royalty, How to See Great Cities, Practical Advice are some of the lines to be written on by eminent specialists. Gladstone, De Lesseps, Vasili Verestchagin, Cyrus W. Field, Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Henry M. Stanley are among the contributors. *The Companion* readers thus come into personal touch with the people whose greatness make our age famous. Its 500,000 subscribers show how it is appreciated.

* *

THE ILLUSTRATION of the *Review of Reviews* is as timely in the February number as in any preceding issue. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of Cardinal Manning. In the Progress of the World are portraits of Senators Cullom and Palmer of Illinois, Lord Hartington, Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Collings, M.P., the late Prince Albert Victor, the Princess May of Teck, the late Emile de Lavelaye, Mr. G. W. Childs and Mr. A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth of New York, and a striking like-

ness of Walt Whitman with a characteristic autograph post card. In the Record of Current Events are portraits of the novelist Guy de Maupassant, the late Khedive, the new Khedive, and the late Wolcott Balastier. The cartoon department is as interesting as ever, and the character sketch of David B. Hill begins with a fine full-page portrait of Mr. Hill, which is followed by another striking likeness from a favorite photograph, and by portraits of Mr. Dana of the *Sun*, Mr. Howell of the *Atlanta Constitution*, Senator Gorman, Mayor Grant of New York City, Mr. Richard Croker, the chief of Tammany, and a large number of striking cartoons reproduced for the most part from *Puck* and *Judge*. Portraits of Mr. Edgar and Colonel Reeve of Minneapolis, of Count Tolstoi and his daughter, and of Madame Novikoff accompany the article on the Russian Famine. The article upon the London Polytechnic and its Chicago excursion contains three portraits and ten other illustrations. Mrs. Humphrey Ward's portrait accompanies the review of her new book, and the review of the first year of the "Darkest England" social scheme is well illustrated. Thus the *Review of Reviews* for February is a pictorial as well as a journalistic and literary review and summing up of the preceding month.

We have in Stock:

A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.

Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

London, Ontario.

THANKS.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,

Beget to thank the Retail Druggists of Canada for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them during the year 1891.

Our business for the past year shows a large and satisfactory increase over that of any former, and as our facilities are always improving and our stock becoming larger and more complete, we hope during the season of 1892 to be favored with a still larger share of the orders of our friends, the Retail Druggists.

REMEMBER.---*The Specialties we control are sold to Druggists only.*

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 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.

<p>ALCOHOL, gal..... \$4 03 \$4 20 Methyl, gal..... 1 90 2 00 ALLSPICE, lb..... 13 15 Powdered, lb..... 15 17 ALOIN, 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 Copaiba, lb..... 75 1 00 Peru, lb..... 2 50 2 75 Tolu, can or less, lb..... 75 80 BARK, Barberrry, lb..... 22 25 Bayberry, lb..... 15 18 Buckthorn, lb..... 15 17 Canella, lb..... 15 17 Cascara Sagrada..... 30 35 Cascarella, 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..... 6 00 9 00 BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... 1 50 1 60 powdered, lb..... 1 75 1 80 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, Cacao, lb..... 75 80 CAMPHOR, lb..... 65 70 CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb..... 2 60 2 10 Powdered, lb..... 2 10 2 20 CALSIUM, lb..... 25 30 Powdered, lb..... 30 35 CARBON, Bisulphide, lb..... 16 18 CARMINE, No. 40, oz..... 40 50</p>	<p>CASTOR, Fibre, lb..... 7 50 8 00 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 CONFECTIOS, Senna, lb..... 25 30 Crocote, Wood, lb..... 2 00 2 50 CUTLEFISH BONE, lb..... 35 40 DEXTRINE, lb..... 10 12 DOWER'S POWDER, lb..... 1 50 1 60 EGGOT, Spanish, lb..... 1 00 1 10 Powdered, lb..... 1 15 1 30 EGGOTIN, 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..... 25 22 Lavender, lb..... 12 15 Rose, red, French, lb..... 1 60 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..... 18 20 GUARANA..... 3 00 3 25 Powdered, lb..... 3 25 3 50 GUM ALOES, Cape, lb..... 18 20 Barbadoes, lb..... 30 50 Socotrine, lb..... 65 70 Assafoetida, lb..... 23 25 Arabic, 1st, lb..... 1 00 1 10 Powdered, lb..... 1 10 1 20 Sifted sorts, lb..... 75 80 Sorts, lb..... 60 75 Benzoin, lb..... 50 1 00 Catechu, Black, lb..... 9 20 Gamboge, powdered, lb..... 1 30 1 35 Gusiacc, lb..... 80 1 00 Powdered, lb..... 90 1 20 Kino, true, lb..... 45 48 Myrrh, lb..... 45 48 Powdered, lb..... 55 60 Opium, lb..... 3 50 3 60 Powdered, lb..... 4 60 4 75 Scammony, pure Resin, lb..... 12 80 13 00 Shellac, lb..... 35 40</p>	<p>Bleached, lb..... 45 50 Spruce, true, lb..... 30 35 Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... 1 00 1 10 Powdered, lb..... 1 10 1 15 Sorts, lb..... 25 75 Thus, lb..... 8 10 HERN, Althea, 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 Coltsfoot, lb..... 20 38 Feverfew, ozs, lb..... 53 55 Grindelia robusta, lb..... 45 50 Hoarhound, 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..... 30 35 Sage, Ozs, lb..... 18 20 Spearmint, lb..... 21 25 Thyme, ozs, lb..... 16 20 Tansy, ozs, lb..... 15 18 Wormwood, oz..... 20 22 Yerba Santa, lb..... 38 44 HONEY, lb..... 13 15 HORS, fresh, lb..... 30 35 INDIGO, Madras, lb..... 75 80 INSECT POWDER, lb..... 28 30 ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb..... 2 00 2 10 Russian, 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 Digitalis, lb..... 25 30 Eucalyptus, lb..... 18 20 Hyoscyamus..... 25 30 Matico, lb..... 70 75 Senna, Alexandria, lb..... 25 30 Tinnevelly, lb..... 15 25 Stramonium, lb..... 20 25 Uva Ursi, lb..... 15 18 LECITHES, Swedish, doz..... 1 00 1 10 Licorice, Solazzi..... 45 50 Pignatelli..... 35 40 Grasso..... 30 35 Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb 27 30</p>
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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	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60
“ Acne Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	40	45	BORAX, lb	9	10	11	
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	1	75	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11	11	
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	2	50	2	50	8	13	
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	25	1	50	3	25	20	25
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	15	15	45	50	50	
MACE, lb.	1	20	1	25	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	60
MANNA, lb.	1	60	1	75	30	35	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00	
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Star, lb.	30	35	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38	38	
Irish, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	4	5	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6	6	
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	40	00	Canary, bag or less, lb	10	13	13	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12	12	
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50	15	18	18	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85	85	
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	1	10	1	20	Croton, oz.	75	80	80	
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Colchicum	10	12	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1	75	
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Coriander, lb.	15	20	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30	30	
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Cumin, lb.	15	17	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20	20	
ONJMENT, Merc., lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	45	50	Fennel, lb.	7	9	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	7	50	10	00
Citrine, lb.	15	18	Fennugreek, powdered, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8	8	
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	22	25	Flax, cleaned, lb	4	5	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70	70	
PEPPER, black, lb.	25	30	Ground, lb.	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3	3	
Powdered, lb.	3	4	Hemp, lb.	9	12	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80	80	
PITCH, black, lb.	10	12	Mustard, white, lb.	15	20	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50	50	
Bergundy, true, lb.	2	25	3	25	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10
PLASTER, Calcined, lbb cash	12	13	Pumpkin	65	70	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30	30	
Adhesive, yd.	65	70	Quince, lb.	8	9	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5	00
Belladonna, lb	80	85	Rape, lb.	2	25	25	IODORUM, lb.	6	00	7	00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	25	30	Strophanthus, oz.	5	55	55	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40
Lead, lb.	85	90	Worm, lb	25	30	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	12	13	13	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16	16	
ROSIN, Common, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	15	16	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40	40	
White, lb.	25	30	White, Conti's, lb.	25	35	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55	55	
RESORCIN, White, oz.	26	28	Powdered, lb.	12	25	25	Sol., lb.	13	16	16	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	22	25	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	55	60	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00	
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	30	35	SPERMACETI, lb.	75	80	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80	80	
Althea, cut, lb.	25	30	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.	10	12	12	And Quinine, lb	1	50	3	00
Belladonna, lb.	15	16	Venice, lb.	50	75	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40	40	
Blood, lb.	27	30	WAX, White, lb.	40	45	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15	15	
Bitter, lb.	15	18	Yellow	5	6	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55	55	
Blackberry, lb.	18	20	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	10	12	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60	60	
Burdock, crushed, lb.	20	25	Quassia chips, lb.	5	6	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25	25	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	30	35	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45	45	
Canada Snake, lb.	15	16	Santal, ground, lb.	12	13	13	Syrup, lb.	45	50	50	
Colosh, Black, lb.	40	45	CHEMICALS.	12	13	13	Lactate, oz.	5	6	6	
Colechicum, lb.	20	22	Acid, Acetic, lb.	45	50	50	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16	16	
Columbo, lb.	25	30	Glacial, lb.	20	25	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80	80	
Powdered, lb.	38	40	Benzoic, English, oz.	10	12	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9	9	
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	25	German, oz.	20	25	25	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10	10	
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	13	14	Boracic, lb.	28	35	35	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85	85	
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	15	18	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	2	10	2	15	85	90	90	
Dandelion, lb.	15	10	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	1	35	1	40	13	15	15	
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	No. 2, lb.	65	70	70	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	7	8	8	
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	10	12	12	Carbonate, lb.	35	40	40	
Galbanum, lb.	22	25	Gallic, oz.	30	35	35	Iodide, oz.	7	9	9	
Gelsemium, lb.	9	10	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	1	50	1	60	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	
Gentian, lb.	10	12	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	22	25	25	Syrup, lb.	6	7	7	
Ground, lb.	13	15	cles doz	18	20	20	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45	45	
Powdered, lb.	11	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13	Carbonate, oz.	30	35	35	
Ginger, African, lb.	13	15	Muriatic, lb.	25	30	30	Citrate, oz.	50	55	55	
Po., lb.	25	28	Chem, pure, lb.	75	80	80	Iodide, oz.	35	40	40	
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	28	30	Nitric, lb.	1	00	1	00	35	40	40	
Po., lb.	75	80	Chem, pure, lb.	13	17	17	Salicylate, oz.	35	40	40	
Ginseng, lb.	90	95	Oleic, purified, lb.	32	35	35	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60	60	
Golden Seal, lb.	12	15	Oxalic, lb.	2	00	2	00	18	20	20	
Gold Thread, lb.	18	30	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	00	1	10	40	45	45	
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	2	90	Dilute, lb.	13	17	17	Citrate, gran., lb.	13	3	3	
Indian Hemp	3	10	Pyrogallic, oz.	32	35	35	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	13	3	3	
Ipecac, lb.	3	10	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	00	2	00	5	7	7	
Powdered, lb.	55	60	Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	25	30	30	
Jalap, lb.	60	65	Bottles, lb.	5	6	6	MENTHOL, oz.	90	95	95	
Powdered, lb.	40	90	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	20	MERCURY, lb.	1	25	1	30
Kava Kava, lb.	12	15	Tannic, lb.	1	10	1	25	1	00	1	10
Licorice, lb.	13	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	50	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	00	1	10
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1	00	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	15	1	20
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	5	Calomel, lb.	1	15	1	20
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1	3	3	With Chalk, lb	60	65	65	
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	Powdered, lb.	3	4	4	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40	40	
Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	15	Bin., oz.	25	30	30	
Parcira Biava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	75	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	13	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75	75	
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	40	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55	55	
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	45	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	60	1	65
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	16	Muriate, oz.	1	60	1	65
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	60	Sulphate, oz.	1	50	1	60
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	18	PERISIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40	40	
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	ANTHYRIN, oz.	1	00	1	00	70	75	75	
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ARISTOL, oz.	2	00	2	00	70	75	75	
Cut, lb.	50	55	AUSIATIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	30	PHOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6	6	
Senega, lb.	13	15	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	15	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1	10
Squill, lb.	55	65	Iodide, oz.	35	40	40	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1	10	
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	7	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60	60	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	8	00	35	40	40	
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	45	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17	17	
							Bichromate, lb.	12	13	13	
							Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30	30	
							Bromide, lb.	37	40	40	
							Carbonate, lb.	14	16	16	

Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20	VERATRIN, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	23	25	ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.	13	10	Origanum, lb.	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.	5	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10
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	Rhodum, oz.	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rect., lb.	65	70	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.	27	29	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.	65	70
SALICIN, lb.	2 75	3 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Caput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spermum, lb.	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, crys., oz.	95	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, Ac-tate, lb.	30	35	Cassa, 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	Copaba, lb.	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.	105	1 13
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	18 00	20 00	Cod Liver, N. F., 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.	2 00	2 10	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	75	78
STROPHOM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.	73	75
STYCHESINE, crystals, oz.	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NEEPSFOOT, gal.	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.	44	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	23	4	Wood, lb.	70	75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chinis. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13
TARTAR EMBIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.	1 60	1 75
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Lemon, lb.	2 50	2 75	TERPENTINE, gal.	60	70

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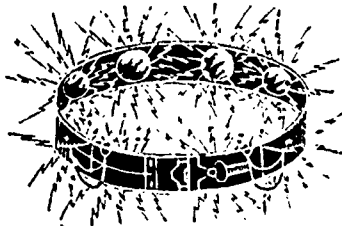
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