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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 4.

STRATHROY, NOVEMBER, 1892.

No. 11.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE.

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held recently at Winnipeg, there being present J. F. Howard, president, in the chair; B. M. Canniff, E. Casselman, C. Flexon, J. C. Gordon, G. W. McLaren and J. K. Strachan, (registrar).

The question of the revision of the poison list was considered, and the registrar was instructed to obtain suggestions from the members of the Association.

Dr. E. A. Blakeley, special examiner, reported that G. H. Cameron and J. P. Leveque had passed the preliminary examination, and they were registered as certified apprentices.

G. W. McLaren, chairman of the Board of Examiners, reported that of the candidates who had presented themselves for examination, S. S. Smith had passed the major, and R. W. McClung the minor examination. The Examining Board also recommend that better facilities be provided for practical work at examinations.

The report of the examiners was received and S. S. Smith reported as a pharmaceutical chemist and R. W. McClung as a certified clerk.

The registrar reported that since the last meeting one prosecution for offences under the Act had taken place, two informations having been laid and the defendant convicted on each information and fined \$40 and costs, being \$20 for each offence.

The registrar also reported that six apprentices had been registered, two certified clerks and one pharmaceutical chem-

ist since the last meeting. The cash statement showed a balance in hand of \$1,426.93. A number of accounts were ordered to be paid, and a large amount of general business having been transacted the meeting closed at 11 p. m.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

The Boards of Preliminary Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, October 6th. Twenty-eight candidates presented themselves in Montreal and four in Quebec, of these only three in Montreal and three in Quebec were successful. Their names are as follows:—Madame L. C. Bachand, Coaticook; James R. Cox, Hull, and A. Filion, Montreal. Alex. B. Jinge, Alf. Lemoine and N. Malenfant, Quebec. Seven of the candidates in Montreal and one in Quebec passed on all subjects but one, these gentlemen will be required to present themselves at the next examination to be examined in the subject in which they had failed, the remaining candidates will be required to be examined upon all subjects and candidates who have failed on the whole are not permitted to occupy positions in drug stores. The Montreal examiners were Messrs. Wm. S. Kerry, C. E. Scarff and Edmond Giroux, Jr., and for Quebec, Wm. B. Rogers, John I. LaRoche and Alex. LaRue. The next examination will be held on Thursday, January 5th, 1893.

The Semi-Annual Major and Minor Examinations were held in Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18th and 19th. Eleven candidates presented themselves for the Minor Examination and six for the Major, and of this number only one obtained the required number of marks to entitle the candidate to the certificate of a certified clerk, namely, Victor Talioreti. The candidates were examined by written and oral examinations on materia medica, toxicology, chemistry, pharmacy, botany, practical dispensing, reading of Prescriptions and weights and measures.

The examiners were Messrs. S. Lachance and W. H. Chapman, of Montreal, A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, and Jos. E. Morrison, Quebec.

The next Examination will take place in April next, in Montreal, after the close

of the Lecture Session of the Montreal College of Pharmacy.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Forty-fourth Semi-Annual Examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the College building, St. James' Square, Toronto, on Tuesday, 13th December, and following days.

Intending candidates must send in their names, with the examination fee of ten dollars, not later than Tuesday, 29th November, also furnish written evidence of having served the full term of three years with a qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Registrar.

Continental Reports.

The appearance of the usual autumn report of Messrs. Gehe & Co., of Dresden, furnishes an opportunity of comparing the unusual demand for some compounds of organic materia medica and the estimation in which they are held abroad. It also affords some particulars with regard to the reception accorded to some of the newer synthetic remedies, which will be of interest to chemists.

Acid Carbolie. In consequence of the cholera epidemic the demand for both liquid and crystallised carbolic acid became a regular rush, which caused an increase of 100 per cent. in its value, and even then it was impossible to fill all the orders. The numerous orders that still come in can now only be complied with in the order of their receipt, as the stock was speedily used up, and the intense heat has hindered crystallisation, so that the quantity manufactured has been insufficient. The sudden demand for this disinfectant came very aptly for the manufacturers of carbolic acid, since large stocks had accumulated on every hand, and the prices were so low that various makers were on the point of discontinuing the production. In view of the high present value, there is no doubt that every means will be adopted to increase the production in order to make the most of the favorable market.

Similar fluctuations in price have been observed in this article. In 1879 a sudden rise in value was the consequence of an extraordinary strong demand from North America, in 1884, the occurrence

of cholera in the South of France, and in 1885 the fear of a recurrence of the epidemic caused a rise of nearly 100 per cent. within a few weeks. Then the prices gradually fell again to the former low position. In 1887 a fresh fluctuation occurred in consequence of the commencement of the melinite manufacture in France, for which carbolic acid was employed in large quantities. The article then rose to three times its former price and continued nearly at this height until 1890, when, as the demand for military purposes ceased, a fall took place which brought the article down lower than ever, to the very verge of rentability, from which precarious position it has again been raised for a time by the present demand.

It has been calculated that about 820,000 tons of coal tar are treated annually for carbolic acid and other products, of which 600,000 tons fall to Great Britain and 150,000 tons to France alone. Assuming that the carbolic acid produced is about one-twentieth of the weight of the tar treated, the total quantity of carbolic acid produced in the year is about 41,000 tons, of which Great Britain produces 30,000 tons.

Agathin.—Salicyl- α -methylphenylhydrazon, a product of the condensation of salicylic aldehyde with α -methylphenylhydrazin comes into commerce under this name. It forms white or greenish-white lamellæ, free from odour or taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melting at 74° C. Up to the present it has found employment as an anti-neuralgic and anti-rheumatic in doses of 8 grains, taken twice daily.

Analgene.—A new anti-rheumatic and analgesic remedy oxyethyl- α -monocetylaminodicholinol, is recommended under this name in 15-grain doses. The easily-explained lack of enthusiasm that largely prevails in medical circles in undertaking fresh experiments is not favorable to the introduction of new remedies unless there are exceptionally good reasons for expecting extraordinarily good results. For this reason it does not appear at present as if this and other similar remedies will find a good reception.

Antifebrin.—Whilst pure antifebrin continues to lose the favor of physicians on account of the unpleasant bye-effects, and thus only finds a small demand at very low prices, it is attempted, especially in America, to find a profitable market for this antipyretic in mixtures with other medicaments. Sodium bicarbonate, caffeine, ammonium bromide, salicylic acid

and salicylates, serve in combination with more or less well-chosen names, such as antikamnia, antikol, antinervin, and exodyna to give the attraction of novelty to this kind of patent medicine.

Diaphtherin (Oxychinaseptol).—The preference that is being continually given by physicians to aseptic instead of antiseptic treatment, makes the time unfavorable to the introduction of fresh antiseptics. Hence diaphtherin, which is in composition an oxychinoline o-phenol sulphonate, has only met with isolated inquiries.

Guaiacol.—Meets with a considerably increased demand as a substitute for beechwood creosote; to such an extent, in fact, that the new makers of this preparation have been scarcely able to satisfy the demand.

Guaiacol carbonate.—The same facts have to be recorded in this case, the lively demand for the remedy recalling the period of the tuberculin rush.

Spermine hydrochloride.—In spite of



INTERIOR OF E. MILLER & CO.'S DRUG STORE, DRESDEN, ONT.

the unfavorable reports concerning spermine that have appeared from various sources, it would appear that it has not yet received its quietus. The continually recurring inquiries after it at least show that the action of this remedy is still being investigated. Professor Poehl has recently established the occurrence of spermine in all the druses of the human body, even of the female, and ascribes its tonic action to catalytic power, with which it, like a ferment, increases the oxidation processes.

Acid cinnamic.—Since the publication of Landerer's therapeutical experiences with this acid in tuberculous process, it has been in lively demand. It is used without exception for intravenous injections, generally in the form of a 5 per cent. emulsion, or in the treatment of lupus as an alcoholic solution with addition of cocaine. Professor Landerer prescribes it thus:

I.—Acidi cinnamylici 5 grms.
Olei amygdalarum 10 grms.
Vitelli ovi 1
Solut. natri. chlorati (0.7% . . . q. s.
ut fiat emulsionis 100 cem.

Before use the solution is to be made alkaline with caustic soda solution. Dose, 0.1 to 1 cem.; medium dose, 0.3 to 0.6 cem.

II.—Acidi cinnamylici
Cocaini muriatici 2 drms.
Spiritus vini 5 ozs.

One to two drops to be injected into the lupus.

Acid Lactic.—Up to the present it has been used as a local caustic in laryngeal diseases of an infectious nature and in diarrhoea, but is now used very extensively against cholera, on the recommendation of Dujardin-Beaumetz. Its action is said as Hayem already reported, to be that of a specific antiseptic. The daily dose of 150 grains may not, however, be increased, or else it causes increased diarrhoea. It would, however, appear that the experimental stage has not yet been passed, and that the acid will again be replaced by salol on Lowenthal's recommendation.

Bromine.—The position of this article has completely altered since the last report. Its fate cannot, however, be decided until the outcome of the proposed combination of American and German producers is seen. At present the unstable position of the bromine market makes any reliable opinions as to further development impossible. The fact, however, that the present low prices, both for bromine and its preparations, does not permit of profit to anyone, suggests that every means will be employed to effect a change in the present state of affairs,

which will sooner or later result in a rise in prices.

Chloral Hydrate.—No important change has taken place in the position of this article. It is offered at prices never dreamed of before, and the persistence of offers by all the producers would indeed suggest that a good profit is still to be made at present prices, if it were not observed in every branch of chemical industry that there is an endeavor to meet small profits by an increased turnover. At the present time there is no greater danger for many factories than loss of business, and in order to obtain the same the most modest profits are often given up. Chloral hydrate is undoubtedly one of those articles which is sold by many at a loss, and any change of affairs under these conditions is not to be expected in the near future. It is not, however, impossible that a union may be effected to protect mutual interests.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES.

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

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

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

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

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



Style "A." Special French Oval.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| No. 10--1 oz--12 in box | \$2.00 per dozen |
| No. 11--1 oz--In complets | 2.50 " |
| No. 12--1 oz--6 in box | 1.00 " |
| No. 13--1 oz--In complets | 4.50 " |
| No. 14--1 oz--In single box | 3.00 " |
| No. 15--2 oz--4 in box | 7.00 " |
| No. 16--2 oz--In complets | 7.00 " |
| No. 17--2 oz--In single box | 8.00 " |

LIST OF STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES.

SPECIAL ODORS.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE. | |
| AMORITA | "4" ROSES. |
| ENGLISH LILAC. | MAY BLOSSOM. |
| CLEOPATRA. | EUXENIA. |
| OLIVE BLOSSOM. | KALANTHE. |
| NADJY. | LUCILLA. |
| IDEAL BOUQUET. | ERMINIE. |
| CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM. | |

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

REGULAR ODORS.

| | |
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| White Rose. | Lily of the Valley. |
| Jockey Club. | Stephanotis. |
| Heliotrope. | Yang Ylang. |
| Opopanax. | Patibouly. |
| Frangipanni. | True Eng. Violet, \$5. |
| Rose Geranium. | Wood Violet. |
| New Mown Hay. | White Lilac. |
| Tonquin Musk, \$5. | Musk. |
| Ess. Bouquet. | |



Style "B."--New Tall.

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



Style "C." English Round.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| No. 3--1 oz--6 in box | \$4.00 per dozen |
| No. 31--1 oz--In complets | 4.50 " |
| No. 32--1 oz--In single box | 5.00 " |
| No. 33--4 oz--In single box | 12.00 " |



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

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| No. 40--1 oz--In complets | \$5.00 per dozen |
| No. 41--1 oz--In single box | 5.50 " |
| No. 42--2 oz--In complets | 8.50 " |
| No. 43--2 oz--In single box | 9.00 " |
| No. 44--4 oz--In single box | 15.00 " |

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

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

WINDSOR, Ont.

DETROIT, Mich.

FALL SUPPLY

OF THE FOLLOWING

Leading Cough Remedies :

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

AND MANY OTHERS.

Your orders solicited.

The London Drug Co.

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Martin, Rosser & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers of Drugs & Druggists' Sundries

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Specialties :

Arecanut Tooth Soap.
 Beef, Iron and Wine.
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 Prairie Condition Powders.

J. PALMER & SON

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MONTREAL.

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

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

Belladonna**Plasters.****PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,**

OF PHILADELPHIA,

*Very kindly permits us to say to Physi-
 cians 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."*

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THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Antikamnia.

" Tablets, 1, 2, 3 and 10 gr.
 " and Quinine Tablets.
 " and Salol.

Pilekone.

Packer's Cutaneous Charm.

Robinson's Barley.

Crab-apple Blossom, Crown, 8 oz.

Blue Lilies, in 8 oz.

Highland Heather, in 8 oz.

Lily of the Nile, in 8 oz.

Highland Heather Soap.

Tetlow's Dime Swandown.

Rowntree's Jujubes,

In 4 lb. boxes.

Black Currant.

Crystallized.

Glycerine.

Lime Fruit.

Liquorice.

Voice.

Quinine Tablets,

1, 2, 3 and 5 gr., are having a large sale.

Write for quotations.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

TRADE NOTES.

W. L. Campbell has gone into business in Bradford, Ont.

A. R. Leonard, druggist, Stonewall, Man., is moving to Winnipeg.

H. Proctor has purchased the drug business of T. R. Morrow, Nanaimo, B.C.

F. G. Welley, London, Ont., has purchased the drug business of Dr. Hutchinson, Ingersoll.

John R. Dennis has purchased the drug business at the corner of Dundas and Argyle sts., Toronto.

W. Ashton, druggist, Beeton, Ont., suffered a loss of \$1500 by fire on Oct. 19th. Insured for \$1200.

The drug store of P. Rinfret, Quebec city, was destroyed by fire on Oct. 23rd. Insured in the Western for \$3000.

The death is announced at Boston, Mass., of Charles E. Billings, senior partner of the well-known firm of Billings, Clapp & Co., of that city.

J. A. McArthur, Yonge st., Toronto, has sold his drug business to John Woods. Mr. McArthur has taken a position as traveller with Elliot & Co.

A. Rosenbaum, wholesale drugs and chemicals and commission merchant, Vancouver, B. C., is winding up his business and will return to Germany.

A. E. Knowles, formerly manager of the North Eastern Pharmacy, Toronto, has purchased Mr. Bennister's drug and stationery business, Brampton.

The firm of Little & Cleveland, druggists, Lethbridge, Man., have dissolved, Mr. Little having sold his interest to J. E. Lethbridge and Thos. Kevin.

Toronto's already congested state of drug stores is to be increased by another new addition in that line to be established in the east end, near the corner of Pape ave. and Queen st. E., by Dr. Passmore, late of West Toronto Junction.

The Hawker Medicine Co. is applying for incorporation, the capital stock to be \$100,000 in 4,000 shares of \$25 each. They will manufacture and sell proprietary medicines, principally. The company's office will be at Rothesay.

The firm of Laing & Fleming, druggists, of Windsor, Ont., have dissolved partnership. They will both, however, continue business in Windsor, Mr. F. H. Laing at 57 Sandwich st., and Mr. H. O. Fleming at corner of Glengarry ave. and Sandwich st.

Among those who were granted certificates as registered pharmacists by the Michigan Board of Pharmacy at Lansing was Allen J. McLaughlin, son of Mr. J. M. McLaughlin, of East London, Ont. Mr. McLaughlin intends starting business for himself in Detroit in the spring.

Narcisse Archambault, who has on several occasions recently been before the magistrate on the charge of unlawfully keeping open drug store, Montreal, was, on Oct. 27th, again charged before Judge

Desnoyers with making up prescriptions and selling poisonous drugs without a license. He was fined \$100.

Mr. Narcisse Archambault, Montreal, whom a recent judgment prevented from keeping a drug store, is now laboring under further difficulties. A *capias* has been taken out against him, and he has, moreover, been served with a demand of assignment.

H. E. Neelands, the well-known druggist of Winnipeg, Man., died in that city recently from hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Neelands for some months has been suffering from phthisis, which had almost deprived him of his voice, but he always stuck to his work, and was actually at his post the day before his death. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss. He lived formerly in Northumberland County, Ontario.

About 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, Oct. 24th, a porter was carrying a demijohn of coal oil in Jos. Dilworth's drug store, 170 King st. E., Toronto. Just as he reached one of the radiators in the floor the jar fell from his hands. It was smashed into fragments, while its contents ran down into the furnace. A son of Mr. Dilworth, quick as thought, ran down to the cellar to disconnect the radiator from the furnace. But he was too late, for just as he reached the furnace blue flames emanated from it. He was thrown backward, fortunately escaping with nothing worse than severely burned hands. In a flash the store was a fiery furnace, with voluminous flames curling out of the two front doors. An alarm was turned in from box 24, and the brigade soon had the fire under control. The loss, about \$2500, is covered by insurance in the Western.

John McKee, the well-known druggist of Peterborough, Ont., has just moved into his new premises which have been fitted up in a style that will equal any drug store in the Province. The new store is two doors south of his old stand, where he had done a successful business for fourteen years past and which has been a drug store for about thirty, having been occupied for many years by Mr. Kempt, prior to Mr. McKee's occupancy. The old front has been torn out and a handsome plate glass front placed in. This front gives a large window, plate glass front and sides, with an entrance on each side. The doors are also half bevelled plate glass. The interior has been entirely renewed. A new maple floor has been laid and the walls papered and the ceiling decorated in beautiful taste and rich design. The fixtures in the store, however, are the features of the premises. The shelving and draws which extend along each wall, the handsome tables which have been placed in and the ornamental partition across the rear of the front store are all of solid cherry, with polished panels of rosewood. A large plate glass bevelled mirror, 4 x 8 feet, stands in the centre of the partition and is surrounded by a beautiful design of small cherry and plate glass panels. The fixtures are decorated pro-

fusely with artistically wrought carving, all hand-work, and executed with excellent skill. The heavy legs of the tables are also beautifully carved, while the shelving is surmounted by an ornamental design of Queen Ann style. In rear of the front store is the dispensing department and Mr. McKee's office. There are thirty-five feet in this rear apartment, giving ample room for all purposes. Beneath the whole premises is a good cellar, where is the hot air furnace with which the store is heated.

Manitoba Notes.

We regret to record the death of Mr. H. E. Neelands, a pioneer druggist of Manitoba. Mr. Neelands passed away very unexpectedly at his residence, Thursday evening, Oct. 20th. Though his health had been failing for some time past, he had been constantly attending to business even on the day of his death--and the announcement of his death was a great stroke to his many friends. Mr. Neelands was undoubtedly the best known druggist and one of the best known citizens in Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba. He bore the reputation of being one of the best chemists in Canada and was a skilled and trusted dispenser. After luncheon on the day of his death, he went to his room complaining of being tired and saying he would not go to business. About 5 o'clock he asked Mrs. Neelands to read to him the evening paper. After doing so, she started to get him some refreshments, but before getting to the door she heard him move, and on coming back to the bed found him dead. Mr. Neelands is the last of Winnipeg's anti-boom day druggists, he came to the village of Fort Garry in the seventies, to manage a drug store for Dr. Rolls of Brighton, and succeeded in working up a very large business, and was taken into the firm. The firm of Rolls & Neelands being one of the largest and best known business firms in Winnipeg during the exciting and eventful years of the boom, unfortunately like many others, the sudden reaction was disastrous. Mr. Neelands then took charge of the dispensing department of Messrs. J. F. Howard & Co., where he added to his popularity and aided very materially in building up this magnificent dispensing business. This position he resigned a few months ago to open in business in the Manitoba Hotel.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba have experienced a great loss in the death of Mr. Neelands. He was a member of its Council for years, and his energies were especially employed in raising the standard of Pharmaceutical education in the Province. He was Professor of Pharmacy and Botany in the Manitoba Medical College, and Lecturer on the same subjects in the Pharmaceutical College, also a member of the Educational and Examining Boards of the Pharmaceutical Association.

His remains were followed to the grave by the students of the above College in a body, also by the medical men and drug-

gists, together with a very large concourse of citizens, making one of the largest funerals ever seen in this city. A large number of floral wreaths from friends as well as from the Medical Students' Association, from the Pharmaceutical Association, and the St. George's Snow Shoe Club, of which he was an active member. I am sure the heartfelt sympathy of all will flow out to Mrs. Neelands and two children who mourn the loss of husband and father.

The quarterly meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Council was held in their rooms in Winnipeg, on Thursday, 13th ult. Present—J. F. Howard, president, in the chair, G. W. McLaren, of Morden; B. N. Canniff, of Portage La Prairie; E. Casselman, of Emerson; C. Flexon and J. C. Gordon, Winnipeg. A large amount of business was transacted.

The semi-annual examinations were held on the 12th and 13th ult. But fifty per cent. of those presenting themselves succeeded in obtaining the requisite number of marks.

Our druggists are beginning to hope for a short breathing spell as the gentlemanly commercial travellers have about all returned east. They are nice fellows and we like to meet them, but my what a lot of time they waste for you. Think of four drug men, two pharmaceutical specialties, one non-secret, one patent medicine, five drug sundry, one plaster and one truss man, all spending a week with you.

Mr. Martin, of Regina, has moved into his new store in which he is able to display his large stock to advantage.

W. W. Bole, of Moosejaw, is about to move into the store he has just completed. He will have comfortable quarters and the luxury of a handsomely fitted store.

John Dawson, late of Dawson, Bole & Co., is about to open a drug store in Regina.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. George E. Hughes, of the Apothecaries' Hall, has purchased the stock and book debts of the drug store at Victoria lately owned by Mr. J. C. Milford, who is back again at the Apothecaries' Hall in succession to Mr. Chas. Hughes who is managing the branch business at Victoria.

Mr. E. Heffer, traveller for Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., is lying dangerously ill at the Hotel Davies and grave doubts are felt as to his recovery.

Mr. W. C. Blundell is soliciting orders for Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co. in place of Mr. D. Watson who is laid up ill at Shediac, N. B.

Busy people never like to disturb a merchant when he is swapping yarns with a loafer.

The best judge of human nature is the person who can read his own face in the looking glass.

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Some very strong terms were recently applied at the opening ceremony of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society by Dr. Ernest Hart, editor of *The British Medical Journal*, upon proprietary medicines in general and secret remedies in particular. He maintained that prescribing and dispensing would, as arts, soon disappear owing to the whole of the work being practically done for physicians by the wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists. Of course, this is a ridiculous exaggeration and I only refer to it to point out the small amount of underlying truth. Recent years have unquestionably produced a vast number of compound medicinal bodies which are prepared in laboratories by skilled chemists and foisted upon the medical market as a speculative business. The principal part of these come from Germany and those who receive them with open arms are the medical men. It is a fact beyond all dispute that pharmacists would not encourage this craze if the medical men did not order the articles, which frequently only overload the chemists' shelves and augment his bad stock. Conservative medical men are not extinct, as I remember calling upon one of our medical baronets not long ago and having to sit and listen for the best part of a quarter of an hour to an indignant protest against new remedies generally. What I had done to deserve it I cannot imagine, as I had only called to draw his attention to the fact that he had omitted the directions from a prescription. Physicians have the matter of prescribing entirely in their own hands and can please themselves, which is more than the unfortunate druggist can do.

The modern treatment of myxœdema is instructive as a record of the progress of medical science. The disease, which is one of the most obstinate to combat, is accompanied with tumor-like swellings on the trunk and extremities, and as anatomical examination has shown on post-mortem the complete destruction of the thyroid. This immediately suggested that the destruction of the thyroid produced myxœdema, and an attempt was made to graft the thyroid gland of the sheep into the peritoneal cavity. This suggestion was made by Prof. Victor Horsley, F. R. S., and was carried into effect by Von Eiselsberg and also by M. Lannelongue. Distinct improvement followed, but after a time it was found that the engrafted thyroid was absorbed and thus gradually destroyed. The matter was then dropped as it was feared that no success could permanently accrue by this method. Quite recently interest has been excited again in the subject by the announcement that a glycerine solution of the crushed thyroid gland injected subcutaneously has all the desired effects. This has now been succeeded by a further communication by another medical man that if the gland be minced finely and gently cooked

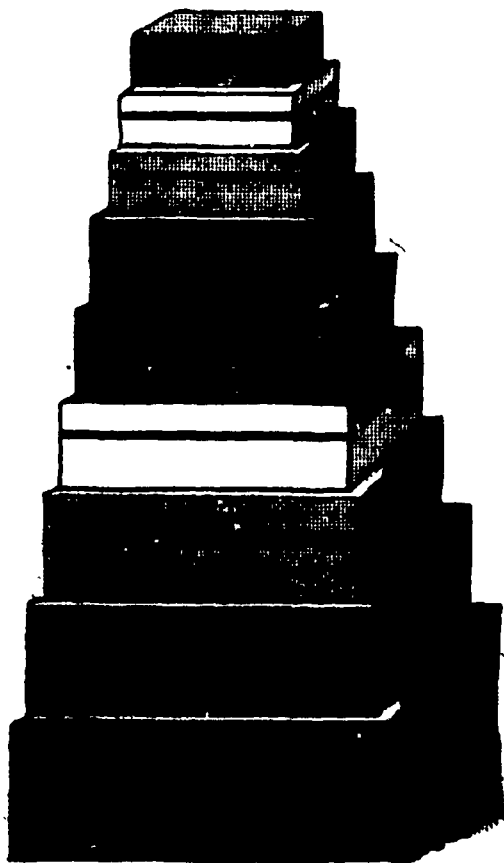
the result is quite equal to the injection method. It would almost appear probable that this gland will be ultimately found to possess a ferment such as pepsin, but having specific action upon the mucous or pus contained in the swellings so distinctive of myxœdema.

The Lanoline—or as they prefer to call it, Lanolin—proprietors are taking action against more than one English firm for infringing their patent, as it is alleged, in purifying wool fat. It appears that several samples of wool fat in various stages of purification have recently been offered to the principal wholesale druggists. Most of these probably emanate from Germany, but one firm here is supposed to have obtained the crude fat and to have purified it themselves. It is hardly possible that the proprietors of Lanolin have been able to do more than patent their method of purification and register the name, although it seems as if they claimed to have patent rights to the use of purified wool as an ointment. I have had an opportunity of examining one or two of these so-called purified wool fats and must say that the article in each case was in no way very creditable. One was hard and tough, faintly alkaline and smelling strongly of chloride of lime which had evidently been employed to bleach the fat with. Another was of better consistence, but strongly acid, and examination showed that either oleic acid had been added or had not been removed during the purification. Besides the Pharmacopœia tests for either hydrous or anhydrous wool fat, it may be as well to determine the specific gravity at 100° C, and the iodine absorption and saponification equivalent. This, in the case of Lanoline, I have found to be about .899 at 100° C, the iodine absorption (Hubl's method) to be equivalent to about 38 and the saponification with potash equal to 10.3 per cent. or equivalent 54.

The Pharmacopœia has probably designedly left the door open to the introduction of purified wool fat, other than Lanoline, if the product should equal the latter in purity and other characters. So far, however, it may confidently be stated that no preparation has yet been placed on the market that will answer these requirements.

Considerable interest has lately been taken in the position of bromine and the bromides. Most of the readers of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST are aware that until the last year the bromine market was under the control of a syndicate representing the two countries that produce bromine in quantity, viz.: Germany and the United States. When this syndicate dissolved a war of rates resulted and each threatened the other's market. A few shipments of American bromide did actually reach here and found purchasers, but not to any large extent as the American bromide contains more than the B. P. allowance of chloride. The retort was made by sending several tons of European bromide to New York, but, before it had

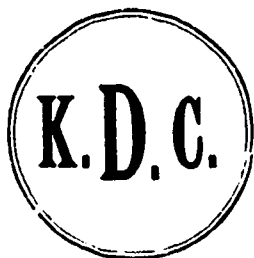
POINTERS ON PAPER BOXES:



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

—THE—

King of Dyspepsia Cures.



THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY

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

**A Complete Cure,
A Positive Cure,
A Wonderful Cure,**

**A Prompt Cure,
A Perfect Cure,
An Efficient Cure,**

And THE KING OF CURES.

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

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

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



WANT DRUGGISTS RIGHT OFF

TO UNDERSTAND

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

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation: failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

been sold, peace was declared. The combination at once announced an advance of 9 cents per lb., and bromides of the alkalis were consequently simultaneously affected. Several firms here have large contracts and one has considerably over a ton yet to be delivered at the old price before the end of the year.

FORMULÆ.

Rheumatism and Gout Specific.—Iodide of potash, 40 grs.; bicarbonate of soda, 80 grs.; vinum sem. colechici, 4 drs.; aqua dest. to 8 fluid ounces. Half-ounce doses.

Little Liver Pills.—Aloin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; ext. hyosey., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; ext. nux vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; jalapine, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.; gingerine, $\frac{2}{10}$ gr. Fiat pil, 1.

Eczema Cream.—Bismuth, subnit., 4 drachms; zinci, oxid., 2 drachms; acid carbohc, liq., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; lanoline, 1 oz.; white vaseline, 2 ozs.

Liquor Sennæ Dulc.—Infuse 5 lbs. of fol. senna in a gallon of boiling water; strain and evaporate to 2 pints; add $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sugar and 1 oz. of rectified spirit with 10 drops of oil of coriander and 5 drops of oil of cassia.

Sponge-Bleaching.

E. J. EVANS.

Among the various articles retailed by chemists few bring in less profit than these, and this arises principally from the practice in vogue of buying them ready bleached. My experience, extending over 16 years, is that original bales should be bought just as received from the fisheries. These, as a rule, will be from 40s. to 200s. per bale, comprising all qualities, and will average from 3d. to 6d. per sponge. These, after treatment, will fetch 2s. to 4s. each, thus giving a very good profit of about 400 per cent.

Having got the bale, the first thing to be done is to clean, wash and squeeze out the sponges. They should be well beaten to get rid of sand and loose earthy matter, soaked in water for some hours, then squeezed dry, and placed in a tub containing hydrochloric acid and water (acid hydroch. dil. B. P. does very well for strength). After remaining in this solution until all effervescence is over and no hard particles are seen or felt—stirring them about with a stick is useful to hasten the process—they should be well squeezed and transferred to a pan of water under a running tap.

Next, the sponges are placed in a two-per cent. solution of potassium permanganate. After soaking them for a few minutes—the exact time can be best judged by the colour, which ought to be dark brown—they are removed, again washed, and put into another tub of solution of half-a-pound sodium hyposulphite and one ounce oxalic acid to one gallon of water. Here the sponges soak for about fifteen minutes.

Finally, take them out and wash them thoroughly. By this treatment the sponges are rendered perfectly white and

remain so. Many sponges contain a more or less dark coloured core, and if treated only with permanganate and acid the core is either not bleached at all, or if bleached somewhat the tint is apt to grow darker again. By the combination of the three solutions every portion is thoroughly and permanently whitened.

Done in this way sponges compare very favorably with the ready-bleached, and sell more readily, being half the price.

The cost in this way is a penny or two per sponge, and the time may be any spare time, or it can be done by apprentice or errand boy. To remove water a clothes-wringer is best. A little glycerine added to the last wash water will keep the sponges soft.—*British & Colonial Druggist.*

Some Store Rules.

1. During business hours all hands must be employed and never be idle.

2. Never let a customer wait. Every other duty should give way to waiting on the counter if it can possibly be done.

3. Every person entering the store, whether laboring man or bank president, rich or poor, small boy or big man, white or colored, should be treated alike with courtesy and kindness.

4. Boisterous mirth or loud conversation, as well as sullen temper or indifferent, cold bearing, are to be carefully avoided as unbecoming the character of the employe and not tending to improve the business. A uniformly cheerful and manly bearing is an attainment which is far beyond the price it usually costs, and should pervade the whole establishment.

5. Let the most experienced clerk attend to waiting on the counter.

6. Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place.

7. Let every one of the employes of the store feel at home, and let none think he is master, and none think he is servant; let a feeling of mutual respect and animation permeate the atmosphere of the store, for each one is to feel conscious of the fact that the performance of the duties assigned to him is of equal importance and just as necessary as those of any man behind the counter.

8. Devote one day of every week to the thorough cleaning of the store. Observe and maintain absolute neatness, perfect order and thorough cleanliness of the whole establishment. Do not fail to have the apprentice go over all the counters, show cases and desks with a moist towel to remove the dust early in the morning, and repeat in the afternoon, or just as often as it becomes necessary.

9. Keep your order book in a convenient place, and take special care that all the drawers, shelves and cases are well supplied with their respective articles.

10. See that the counter is well supplied with wrapping paper of various sizes.

11. Do not tolerate any lounging in the store: carefully avoid the congregation of sports who like to meet at a store. Do

not invite any of your friends to your store; it is better to go out and visit them, lest the store becomes the gossiping place of the neighborhood, and repel many a lady customer.—J. F. W. Helmuth in *Pharmaceutical Record.*

Essential Oils as Bactericides.

M. Omeltschenko has made experiments which confirm the views previously put forward that the vapors of essential oils exercise a bactericidal action. By using specially contrived cultured flasks and passing through them air impregnated with the vapors to be studied, he was able also to establish the quantity necessary per liter of air. Thus the bacillus of typhus was killed by air containing the vapor from oil of cinnamon, 0.0005 gramme per liter, or oil of valerian, 0.0082 gramme per liter, in forty-five minutes. The bacillus of tuberculosis required to be exposed for twenty-three hours to air containing 0.018 gramme per liter of oil of cinnamon before fatal effects were produced. Oil of lavender, 0.0078 gramme per liter, effected the same result in twelve hours, and oil of eucalyptus 0.0252 gramme per liter, in the same length of time. The degree of saturation must be maintained, or, after the first effects of the vapors pass off, though the growth of the germs is prevented, their vitality is not destroyed. The oils are classified according to their strength as germicides, thus—cinnamon, fennel, lavender, cloves, thyme, mint, anise, eucalyptus, turpentine, lemon and rose, the last two being very weak in disinfecting power.—*Fact. World.*

The Tokmari Seed

In the *Indian Agriculturist*, Assistant-Surgeon Asutosh Ghose writes a paper on Tokmari seed, which he thinks would probably become an article of some commercial importance if its medicinal value was better known. Tokmari-seeds are used in the form of a poultice as a remedy in cases of ulcers and inflammations, and are said to have given excellent results at the Campbell Medical Hospital in Calcutta, and other similar institutions. The Tokmari plant (*Lollemantia Royleana* vel *Dracocephalum Royle Benth.*) is a small annual of the N. O. *Labiatae*. It grows wild in the Panjab and is said to be cultivated in Behar. The word "Tokmari" is a corruption of "Tukhm-balanga," the Persian name of the seed. It does not appear that it ever received a Sanskrit name, or that it ever found a place in the Sanskrit Pharmacopœia. It has, however, been favorably mentioned in "Talif Sharif" and other Hakimi works, from which it is to be inferred that it was first introduced in the palmy days of the Mahomedan emperors. When soaked in water the Tokmari-seeds swell up into a jelly, in which form they are used in making sherbets. The jelly is also sometimes strained through a piece of muslin, and the mucilaginous portion thus separ-

Mustard & Plasters

IMPROVED.

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

ARE IN VERY HANDSOME CONTAINERS.

Johnston & Johnston, - New York.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents in Canada.

Full list on application.



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

Vaseline Soap, Unscented,

76c. per dozen, list price.

Vaseline Soap, Perfumed,

\$2.00 per dozen, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

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

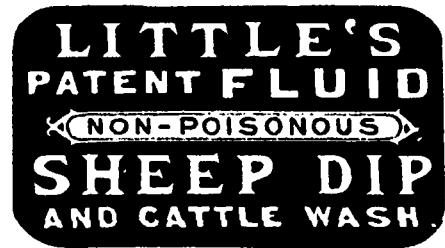
Vaseline "Blue Seal,"

1 oz. tin boxes \$4.50 per gross, list price.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street, - - - MONTREAL.



FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

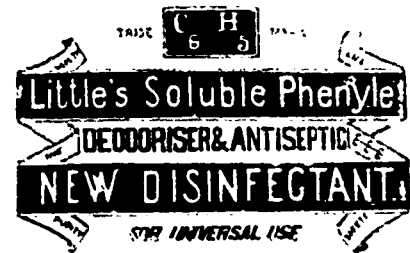
27 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

ated is mixed with water. Taken internally, the mixture acts as a sedative on the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages, intestines, and bladder, and as a diuretic. It is slightly astringent, and is sometimes prescribed by native physicians in bronchitis, catarrh, diarrhoea, and dysentery, as also in diseases of the urethra.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Pharmacists and the Epidemic in Hamburg.

According to a writer in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, one of the results of the outbreak of cholera in Hamburg will be the introduction into the Reichstag of a Bill for placing the power to adopt protective measures against infectious diseases in the hands of a central authority, thereby taking away the autonomy now possessed by Hamburg and other free cities in this matter. The writer, after drawing a harrowing picture of the devastations of the plague in the ancient city, describes the preventive measures generally resorted to by pharmacists. A 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid is sprinkled on the floor of the pharmacies at frequent intervals, and near the desk for sales over the counter a basin with corrosive-sublimate solution (3 in 1,000) is kept for the frequent rinsing of the hands. No bottles are taken back from customers during the epidemic. Smoking and, as far as possible, all direct contact with customers are also avoided. The following prophylactic has been found very useful:—

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Hydrochloric acid..... | 30 grains. |
| Pepsin..... | 30 " |
| Aq. menth. pip..... | 6 ozs. |
| Syr. zingiber..... | 1 " |

Take half a tablespoonful every two hours. Feet and legs should be rubbed morning and night with spirits of camphor.

No pharmacist has died of cholera in Hamburg thus far.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Cherry Tree Gum.

M. Garros (*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim.*) has found that cherry-tree gum easily dissolves and is whitened in water containing a few drops of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. This two fold operation is aided by a gentle heat, such as that of the sun, or better, of a stove maintained at 40° or 45° C. for 20 or 25 minutes. The solution thus obtained is white and viscous. Cherry-tree gum and gum arabic are bodies presenting different reactions; neutral acetate of lead produces no effect with either; sub acetate of lead yields a precipitate with gum arabic, but none with cherry-tree gum; gum arabic is levogyrate, cherry-tree gum inactive. By placing a concentrated solution of gum arabic upon strong sulphuric acid, an insoluble gelatinous substance is formed, while cherry-tree gum, similarly treated, changes into a saccharine body which consists chiefly of galactose. The fact that arabinose is yielded by gum arabic constitutes a

sufficient mark of distinction between the latter and cherry-tree gum.

Black Phosphorus.

Black Phosphorus, obtainable by the prolonged action of ammonia and heat upon ordinary powdered phosphorus, until the powder remaining becomes permanent in air and ceases to smell of hydrogen phosphide, has been proven to be arsenic: the ammoniacal solution contains the salts of the lower acids of phosphorus, but is free from phosphates and arsenic salts. The presence of the arsenic in the commercial phosphorus is traceable to the sulphuric acid used in its preparation; the phosphorus is considered to hold the arsenic dissolved, and when acted upon by ammonia may give rise to a red or brown colored powder, which, however, disappears after some time, leaving a black, lustreless powder composed of metallic arsenic.—*Amer. J. Pharmacy.*

Iodine Trichloride.

On account of the introduction of this substance into surgical and ophthalmic practice, A. Tschirch has studied its behavior with water and its antiseptic action. In contact with water it immediately undergoes decomposition, yielding monochloride, hydrochloric and iodic acids. Both the latter have but a very slight antiseptic action, consequently the effect of a solution of the trichloride can only be due to the monochloride produced. The idea that the antiseptic action is due to nascent chlorine is incorrect, since no chloride is eliminated. Comparative trials with pure trichloride, monochloride, and the brown commercial article have given identical results, and they show that the monochloride is a very powerful antiseptic even when diluted to the extent of 1 in 2000.—*Schweiz. Wochenschr. f. Chem. u. Pharm.*

Pointers for Retailers.

Buyers in the aggregate, think very little about sellers and will rarely move much out of their way to make a purchase at their friends, provided they can get the article they want equally cheap and equally good in the immediate neighborhood where they may chance to be.

Those who expect to keep up with the times and with competitors must take and read their class journals for it is only in this way they are likely to keep well posted. There is no excuse for not knowing the news and advertisers.

Advertising in trade papers must pay, or else so shrewd an advertiser as John Wanamaker, for example, would not use such mediums. His business engages a large audience. His problem is, of course, how to reach all sorts and conditions of people.—*Ex.*

The moment you begin to distrust yourself others will believe you are right in doing it.

Kresol-Lime, a New Disinfectant

Prof. Fodor (*Rundschau*, 1892, page 53) calls attention to Kresol-lime as a very cheap and effective disinfectant for disinfection on the large scale.

One part of lime is slaked with four parts of water, and then five parts of crude kresol are gradually added. The result is a syrupy liquid containing fifty per cent. of kresol, and mixable with water in all proportions. Fifty grams of this lime, equal to twenty-five grams of crude kresol, is sufficient to sterilize one liter of filthy fluid inside of four hours, while twenty-five grams of phenol cannot do that. Pure cultures of typhoid and cholera-bacilli were sterilized equally, quickly and efficiently.

Removing Broken or Wedged Glass Stoppers.

Those who handle perfumery, extracts, chemicals, and other substances that may be kept in glass stoppered bottles, are familiar with the trouble often caused by a stopper refusing to come out, or by such stoppers whose handle has been broken off. Their removal may sometimes be effected by causing the neck of the bottle to expand under the influence of heat, which may be applied either by the "sawing" motion of a rope around it, or by running a stream of hot water over it. If the handle of the stopper is broken off, a good plan is to wrap the bottle up securely in a cloth, to prevent accident in case of bursting, and then running hot water over the neck and body. The neck expands, as well as the air in the bottle, and the latter eventually forces the stopper out—if the bottle does not break.—*Perfume Gazette.*

Cold-Made Tooth Soap.

Tooth soap by the cold process may be made in the ordinary manner of cold-made toilet soaps, by sifting into the stock a suitable quantity of carbonate of lime, and adding the perfume and color at the same time. These additions must be made before running in the lye, because the soap is apt to become very thick after the materials have joined. A small addition of sugar solution is made to improve the taste of the soap, and the soap wrapped in waxed paper.

Of course, particular attention must be paid to the purity of all ingredients and their best possible combination.—*Soap-maker's Gazette.*

Advertising at the expense of your creditors is working up trade for the sheriff.

Any dead beat can wear good clothes and pay his tailor at the expense of his grocer.

In running away from a foolish policy we may be unconsciously running toward success.

Bott's Malt Tonic.



The typical food in Typhoid and other Fevers, fully representing the Digestive, Nutrient and Tonic principles which have been found of such great value in the treatment of certain conditions, among others Dyspepsia, resulting from malnutrition.

THE STANDARD NUTRITIVE TONIC FOR NURSING MOTHERS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Wine of Malt.



A strictly pure concentrated extract of Malt, acknowledged to be the most delicate preparation ever obtained from Malted Barley. Endorsed by leading Physicians and specially recommended by them in convalescence from Fevers, Gastric Disorders and for all Pulmonary Affections. **The only Wine of Malt** manufactured in America—brand secured by registration.

Physicians' samples, and testimonials from the medical profession, furnished on application to the manufacturer.

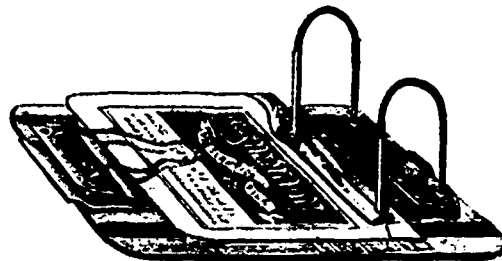
SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Prepared by

JOHN BOTT, Walkerville, Ont.

THE SHANNON PRESCRIPTION FILE

FOR
FILING
PHYSICIANS'
PRESCRIPTIONS.



IS THE ONLY
PRACTICAL
PRESCRIPTION
FILE.

It is the world renowned SHANNON FILE, with high arch made of a size suited to the filing of PRESCRIPTIONS, which can be perforated and filed at the top or end, as preferred.

The File will hold about 750 Prescriptions. Each File is provided with an Index of eight blank sheets which can be numbered with pen and ink to correspond with numbers of prescriptions. It is best to separate the prescriptions by hundreds and number Index sheets in same manner; for instance, 700-800-900-1,000, etc.

There is no class of papers which it is more desirable to have arranged in a systematic and convenient manner, and yet, it is safe to say, there are no papers that as a rule, are harder to get at.

When filed on the SHANNON PRESCRIPTION FILE, prescriptions can be examined without removal, or removed and replaced with the greatest ease and rapidity, and without any chance of accidental loss or disarrangement.

Price of File, with One Binding Case, \$2.00

Price of Binding Cases, with Indexes, \$4.00 per dozen.

OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO., - Toronto, Ont.

BRANCHES: — New York, 77 Chambers St.
Philadelphia, 18 S. Third St.

SAN FRANCISCO, 603 and 611 Market St.
CHICAGO, 234 and 236 Wabash Avenue.

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TORONTO, 118 Bay Street

Antiseptics, Germicides, Disinfectants, Deodorizers Their Preparation and Uses.

C. D. LIPPINCOTT.

(Read at the meeting of the Colorado Pharmaceutical Association.)

To enumerate the long list of simples and compounds under the captions enumerated in the query would require much labor and time. But a few of the more important ones will claim attention. First I will endeavor to elucidate the difference between, and the meaning of, the four terms, as applied in their general acceptance:

First—ANTISEPTICS.—Substances which resist or correct putrefaction, or remedies which counteract putrescent tendency in the system.

Second—GERMICIDES.—Chemicals, substances or compounds which tend to, or entirely, annihilate embryotic growth or nucleus of germ life, origin or first principle (excepting physical forces, such as fire, heat, water, drouth, etc.).

Third—DISINFECTANTS.—Substances or compounds which cleanse from infection or destroy parasitich formations; a congener of the term germicide.

Fourth—DEODORIZERS.—Substances which destroy noxious odors from various sources.

I will deal with these subjects under their respective titles, and in the order given.

Mr. S. A. Walton says: "If we trace back the list of antiseptics and disinfectants to an early date, we find that those mostly in use were sulphur, the halogen compounds, mercury, coal tar products and some essential oils." If we again follow up the development of antiseptics, we find that these materials form the bases of most of our new antiseptics, in a more defined and definite composition. Thus, in place of the old method of burning sulphur, sulphurous acid in many cases replaces it, and compounds of sulphur, as sulphonates, are used in combination, as in the case of ichtlyol (ammonium-ichtlyol sulphate), soziodol (di-iodo-para-phenol sulphonic acid), and many others. The same may be said of the halogens—iodoform, iodo and di-iodo salicylic acids and iodol being iodine derivatives, while the other elements forming this group have corresponding compounds in a greater or less variety.

"The mercurial preparations and coal tar products as antiseptics are both numerous and varied, and many varieties of new combinations are continually being found that promise to be of use as antiseptics. Essential oils have been combined with other elements to form valuable antiseptics, aristol (dithymoliodide) being one of these, while oxidized pine oil with camphoric acid, forms one of the most popular disinfectants of the present day.

"Among new antiseptics from coal tar derivatives may be mentioned pyoktamin

(methyl-violet), the most antiseptic of the aniline colors. A solution of 1 in 1000 is used in various eye diseases, phthisis, ulcers, etc.

"Lysol is a saponified phenol derived from cresols, and contains the higher homologues of carbolic acid. It is said to possess higher antimycotic power than carbolic acid, and to be less poisonous. This preparation is much used in Germany at the present time.

"Retinol, a distillation product of pine resin, is a viscid fluid hydrocarbon. It is a non-irritating and stable antiseptic.

"Europhen (iso-butyl-ortho cresyl-iodid) contains 23 per cent. of iodine, and is non-poisonous.

"Dermatol, a basic gallate of bismuth, forms a powerful antiseptic and desiccant.

"Sulphaminol (thioxydiphenylamine) the antiseptic action of which is due to its decomposition, in contact with the fluids of the body, into sulphur and phenol.

"Monochlorphenol is prepared by the action of chlorine on cooled phenol. It is a powerful antiseptic, and less irritating than trichlorphenol.

"Camphoid, though only a mild antiseptic in itself, is a valuable adjunct to this class of bodies, as it forms a ready method of applying antiseptics to the surface of the skin, and owing to its composition (of spirit, camphor and pyroxylin) it forms a valuable solvent for substances such as salicylic acid, resorcin, hydro-naphthol and many others."

Having had considerable experience with the hydrocarbon compounds of petroleum, and their multitudinous applications and various uses in the mechanical and medicinal fields, I take the opportunity of presenting a few of these very valuable agents to the pharmaceutical and medical profession.

First in the series of those applicable as antiseptics, disinfectants and germicides, I will name Benzin—a hydrocarbon of variable constitution, not to be confounded with benzole or benzene. The former (benzin or benzine) is a product distilled from petroleum, a mixture of hydro-carbons of the so-called "marsh gas series" (sp. gr. 0.670 to 0.675) a general solvent for oils and fixed fats, composition from C_5H_{12} to C_6H_{16} ; while the latter (benzole or benzene) is a fixed product of the distillation of coal tar, a hydrocarbon of the "aromatic series" (sp. gr. 0.850), used as a solvent for gutta-percha, sulphur, phosphorus, iodine, resinous balsams and alkaloids. The former (benzin) is the one claiming our attention as a destroyer of low forms of animal and vegetable life; also having been used recently as a safe-remedy in trichinosis, internally administered in doses of from one half to one dram (in emulsion with acacia). It is especially valuable as a parasiticide and antimycotic, as it possesses a solvent power over oily secretions.

For household and general antiseptics, I could enumerate a great number that have been submitted from various sources during the past twenty years of research in this direction. I, however, give only a

few of the more popular formula up to date. Before submitting these, however, I would like to quote a few distinguishing facts most tersely expressed by Mr. Thos. J. Keenan, recently. He says: "The confusion which results from the failure to distinguish with sufficient clearness between the words Antiseptic and Disinfectant has been quite recently emphasized by the publication of a work on *Materia Medica*, several chapters of which are devoted to a survey and classification of the principal drugs known to possess properties of an antiseptic or disinfectant nature, but including both under the one general heading, "Disinfectants." Now an antiseptic, strictly so-called, will not perform the function of a disinfectant, the range of action of the former being different, and limited to the prevention of infection or sepsis, while the latter, a disinfectant, acts by directly killing the infectious organisms and their spores. Yet in the work alluded to we find such drugs as salicin, naphthalin, benzoin and camphor, along with others of a similarly antiseptic character, classed as 'special disinfectants.'"

One of the popular preparations of the day is Listerine, introduced by Lambert, possessing, as it is claimed, antiseptic properties, "preventing the development of micro-organisms and restraining their multiplication." The scope and uses of this preparation are too well known by the profession for me to dwell at length upon them. My substitute for or in lieu of this valuable proprietary preparation appeared in the August number of *The Rocky Mountain Druggist* (1891), under the name of Spiritus Thymolini Compositus. This paper was read before the Denver Pharmaceutical Association in August, 1891. For the benefit of those who have not read it, I append the formula:

SPIRITS THYMOL COMPOUND.

Acid benzoic 1 oz. 32 grs.
Borate of sodium, of each. 2 oz. 64 grs.
Boric acid 2 oz. 64 grs.

Dissolve with the aid of heat in distilled water 48 ounces. Then add:

Thymol 160 grs.
Eucalyptol 40 drops.
Oil of wintergreen, of each. 40 drops.
Oil of peppermint. 24 drops.
Oil of white thyme 8 drops.

Previously dissolved in alcohol (94 per cent.) Mix the two solutions, add caramel, drops 10. Distilled water q. s. to make one gallon. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, and finally pass through a wetted double filter.

Its uses extend to the field of the dental profession, destroying all odors emanating from diseased gums, and in many diseased conditions of the oral cavity. This preparation insures perfect antiseptics; being non-poisonous, non-irritant and non-escharotic.

The well known "Dobell's Solution" is among our best antiseptics, under the title "Liquor Sodii Boratis Compositus," or Compound Solution Borate of Sodium!

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| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Borate of sodium | 120 grs. |
| Bicarbonate of sodium | 120 grs. |
| Carbolic acid (cryst.) | 24 grs. |
| Glycerine | 4 oz. |
| Water q. s. fiat | 16 ozs. |

Dissolve the salts in about 8 fluid ounces of water, then add the glycerine and the carbolic acid, previously liquified by warming, and lastly, enough water to make 16 fluid ounces.

Another from the New York Hospital, under the title of "Liquor Antisepticus," or Antiseptic solution:

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Benzoic acid | 60 grs. |
| Borate of sodium | 60 grs. |
| Boric acid | 120 grs. |
| Thymol | 20 grs. |
| Oil of wintergreen | 4 min. |
| Oil of peppermint | 4 min. |
| Glycerin | 2 ozs. |
| Alcohol | 4 ozs. |
| Water enough to make | 16 ozs. |

Dissolve the acids and oils in the alcohol, then slowly add the water and glycerin; shake well after each addition of water, and after allowing to stand twelve hours filter without having again shaken. It may require two or more filtrations to make a perfectly bright solution.

Another:

| | |
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| Acetum carbolatis (carbolic vinegar). | |
| Carbolic acid (cryst.) | 1/2 oz. |
| Acetic acid dil | 48 ozs. |

Corresponding to a one per cent. solution.

PANA'S SOLUTION.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Mercuric chlor. | 1 gr. |
| Boric acid | 60 grs. |
| Water (distill.) | 16 ozs. |

CAVAZZANI'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

To improve upon the antiseptic virtue of iodoform, and at the same time to diminish tendency to bleeding, Cavazzani has devised the following:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Iodoform | 1 oz. 10 drs. 45 grs. |
| Salicylic acid | .... |
| Bismuth sub nit. | of each 5 drs. |
| Camphor | 1 dr. 15 grs. |

Concentrated Solution of Magnesium Borate, similar to Dr. Oppermann's "Antifungin," is recommended as a good antiseptic.

Among the new antiseptics, I may mention Pental or Trimethylthylene (a product of amylen-hydrate)—a good antiseptic, but having a very unpleasant odor.

Thiophene Diiodide (superior to iodoform in fetid wounds).

Mercuric Pyroborate (a brown amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol or ether, recommended in the form of an ointment; formula $H_2B_4O_7$).

Naphthol (Iso or B-Naphthol) $C_{10}H_8O$ H.—"A crystalline compound resulting from the substitution of a hydrogen atom in the double-ringed naphthalene, $C_{10}H_8$, by a hydroxyl group." Physical and chemical properties: Colorless, lustrous scaly crystals (or a white crystalline powder), with a faint phenoloid odor and a transient burning taste; soluble in alcohol, ether, benzol, chloroform, oils and alkaline liquids. As an antiseptic "Iso-naphthol was first introduced into dermatology in 1881. It has been found useful in skin diseases, organic and parasitic.

Its powerful bactericidal properties were established by the experiments of Bouchard."

Diiodo-B-Naphthol (a greenish yellow powder, tasteless and odorless) is a valuable antiseptic.

Camphorated-B-Naphthol is a syrupy liquid, used with great success, according to Fernet, in the antiseptic treatment of boils, coryza, angina diphtheritica and tuberculosis. Against the latter it was given by injection in doses of two grains mixed with oil.

Hydonaphthol is an American product described as a derivative of B-naphthol, obtained by reduction, and put forward as an antiseptic and disinfectant free from the toxic action of the parent compound.

The Hydrocarbon Naphthalene $C_{10}H_8$ was also introduced into medicine as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

Phenic Salicylate of Naphthol, a combination of salol with naphthol (a syrupy liquid), is also valuable as an antiseptic.

Tumenol (from bitumen solution—one of the cresols) possesses antiseptic and disinfectant properties.

Eulyptol ("Composition: Salicylic acid six parts, carbolic acid one part, oil of eucalyptus one part.—M.") antiseptic and disinfectant.

Aristol (in lieu of iodoform), a proprietary article, hence its formula is a secret, but said to be a very valuable antiseptic.

Iodophenin is a new antiseptic prepared from phenacetin, hydrochloric acid and iodine also by the action of iodine on glacial acetic acid. It is also said to be a most effective bactericide. (This is a definite preparation, and not glyco-carbolized iodine, as a recent journal has asserted, under the caption of Iodized Phenol).

Formaldehyd also possesses great sterilizing power, said to be more marked than mercuric chloride

Turpentine has also great antiseptic properties, and is used extensively to sterilize surgical instruments.

Aseptin, Aseptic Acid or Aseptinic Acid is said to be a proprietary humbug.

Salol is one of the best of the internal antiseptics, because it is always well borne by the digestive tract; it is but slightly soluble, and is decomposed into carbolic and salicylic acids. Besides salol (phenol-salicylate) we have Thymol ($C_{10}H_{13}HO$). The properties of both of these are well-known, but both are pre-eminent antiseptics.

For intestinal antiseptics the following is recommended:

| | | |
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| Salol | | } of each 150 grs. |
| Salicylate of bismuth | | |
| Bicarbonate of sodium | | |

To be divided into thirty powders in capsules. One capsule to be taken before breakfast and before dinner.

Another, as an antiseptic mouth wash:

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----------|
| Thymol | ..... | 3 grs. |
| Benzoic acid | ..... | 40 grs. |
| Tr. of eucalyptus | ..... | 3 drs. |
| Ess. of peppermint | ..... | 10 min. |
| Alcohol | ..... | 3 ozs.—M. |

Sig. Pour enough into a glass of water to render it turbid, and use as a mouth wash.

Antiseptic Powder and Anti-Sudorific:

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| Carbonate of lime | 1 oz. |
| Dried alum, pulv. | 2 ozs. |
| Powd. starch | 13 ozs.—M. |

This is useful as a preventive of fetid feet.

Antiseptic Adhesive Pomade:

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| Oxide of zinc | 10 grs. |
| Chloride of zinc | 14 grs. |
| Gelatin | 10 drs. |
| Water | 2 ozs.—M. |

Antiseptics preventing decomposition of pulp tissue: Perchloride of mercury, cyanide of mercury, trichlorphenol, copper sulphate, carbolic acid, chloride of zinc and hydronaphthol.

We have many other forms of modern antiseptics, such as antiseptic collodions, antiseptic gauzes and antiseptic tablets. In conclusion of the subject "Antiseptics," I append a list of the more important chemicals and compounds which possess this property:

Chemicals.—Bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, chloride of zinc, sulphate of zinc, sulpho-carbolate of zinc, sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, chloride of soda, chloride of ammonia, sulphate of alumina and ammonium, permanganate of potassa, etc.

Chemical Compounds.—Menthol, thymol, iodol, styrol, salol, iodoform, naphthalin, oxychin-aseptol, creolin.

Acids.—Benzoic, boracic, salicylic, carbolic, lactic, arsenious, sulphurous, sulphuric, hydrochloric, etc. In addition to these we have chlorinated lime and carbolate of lime.—*Rocky Mountain Druggist.*

(To be continued.)

How to Clean Store Windows.

Strange as it may seem, there is a right and wrong way to wash windows; and as this operation is usually dreaded, the following method will doubtless be appreciated, as it saves both time and labor: Choose a dull day, or at least a time when the sun is not shining on the window; for when the sun shines on the window it causes it to be dry streaked, no matter how much it is rubbed. Take a painter's brush and dust them inside and out, washing all the woodwork inside before touching the glass. The latter must be washed simply in warm water diluted with ammonia. Do not use soap. Use a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners; wipe dry with a soft piece of cotton cloth. Do not use linen, as it makes the glass linty when dry. Polish with tissue or old newspapers.

Ammonium Chloride (10 grains), with atropine ($\frac{1}{10}$ grain), is recommended in persistent facial neuralgia—the doc being repeated, if necessary, every two or three hours.

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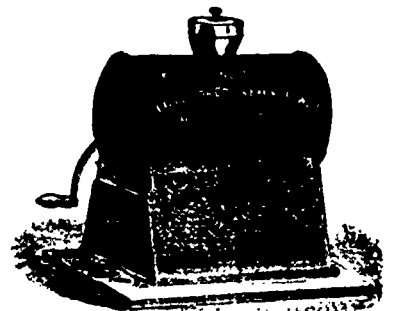
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The Practical Use of Chemical Symbols in the Pharmacy.

W. W. KERR, BATESVILLE, ARK.

(Read before the Scientific Section of the A. P. A., July 16, 1892.)

QUERY No. 50.—Would not chemical symbols in addition to the official titles be advantageous on the labels of shelf bottles?

It needs little argument to establish the affirmative of this proposition; the advantages of the innovation appear on the surface.

It is important, not only to know what is contained in the bottles, but also what is contained in the contents. The ordinary labels tell the one; the chemical formulae the other. Our very familiarity with the former tends to place the knowledge of the latter so far in the background that it is, if not forgotten, so lost to view as to be practically but a shadowy reminiscence. It would be startling, doubtless, if accurate statistics were obtainable, to know how few of those who are engaged in manipulating chemicals daily, are able to tell on the moment, or perhaps after study, the chemical constitution of substances. If all the pharmacists in this country who are reckoned competent were drawn up into line, after counting out the recent graduates from the schools and those who make chemistry a specialty, perhaps not one in a hundred could hold up his hand if a question involving this information was suddenly propounded, and yet the importance of knowing not only *what* these chemicals are, but *of* what they are, is too patent to need discussion, since *what* they are depends upon *whence they came*, and we can never be said to know the one until we have traced the other to its last analysis.

The chemical formula not only indicates the ultimate sources of the substance, and the relative proportion in which they have combined to form it, but it presents to the mind a picture of the mystical union which serves to impress us with an idea of its true nature; and if the picture be constantly before the eye, the impression will also be constantly upon the mind.

The advantage of having these formulae upon the containers of chemicals begins with the beginner and runs through to the end of the term, gathering force the while. The attention of the apprentice when he first enters the store is naturally drawn to the mysterious hieroglyphics upon the shelf bottles. To the uninitiated these are indeed a mystery, and when the opportunity is offered, the novice seizes it with avidity and a zealous desire to solve it, and the impressions made upon an ardent mind are never erased. As his eye glances over the glittering array of gilt labels, it lights, it may be, upon the words "Pot. Brom.," which upon enquiry he ascertains to be an abbreviation of the Latin words "potassii bromidum;" in English, bromide of potassium, or as he may know it better, bromide of potash. As this is a chemical

with which he may be somewhat acquainted, he perhaps concludes that he now knows all about it, and it is not impossible that he might have finished his career with knowing little more, if a second look had not revealed another still more mysterious sign—"KBr." His curiosity is still further aroused to fathom its meaning. He is told that it is a chemical symbol which shows the origin of the substance; that "K" stands for kalium, another name for potassium, and "Br." for bromine, and together they mean that one equivalent of each have combined together to form the crystals before him. Near by he sees another name, "Pot. Iod." or "Iodid." His previously acquired knowledge tells him that this must be another member of the potassium or kalium family, and his further investigations inform him that it is the iodide, and that the characters "KI" means that it comes from kalium and iodine. Of course his mind can by no means grasp the whole, nor indeed more than a mere glimpse of the truth; but a picture in outline has been photographed upon his memory which will never be obliterated, and in after years when he comes to take up the chemistry of the subject and study the nature of the subtle force which steals the atoms from one substance and attaches them to another, it will be but the filling in of the outlines; at least, through all his after life, there will be associated with the names of the chemicals he handles, not only the source from whence they came, but a vision of the process by which they were moulded together.

The usefulness of the contemplated addition to the inscription on labels is not exhausted by its application to the beginner as an educational force; the educated and experienced pharmacist cannot afford to lose sight of the truths taught by these chemical symbols, as he is apt to do if the object lesson is not constantly before his eyes. Familiarity not only "breeds contempt," but often forgetfulness, and the very fact that it is possible to conduct the various pharmaceutical manipulations without calling to mind each time the elemental constituents which make up the substances acted upon, even assuming that they had once been familiar to him, causes them to fade from his memory, so that he often gets into trouble through some unexpected chemical reaction for which he is at a loss to account and for which he cannot account until he stops to recall, or refers to his books to hunt up that which should have been uppermost in his mind when the experiment was attempted. Even in the simple chemicals before alluded to, what an important figure do the little characters "Br" and "I" cut; how prominently do they stand out as danger signals, and what trouble would be apt to follow a forgetfulness of their presence! While forgetfulness as to *these* may not be probable, they serve to represent what might be a mountain of difficulty in the case of others more complicated in their structure, and not so well known.

More than this, these hieroglyphics not

only portray the atomic and molecular union of the ultimate constituents which have entered into bond, but they exhibit the value of each compound in its combination with another. They also furnish a clew to the compatibility or incompatibility of various chemicals, and thus an added safeguard against mistakes. In short, if a knowledge of chemistry be an essential qualification of the competent pharmacist, then whatever tends to keep that knowledge prominently present with him in all his work, should be encouraged, and it will hardly be denied that the addition of chemical formulae to the official titles on shelf bottles is a step in that direction.—*Pharmaceutical Review.*

Cocaine Cantharidinate.

The interesting pharmacological investigation by Liebreich on the action of salts of cantharidinic acid, which appeared more than a year ago, has up to the present attracted but little attention. The indifference is, no doubt, due to the somewhat unsatisfactory results obtained, and to the consideration which was being given at the time to the treatment of tuberculosis with Koch's tuberculin. The objections raised against the employment of cantharidinate, either of sodium or potassium, consisted in the fact that their subcutaneous injection was followed by considerable local pain, and that if the remedy was not very cautiously applied it was liable to give rise to dangerous symptoms in the kidneys and even in the intestines.

Dr. Hennig is satisfied that if these unpleasant and dangerous symptoms could be avoided the subcutaneous cantharidin treatment would gain a permanent position not only in the treatment of tuberculosis, and especially in laryngeal, pharyngeal, and nasal tuberculosis, but also of chronic catarrhal processes of the upper bronchial tubes. On a previous occasion he has recommended that the violent pain experienced immediately after injection, and even the second period of pain that occurs three to nine hours afterwards, and frequently continues for 24 to 36 hours, should be overcome by the previous injection of a few drops of cocaine solution.

This plan was soon changed for the employment of a solution of sodium cantharidinate, containing 1 per cent. cocaine hydrochloride. Dr. Hennig prepared this by suspending $\frac{1}{3}$ grain of cantharidin in distilled water, neutralising and completely dissolving with caustic soda solution, and diluting with more warmed distilled water. To this neutral solution 15 grains cocaine hydrochloride was added in small quantities, producing at first a perceptible turbidity, which increased on warming, but gradually disappeared in the cold solution. The clear fluid was then made up to four ounces and filtered before use.

It appeared probable that a chemical reaction occurred in this preparation process, and that the sodium cantharidinate, $\text{NaC}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, first formed, reacted with an equivalent quantity of cocaine hydrochloride, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4\text{HCl}$, to form

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sodium chloride, NaCl, and cocaine cantharidinate, $(C_{17}H_{21}NO)_2 + C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. At any rate the preliminary experiments with this preparation, although it could not be considered as chemically pure, gave such satisfactory results as to stimulate further investigation. In the preparation of the supposed new salts by the chemical factory of J. D. Riedel, in Berlin, it was found that it could only be accomplished by bringing together two molecules of cocaine hydrochloride in solution with a solution of one molecule cantharidin in two molecules of sodium hydroxide, and separation of the sodium chloride formed, leaving a product of the formula, $(C_{17}H_{21}NO)_2 + C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, in solution. The separation of the sodium chloride and the isolation of the organic body was accompanied by great practical difficulties, since the warming of the solution had to be avoided in order to prevent the decomposition of the cocaine into methyl alcohol and benzoyl-ecgonine.

After all, however, it appears that the new substance is not a chemical compound but only a mixture, although Dr. Hennig maintains that a cocaine cantharidinate is formed at first when the two solutions are brought together. The final product, however, when treated with ether, dissolves to some extent very readily therein, whilst a comparatively insoluble residue remains. The melting point of the soluble body is $98^{\circ} C.$, that of the insoluble $210^{\circ} C.$, practically identical with cocaine and cantharidin respectively. Dr. Hennig, therefore, compares the substance to caffeine citrate and similar representatives of modern materia medica that readily split up into their components, and maintains that from a pharmacodynamic point of view it is immaterial whether the substance is of definite chemical constitution or only a mixture, a conclusion that must certainly be received with considerable scepticism.

According to the therapeutical experiences of Dr. Hennig during nine months, the compound or mixture produces the required results. The injection of cantharidin preparation is followed by a period absolutely free from pain, and the later period of pain occurs seldom, and then to a very modified extent, and thus one of the great objections of the patients to the cure has been removed. The strength of the hypodermic injections were so regulated that the amount of cantharidin corresponds to the divisions of an Overlach injector. 0.075 gramme cocaine cantharidinate dissolved in 50 cc. chloroform water furnishes a solution that contains one decimilligram cantharidin to two Overlach divisions. The doses employed varied from 0.5 to 4 decimilligrammes, 1 to 2 decimilligrammes being usually injected.

Dr. Hennig says that the local objective appearances are more moderate than with cantharidates of the alkalies, and that in 2,845 injections he has performed, only one case of abscess has to be recorded. The irritation of the kidneys appeared very seldom, and that of the intestines

not at all; whilst the new remedy possessed all the favorable action of the alkaline salts of cantharidin on chronic catarrhal affections of the nose, pharynx and larynx, and on tuberculous processes of the upper bronchial tubes. It is contra-indicated in advanced cases of tuberculosis, and its favorable influence is always observed after four or six injections and, therefore, the treatment should be discontinued if the change is observed after ten injections. — *British and Colonial Druggist.*

On the Storage and Preservation of Pills.

A. C. ZEIG, PH.G.

When we consider that this class of pharmaceuticals involves both mechanical skill and knowledge, and a vast outlay of time in perfecting their construction, they are certainly entitled to some care and attention in preserving them or preventing deterioration.

Only too frequently the simplest and most necessary precautions are overlooked or entirely neglected, in the way of proper storage and protection against forces capable of affecting both their physical properties and the chemical constituents that they may embody.

While permanency and ready solubility are features of paramount importance to the prescriber, pharmacist, and patient as well, yet they are too often sacrificed by improper protection against the active agencies of light, heat, and atmospheric influences.

The employment of appropriate excipients may be a strong preventive of any marked changes taking place in shape, appearance, and chemical structure, yet these alone are insufficient to withstand the interferences just mentioned for any considerable length of time.

When we assume that pills are frequently months and years old before being dispensed, they may have suffered in one or more of the directions just named.

A perfect coating, whether of gelatin, sugar, or tolu, whichever may be considered the most advantageous, will materially assist in keeping the inclosed mass in its proper state of preservation.

The use of amber, instead of flint glass bottles, for storing pills, is to be preferred should they be exposed to light; while replacing the bottle in a wrapper or carton, such as is generally furnished, will accomplish the same object. Among the class of gelatin-coated pills most sensitive to light, the following may be enumerated:—

Mercury protoiodide pills, changing from a yellow or light green to a grayish, and sometimes to a dark, colour, due to a partial decomposition of the protoiodide with separation of metallic mercury in a finely divided condition, this change being accelerated in presence of moisture.

Phosphorus pills assume a reddish-brown colour, due to transformation of the phosphorus into the inactive amor-

phous variety under the influence of strong light.

Pills containing ferrous iron undergo oxidation with a noticeable change in colour, indicating an approach to the ferric condition.

Quinine pills, and white pills generally, on long exposure to light, will, in the course of time, assume a light-brown colour, due to oxidation of traces of iron naturally present in the gelatin employed for coating.

Sontouin pills undergo decomposition, characterized by a change in colour from a natural white to a dull yellow, resembling the colour of picric acid.

Pills containing silver salts, such as the nitrate and iodide, are naturally very sensitive to light, making the best possible protection necessary.

Calomel pills of a grayish or dark colour are sometimes met with in the market. While this change from a natural white to a dark appearance may frequently be attributed to the effect of bright light, causing partial decomposition and separation of finely divided metallic mercury, it is more frequently due to the presence of sulphites in the gelatin used for coating, these being employed by manufacturers of gelatin for the purpose of bleaching it. A careful selection of the gelatin employed for coating is therefore necessary.

The pills generally affected by an abnormally high temperature and atmospheric changes are such as embody either hygroscopic or resinous ingredients, or which, from the nature of the constituents, are quite soft, as is often the case with pills containing soap. Especially when moist air has access to them, the influence of heat from various sources, whether produced by radiation from a stove or from a lamp or gas flame in too close proximity, often facilitates undesirable changes in the ingredients of the mass and coating, thus causing the mass to stain through the sugar coating, or causing it to sprout, as is often the case with gelatin-coated pills, often rendering the coating itself more or less adhesive.

More especially do pills containing hygroscopic ingredients, such as potassium iodide, potassium carbonate, etc., require the closest attention in order to insure their proper preservation.

By storage in bottles tightly corked, remote from any source of heat, preferably in a place where the variations in temperature are not too pronounced, any difficulties of this nature may be avoided.—*Pacific Druggist.*

Amide of Eugenol Acetic Acid.

This substance, applied to the skin in powder, produces anesthesia like cocaine, and it has at the same time a powerful antiseptic action, but does not cause irritation. It may therefore be useful in surgical operations. It has the form of crystalline laminae when crystallised from water, and small needles from alcoholic solution. It melts at $110^{\circ} C.$

A New Idea!

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

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

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

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

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

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The "OZONATOR"

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IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

Pleasant, - Powerful, - Continuous, - Automatic.

Note this--It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post Graduate School, etc. - See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1889 - has determined with respect to the *Staphylococcus Pyrogenes Aureus* and the *Typhoid Bacillus* that *Sanitas* Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 4 minutes, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

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

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Bacteriology.

Bacteriology is a new science (*bacillus tuberculosis* was not discovered until 1881), and considering the short time devoted to its study it is surprising to see how much has been accomplished. Complicated apparatus has been devised, books have been published in many languages, new methods in photography have been invented, and results have been recorded with an accuracy and system that are very gratifying. If the germ theory of disease is the true one, then any research which broadens our knowledge of bacteria must be ranked as in the highest degree humanitarian; and if through these researches we shall come to a better knowledge of disease and how to combat it, not only will the truth of the theory be demonstrated, but the world will confess that the microscope has a practical value greater than that of a scientific toy.

The bacteriologist must be able to determine in regard to a family's or city's water supply, its richness in bacteria, and whether the germs contained are harmful to health. All water, even distilled water, and that which has passed through an ordinary charcoal filter, contains germs. Only by the severe tests of the bacteriological laboratory can we say positively whether a given water supply is contaminated by sewage, and whether the filter used for its purification is effective in removing germs.

The speaker gave a complete description of the methods pursued in making artificial cultures of different disease germs, and exhibited various colonies in different degrees of development. A suitable medium for the rapid growth of these colonies is found in a preparation of meat juice and gelatine; another in bouillon and agar (a product of an Indian sea weed, *gelidium spiniforme*). To either of these is added a certain percentage of peptone, and, for some purposes, glycerine. It was shown what precautions were necessary to prevent the introduction of foreign germs from the air: how every article used had to be completely sterilized before the germ sought to be cultivated was introduced. The tubes are then placed in an oven which has an automatic regulator of the heat, and kept at a perfectly uniform temperature for such time as may be necessary for the development of the germs.

Some bacteria make gelatine fluid; some grow in the presence, others in the absence, of air; some require acid, others alkaline media; some grow only in the presence of glycerine or sugar. There are differences in the color, in the manner of the formation of colonies, in the microscopic appearances and in the effects when thrown into the systems as shown in the lower animals. It is by taking advantage of these and other peculiarities that we are enabled to make the differentiating or qualitative bacteriological analysis.

Among the bacteria which have been most carefully worked out, and which are most dangerous to mankind, the speaker mentioned the bacillus of anthrax, the

bacillus of typhoid fever, and the spirillum of Asiatic cholera. It is possible for all these to be carried in the water supply. It may be asked, if there can be so many germs in water, why are not all affected? The answer is easy. Many of the germs are entirely innocent, just as many plants are. Of the remainder, many are destroyed by the various processes of digestion. — *Microscopical Journal*.

A Well-Known Firm.

Their Enterprise and Popularity.

The *Pharmaceutical Era*, published in Detroit, and one of the leading Drug Journals of the United States, in its October issue, notices in a very pleasing way, one of our best known and most enterprising Canadian business establishments.

It is flattering to Canada and Canadians to know that our powerful neighbors appreciate push and solid business men outside of their own territory.

This influential Drug Journal, in noticing the extensive establishment of the Wells & Richardson Co., of Montreal, says:—

"The laboratory of the Wells & Richardson Co., of Montreal, is probably the most complete establishment of its kind in Canada, and there are very few in the United States which excel it.

This company first located a branch in Canada some eight years ago. They soon discovered that there was a large field there for the sale of their specialties, and in 1888 they built their present handsome factory, located on Mountain street. The building is 66 x 100 feet in size, with five floors, devoted exclusively to the interests of their Canadian trade. The offices in the front part of the building on the ground floor are finished in hard wood and present a particularly pleasing appearance. Everything has been done in a very substantial manner; fire-proof vaults, automatic fire sprinklers throughout the building, time detector, electric motor and lights all add to the convenience and completeness of the structure.

Mr. C. M. Johnson has been manager of this branch ever since it was started, and this enterprising American firm are justly proud of their business in Canada."

The wholesale and retail drug trade throughout the Dominion have had very pleasant business connections with the Wells & Richardson Co. for a number of years; and are justly proud of having such an extensive concern in their midst.

The Wells & Richardson Co. have made Paine's Celery Compound, Lactated Food and W. R. & Co.'s Improved Butter Color grand successes in every section of Canadian territory. They have extended the name and fame of Diamond Dyes to such an extent that all homes are now using them for dyeing and other purposes. These dyes have been imitated, but never equalled, and have invariably taken the medals and diplomas wherever exhibited, because of their purity and superior qualities. This enterprising firm have never

handled anything but reliable and first-class preparations; and their efficient style of advertising seems to produce a demand that the entire drug trade look for and appreciate. It certainly pays to stock up well with such fast selling goods.

We are informed by the popular manager, Mr. C. M. Johnson, that the two new lines — Harvard Bronchial Syrup and Wills' English Pills, which were recently added to the list of proprietary articles made by the Wells & Richardson Co. — are now having a large demand in every quarter; and, if we are to judge from the past, we can safely predict a great future for the Syrup and Pills. We have already heard favorable and glowing opinions expressed by private individuals in favor of these two important remedies, which are sufficient to commend them for family use.

These two lines, we believe, are to receive the same attention in newspaper advertising which has been so liberally and judiciously bestowed on Paine's Celery Compound and other goods, which have now such a wide-spread reputation.

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita.

WALTER L. STEPHEN.

The following method of making mistura glycyrrhizæ comp. yields a preparation affording no sediment whatever, as proven by my experiments:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Acacie pulv., | ½ oz. |
| Ext. glycyrrhizæ pulv., | ½ oz. |
| Sacchari pulv., | ½ oz. |
| Spte. æth. nit., | ½ oz. |
| Vin. antimoniï | 1 oz. |
| Tr. opii camph., | 2 ozs. |
| Aquæ dest., | 12 ozs. |

Having mixed well the powders, add 6 fluid ounces of water gradually and rub to a paste. Place this in an evaporating dish and heat until perfectly fluid. Add the sweet spirit of nitre, wine of antimony and paregoric and enough water to make the required amount. The heat employed destroys molecular aggregation otherwise not effected and results in better and perfect diffusion of the solid substances, which gives a product devoid of sediment. — *Amer. Jour. Pharmacy*.

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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.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1892.

Druggists Must Be Sober.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia recently passed a bill directed against the inordinate use of intoxicating liquors or opiates by either physicians or pharmacists, and embodied in the bill severe penalties for an infraction of the Act. From the severity of the penalty it would seem that the legislators were decidedly in earnest in this attempt to eradicate drunkenness from the ranks of these professions—but the Governor of the State decided that it was unconstitutional to make drunkenness a crime only in the medical and pharmaceutical professions. While it is all-important that the members of both of these professions should never indulge in excessive drinking, yet it seems singular that they alone should be selected as the target for any such legislative enactment. We give the sections of the Act relating to the offence and the penalty.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, that from and after the passage of this Act, no physician or prescription clerk in a drug establishment in this State shall be allowed to practice medicine or fill a prescription who may become drunk either from the use of intoxicating liquor or opiates while he or they are offering his or their professional services to the public, or in actual service, or it can be proven that he or they were in such service.

Section 2.—And be it further enacted, that a violation of the first section of this Act shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be liable for all damages to their patients or customers while practicing their profession or calling while under the influence of intoxicants, and upon the second conviction of drunkenness shall also forever forfeit their licenses, or the privilege under the laws of Georgia to practice medicine or fill prescriptions.

Valuable Prizes for Chemists.

The Industrial Society of Mulhouse (Alsace) has at its disposal several sums of money bequeathed to it by local manufacturers for the purpose of encouraging the improvement of Alsatian industries. Several of these prizes, which will be awarded in the course of 1893 and 1894, are on chemical subjects. Apparently citizens of all nations are allowed to compete, and no special language in which papers must be written is indicated. Essays for the competition must be sent before Feb. 15th, 1893, to "M. Le Président de la Société Industrielle de Mulhouse." (Alsace.) Among the prizes to be awarded are the following:—A medal

of honor for the best paper on the chemical composition of the bodies created by the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid upon vegetable oils, especially olive and castor oils. A medal of honor and a sum of 1000f. (\$200) for a substance which shall be able to replace, in the manufacture of dyed linen, the use of dry egg-albumen; the substitute must be procurable at a much lower price than egg-albumen, and produce colors at least as fast as does the latter. A medal of honor and 5000f. (\$1000) for a colorless blood-albumen which shall not be colored by the action of steam. A silver medal for the best essay on the chemical changes which are caused in wool by the action upon it of hypochlorites, and of chlorine and its oxygen-compounds generally. A medal of honor for a theoretical and practical treatise on cochineal-carmine, showing whence arises the inferiority of the products obtained by methods indicated in handbooks of chemistry as compared with those actually sold in commerce, and indicating why the whole of the coloring matter is not transformed, and should not be transformable into carmine. A medal of honor for the introduction of an artificial indigotin which shall be able to compete with natural indigo in all its applications.

What "Poisons" Should be Labelled.

Brantford, Oct. 24th, 1892.

Editor Canadian Druggist:

DEAR SIR,—Would you please inform me through CANADIAN DRUGGIST, if the Pharmacy Act requires a person in making a sale of any article named in Schedule "A," part second, to label it with the word "poison" in addition to the name of said article,

And oblige, yours truly,

BROMIDE.

Section 25 of the Ontario Pharmacy Act is rather ambiguous on this point. It says: "The several articles named or described in Schedule 'A' shall be deemed to be poisonous within the meaning of this Act," but says nothing in regard to the compulsory labelling of such poisons as are contained in all of Schedule "A"; in section 26 it says: "No person shall sell any poison named in the first part (the italics are ours, C. D.) "of Schedule 'A' either by wholesale or retail unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'poison,' and if sold by retail, then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold." The general view, we believe, which has been taken of the meaning of these sections is that all in the first part of Schedule "A" should not only be labelled "poison" but also be registered as directed in section 26, in the form set forth in Schedule "C," and those in the second part of Schedule

"A" should be labelled "poison," but registration of sale is not required. This we say seems to be the general interpretation of these sections, but personally we cannot say that section 25 means anything more than the recognition of the articles named in the second part as "poisons."

The Plagues that Plague the Druggist.

No. II.

It was fashionable at one time in the locality from which I write to have one's photograph taken from several positions, and the several small photographs resulting arranged on one card, as the spots are disposed on the eight of clubs—or the five of diamonds for the matter of that, and, just as of old, we had at one glance visions of our friends' features from several standpoints, so may we view the poor druggists' friend, the loafer, in many of his charming aspects.

One of his favorite tortures is to follow the druggist into his dispensary, and, while the mysteries of prescription making should be absorbing, all the faculties of the friend of physicians and patient alike, the intruding leech, gabbles on regardless of the druggist's indifference or his ill-concealed annoyance. 'Tis the same, too, when the drug-man is busy writing between times of serving customers, the idle visitant talks on unabashed. He sees a customer enter and the druggist anxious to serve him but he holds him, leech-like, or follows him talking the while.

The loafer has many companions, enemies and torturers alike of the druggist so patient. First, he who tells all the ills which troubled his ancestors for several generations back and ends up by buying a single dose of salts. Then, the one who takes the druggist mysteriously back into the uttermost corner of the premises and there in an awful whisper asks him for a dose of purgative pills. There is the female woman, too, who comes from "another lady" who "sent me for a package of face powder;" and the man in quest of a lotion for a friend of his troubled with grievous ills,—both fit companions of the suffering one who has had "a little kind of rash ever since he was vaccinated," said rash being itch, pure and simple—scabies impure and vastly multiple.

Have you not seen all these, poor druggist friend of mine; and do you won-

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

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

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

R. W. CAMPBELL,

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Armour's Nutrient Wine of Beef Peptone

Combines the stimulating action of sherry with the nutritive value of Peptone. Fresh beef artificially digested forms the basis of this elegant preparation. It is actually a *food*, and while useful in all cases of debility, is particularly indicated in conditions of extreme collapse, where prompt action is demanded.

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Chicago.

DON'T YOU WANT THE BEST ?

Within the month, the dullest of the year, Hazard, Hazard & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel and Newport, have bought 24 dozen Ricksecker's 1-oz. perfumes, 12 dozen half-pint colognes, etc., etc. They sell very few other American Perfumes.

Look in the principal Drug Stores of New York, Boston, Chicago, etc., where competition is hardest why is it Ricksecker's goods undeniably lead ?

We heard a man condemn his druggist because he sold him a bottle of ordinary perfume with his name on. He would not use it, nor would he or his wife trade again at that store. The druggist wonders why.

The druggist who lowers his standard from FINE goods to MEDIUM soon worries over dull business. His competitor who sticks to fine goods gets the trade.

Mr. Scott, of "Scott's Emulsion," asked a leading druggist of London, Eng., for a bottle of the best perfume made. The druggist handed out and sold him a bottle of Ricksecker's Golden Gate.

Mr. Bancroft, of Hudnut's "Herald" store, reported the same experience in a Dublin drug store. The Irish druggist remarked: "nothing finer made."

We refuse to sell dry goods stores. The methods for pushing Ricksecker's Perfumes are legitimate. We want you to know our goods. They invariably lead where known, even in Great Britain, Canada, etc.

WHY NOT SEND FOR THIS \$25 TRIAL ORDER NO. C. NO EXTRAS.

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| New Show Carl, "The Engagement" | \$20.00 | \$0.09 |
| One dozen assorted Clover, Violet and Lilac Cologne | | 1.75 |
| One dozen New Rich, 1 oz. Perfumes, complete | | 4.50 |
| One-fourth dozen New Perfume, Umac | 6.00 | 1.50 |
| One-third dozen New Perfumes, 3 oz., 4 kinds | 9.00 | 3.00 |
| Half dozen New Violet Powder, oval box | 1.50 | .75 |
| One dozen Face Powder, assorted, White, Pink, and Yellow | | 1.75 |
| Half doz. 7 oz. Spray Top Covers, Violet and Lilac, assorted | 8.00 | 4.00 |
| One Elegant 16 oz., Violet Cologne | 16.50 | 1.38 |
| Half dozen Skin Soap | 1.75 | .87 |
| One dozen New Tooth Powder, assorted | | 1.75 |
| Half pint Martha Washington Perfume | 4.00 | 2.00 |
| Half pint Damask Rose Perfume | 4.00 | 2.00 |
| | \$25.25 | |

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING GIFTS, 1892.

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

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

You know your success and satisfaction with our goods.

Your esteemed orders will be appreciated and promptly filled.

THEO. RICKSECKER, New York.

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

der that I, your fellow sufferer, have met some friends of yours? The small boy, for example, who bursts into your store while you are busy, goes back and loudly demands immediate attention to his wants, which wants, you find, are merely an empty cigar box; or his delicate mate of the fairer sex, scarcely whispering her modest pleadings for a picture card; the man, woman or child who asks for a bottle thrown in with half an ounce of glycerine because they have so many empty ones lying useless at home; the chronic repeater of the same old "chestnut" that your average profit is three hundred per cent., to say nothing of the fiend who modestly asks 50 per cent. discount on a package of dye.

I know all these as well as you do. Some other friends of mine. The creature who tears open the wrapping of a patent medicine bottle and brings it back to be exchanged for something else; the criminal who asks you to fill with Canada balsam a bottle with a constricted neck; the hardened villain who wants a 25 cent pair of spectacles in the middle of a busy market day; and the veterinary crank who wishes each ingredient of a complex condition powder tied up in a separate parcel.

It is a noble army this of the plagues of the druggist, and the half of it has not yet been told.

Do you know the man afflicted with a little pharmaceutical knowledge who gets all the ingredients of a mixture at almost cost and compounds it at home himself? And the wholesale buyer who finds out the price per pound and ends up by buying a single ounce. Have you met the irritant who wants the best in the store and takes in the end the cheapest and the worst? Have you yet come across the man who tells you how much cheaper he can buy goods in a city far away, and expects you to meet the price of the largest wholesale house in the land? If you know of all these and have been charmed with their acquaintance, you are, to a certain extent, familiar with but the smallest proportion of the many plagues that pester the life of the long-suffering being who goes under the name of "the druggist."

Foreign Patent Medicine Regulations.

It has long been the excellent practice of the United States Government, on occasions when it appears desirable to obtain a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the manner in which some trade is carried on, or of the action of laws upon a given subject in the various countries of the world, to instruct its consular representatives to gather the necessary information and to publish the replies as a whole for the benefit of persons specially interested in the question. The most recent instance of this practice has been the issue of a circular letter to the American consuls abroad, asking for information concerning the laws affecting

the sale of proprietary medicines in their districts. The answers received present an interesting epitome of the way in which this important branch of industry is regulated in the chief countries of Europe.

In Austria-Hungary patent medicines in the strict sense of the term do not exist, for the law affords no protection to any medicines or medicinal compounds the formulae of which are not kept at the pharmacist's shop for the inspection of qualified medical men. Unless that condition is complied with, the article may not even be offered for sale, even by a pharmacist. Dietetic and cosmetic preparations (including dentifrices), mineral waters (natural or artificial) and spring products, and surgical dressings of all kinds are exempt from this regulation.

In Belgium the trade in patent medicines is regulated by a royal decree of March 1, 1888, which provides that such medicines shall be sold or exposed for sale only by pharmacists or other persons authorized to deliver compounded medicines. The seller must affix his seal either as a substitute for or in contiguity to that of the manufacturer. Pharmacists assume the responsibility of the product delivered on these conditions. The bottle must bear a label mentioning the substances contained in the composition of the patent, but if the remedy is inscribed as an official Pharmacopœia (Belgian or foreign) it is only necessary that the label should show the official denomination. This label must bear the name and address of the pharmacist in printed characters.

In Denmark not only the sale, but also the importation of patent medicines is restricted to qualified pharmacists. An old law enacted in 1779 still remains in force in that kingdom, under which the advertising of patent medicines in public journals is absolutely prohibited; but at the present time that Act has partly fallen into desuetude, and advertisements are allowed to appear provided that they do not name any persons other than qualified pharmacists as sellers of the article. As there are only 160 such chemists in business in the country, the patent-medicine trade is a lucrative accessory to the business of these favored few. It is, therefore, not likely—in Denmark, at least—pharmacists will give much support to the resolution adopted at the recent meeting in Copenhagen by the pharmaceutical section of the Congress of Scandinavian Scientists, expressing regret that there are no legislative restrictions in Denmark and Norway on the importation of patent and secret remedies, and urging pharmacists to co-operate in the most earnest manner in putting down the trade in such preparations.

France has always maintained a reputation for the Draconic severity (on paper) of its laws on the subject of patent medicines, yet there is no country where the "specialite" industry has assumed such immense proportions. The principal Act relating to the sale of these goods is the famous pharmacy law of 1810, though

various modifications have since been grafted upon it. It originally prohibited the sale of any medicine of which the formula had not been inserted in the "Codex," but in 1850 a concession was made to the spirit of the time by the admission for sale of medicines recognized as new and useful by the National Academy of Medicine and of which the formula has been approved by the Ministers of Agriculture and of Commerce. This official sanction does not appear to be difficult to obtain, for it is rare to find a French pharmacien who has not invented from one to a dozen medicinal compounds, while the English community experience little difficulty in obtaining their favorite proprietary pill or potion unless they insist on store prices.

The Frankfort-on-Maine Consul reports that in Germany patent medicines may be imported duty-free unless they contain ether, alcohol, sugar, or some other ingredient which is subject to duty. In such case the mixture is assessed for duty at the rate which is applicable to its ingredients which bears the highest rate of duty. They may only be sold, however, by qualified pharmacists, who are held responsible by law for their effects upon the patient. The consul therefore recommends exporters of such goods to Germany to label them, "for the information of the apotheker," with a slip designating the ingredients which they contain—a piece of advice not likely to be widely followed. An old Prussian law (now applicable to the whole of the Empire, but rigorously enforced in Prussia and Baden only) forbids the advertising of patent medicines in public journals. This law is circumvented by many foreign dealers. Thus the proprietor of a well-known American remedy for diabetes and kindred diseases, who had maintained for years an agency at Frankfort, has obtained a concession which permits him to advertise his goods in Wurtemberg; for the remainder of Germany he has adopted the plan of making his medicines in this city for sale through authorized apothekers, but sends out his advertisements from London as circulars or pamphlets, to be folded in the German newspapers where this is permitted.

In Italy, since 1887, no patent medicines (in fact, no medicinal drugs or compounded medicines of any kind) are allowed to be imported unless approved by the Central Board of Health (*Consiglio Superiore di Sanità*), to which a statement of their composition must be furnished by the petitioner along with his request for approval of the remedy. The punishment for the infringement of this law is cumulative, beginning with a minimum fine of 200f., and increasing to fifteen days' imprisonment for each offence. The Central Board of Health is composed of five doctors of medicine, two sanitary engineers, two naturalists, two chemists, one veterinary surgeon, one pharmacist, one lawyer, and two business experts.

Russia has recently distinguished itself by the enactment of one of the most stringent laws ever drafted against the



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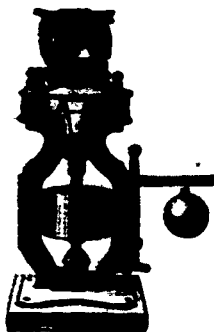
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CURES—Dyspepsia,
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import of patent medicines. Simple drugs are still admitted freely upon payment of the duty, but no patent medicine is allowed entry without obtaining each time special permission from the Medical Department of the Ministry of the Interior. Before such permission is granted it must be proved to the satisfaction of the Department that the production of the medicine requires elaborate work and expensive apparatus, that it is beneficial in its action, and that it can be transported long distances without injury to its efficacy. The applicant, in his request for admission, must state the composition of his article "in minute detail."

Cosmetics are examined only in case their labels or the accompanying descriptions indicate that they can be used for medical purposes. Cosmetics of which the labels and descriptions show that they are harmless in their effects on the skin, hair and gums are exempt from this formality.

This new Russian law appears to answer the object of its promulgators, for we are told that "the published list of medicines excluded from entry includes nearly every known pharmaceutical preparation."

The Swedish patent-medicine laws are over two centuries old (they date from 1688), and it is therefore not surprising to hear that they are now not generally enforced. None but qualified pharmacists may advertise medicines of any kind in the public press or import them. The importation of articles not considered exclusively as drugs—such as gums, liquorice, &c.—is free.

In Turkey there is no restriction upon the importation of patent or other medicines, with the exception of the payment of Customs duty, and quite recently the Turkish Government has prepared a law establishing a band or stamp tax of 10 paras ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for every bottle, box or package of medicine. This law is intended to be put in force as soon as certain pending negotiations between the Porte and several European Powers are brought to an end. In some instances, however, the stamps have already been affixed, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. tax is collected on all sulphate of quinine, which can only be imported at a few Turkish ports—viz., Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Beirut, &c. The importation of chlorodyne, collodion, nitroglycerin, chlorate of potash, and cannabis indica cigarettes is altogether prohibited, but the fact that these drugs are sold at some shops shows that the prohibition is not very strictly enforced.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Examinations by Boards of Pharmacy.

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

Read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

What should be the true aim of Boards of Pharmacy in their examinations; and what should be the nature of the questions put?

These queries, for there are really two here, have been placed in my hands by the Committee for reply. It will be readily observed that if they can be satisfactorily answered and the laws executed that many of the perplexities of State Boards will disappear and the very desirable conditions of pharmacy laws fulfilling the expectations of their promoters will be experienced.

To the first query, "What should be the true aim of Boards of Pharmacy in their examinations?" the answer is: (1) To pass the qualified candidates; and (2) to reject those who are unfit to be licensed; and in the writer's opinion no other answer can be given. The true aim of Pharmacy Boards having been easily settled, the second query is encountered, and here the real difficulties are presented. "What should be the nature of the questions put?" Constructive ability is of a far higher grade of merit than that which is destructive; and, it is always easier to pick out flaws in questions, than it is to frame a set which will be thoroughly satisfactory.

The first answer to this question must be, "The nature of the questions put" must be such as will determine the candidate's fitness to have the license, and now the answer must broaden out so that it may cover the subject. An experience of twenty years in framing questions in pharmacy has possibly given the writer some qualifications to answer this question. In the first place, it becomes of the utmost importance for any examiner, no matter what class of candidates are before him, to divest himself of all idea of "getting up a lot of stumpers" or of framing the questions so that they may become pitfalls to the unwary. Every examining body should be held responsible for the character of the questions asked. Pharmacy Boards are unquestionably invested by the State laws with great powers. At their "ipse dixit" they may say to a young man, "Stand down," and down he goes and great is the fall; or if they say, "Come up higher, brother," the candidate is elevated and happiness is his portion.

With many of the Boards the questions asked are never published, and the candidate has no method of knowing how many of the questions have been satisfactorily answered. With some of the Boards, one set of questions serves for all of the candidates; if a certain proportion of the questions are answered, he can reach the mark set for assistants; if a larger quantity of the same questions are properly answered, he is entitled to rank as a proprietor.

Whether this method of determining a man's fitness has the only merit of economy, must be a matter of individual opinion. The writer has carefully examined many of the Boards of Pharmacy questions that have been published, and it must be said that the questions have mainly followed the methods adopted by the colleges of pharmacy; a number of the questions being recognized as having done duty before at a college examination.

There cannot be any great objection to this, provided the questions selected are suitable; and this brings up the main question, what is a suitable question to give a candidate?

In the writer's opinion, the questions should be graded. To the candidate for the assistant's certificate, the questions should be mainly directed towards proving whether he is a safe person to be left in charge of the store during the temporary absence of the proprietor; for the certificate that he is given qualifies him in this respect. There are many questions which would be perfectly proper to give a junior student at a pharmaceutical college that are theoretical, and which presuppose him to have a knowledge of physics, mathematics or chemical reactions; for the junior student has just listened to lectures treating of these subjects and the college examination is for the purpose of showing how much of the lecture or instruction has been retained. But, many of these questions would be totally unfit to give a candidate for the assistant's certificate. The College as an institution has the right to ask of her students a certain grade of accomplishments, based upon the instruction given, before permitting the student to pass to a higher class; a grounding in elementary physics and botany, and pharmaceutical mathematics is essential in order to thoroughly comprehend the subjects which are to follow. But the questions which should be given to candidates for the assistant's certificate should be eminently practical. The doses of poisonous remedies, and indeed of all remedies, should form a prominent part of the examination. The relative strengths and characters of the classes of the pharmaceutical preparations form valuable subjects from which to select questions. Candidates should be drilled on the official names of the preparations, with the English names and synonyms.

In chemistry, the physical and chemical properties of the substances used as medicines form an inexhaustible field for suitable questions. The effects produced by mingling various chemical drugs furnish another source for important queries. Practical familiarity with the subjects should be shown by the recognition of specimens.

For the proprietor's examination, a much higher standard should be fixed. The ability to decipher prescriptions, not only those which are fairly well written, but ones which are difficult, should be a part of the examination. The proprietor should be posted upon properties, doses and physical appearances of official medicines; and he should know at least the doses and properties of the new popular remedies.

Finally, it is not too much to expect the proprietor to show his ability to carry on business by passing a practical examination before the Board, where his competency to perform the duties for which he is given a special license can be demonstrated thoroughly, in the presence of the body which gives him his authority.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

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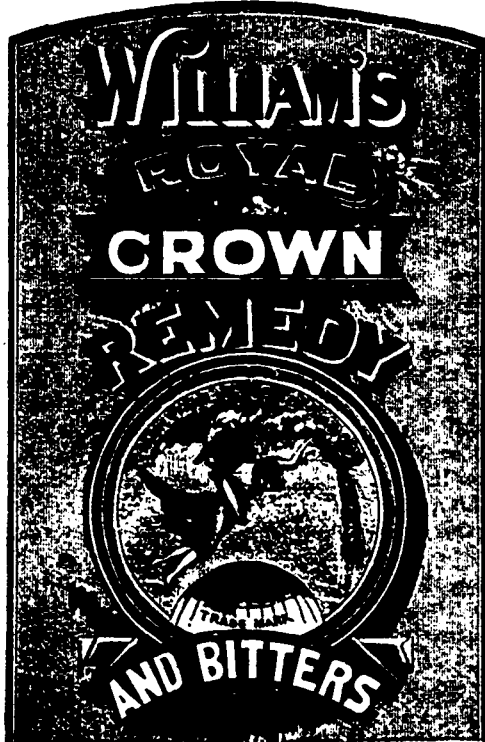
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WHOLESALE ONLY.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Pharmacy Abroad.

The admission of women to the practice of pharmacy in Russia, according to the daily press, is saddled with a proviso that they can only serve in the pharmacy during the daytime and they must live outside the pharmacy building.

* * *

Any one who has passed the easy Chilean examination may start a pharmacy in Chili, and foreigners are favored in many respects. In 1886 there were twenty-nine not naturalized Germans in business as druggists in Chili, and this was only a fraction of the number of pharmacists of German extraction.

* * *

There are in Calcutta no fewer than 756 drug stores. These (says the *Indian Medical Record*) may be graded into three classes. The first includes large and old-established European houses, and a few immensely wealthy but little-known Indian import businesses. The second embraces numerous second-rate recently-established chemists' shops, which do little more than general dispensing work. The third class includes hundreds of petty retail chemists' shops dealing in patent medicines and cheap drugs. In the first class there are about ten houses, and in the second about a hundred, the balance belonging to the third class. Some streets are literally crowded with this latter class of petty store. In College Street alone there are 113 drug shops. The great emporium of Calcutta, its Royal Exchange, so to speak, Chaudney Chowk, has not a few of these places, and it is simply surprising to witness the daily sale of drugs and patent medicines in this veritable beehive of trade. Here you may buy an ounce of steel drops, bottled, labelled, and all for 4p., and here Becham's pills can be obtained for 40 per cent. less than the price charged in an English place of business. Of course quality is not a point to be studied with these sellers. In one of these shops alone in Chaudney Chowk we have heard of a day's sales amounting to over 300r. In Burra Bazaar the enormous work done by the wholesale drug dealers is simply astounding. In one of these places the daily turnover often amounts up to 5,000r. and 6,000r., and here any single drug is imported by the hundredweight. It is a sad reflection upon the Government of this country that absolute ignorance of the properties, uses, and doses of drugs reigns supreme in these strongholds of the drug-trade. It is also a serious blot upon the municipal administration of the Metropolis that in spite of an official apology for a genuine Pharmacy Act which compels the presence of qualified dispensers in all chemists' shops, these houses defy all legal enactments, simply for want of proper municipal inspection and restraint. People in the great manufacturing trades in Great Britain (adds our contemporary) can hardly imagine the enormous and lucra-

tive business in drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines that is carried on through the vast Indian peninsula. Men retire yearly with princely fortunes who but a few years before were almost penniless. Palatial drug shops form part of the street frontage of every thoroughfare, even to the smallest by-lanes of the rapidly-developing centres of the population. During the year 1891 the value of the import trade in drugs that passed through the Calcutta Custom House was estimated at 64 lacs of rupees; while that on patent medicines ran so high as 96 lacs of rupees.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

* * *

Switzerland being the original "free" country of Europe, it is but natural that the restrictions on pharmacy there are seen at their minimum. Whereas in Sweden as few as one pharmacy to each 20,000 inhabitants is frequently found; in Zurich there is more than one drug store to each 2,000 people, and the same ratio holds good throughout the republic. Physicians dispense their own medicines largely, and the Swiss pharmacists, like those in America, rely in a good measure upon side-lines for profit. It is a general practice for German pharmaceutical students, to the number of one hundred or so, to seek engagements in the French cantons for the purpose of "perfecting themselves in French." Foreigners are practically excluded from ownership anywhere in Switzerland, save in the Canton of Geneva.—*California Druggist*.

* * *

Dr. J. Blackham writing to the *British and Colonial Druggist* on "Pharmacy in Punjab," says that on being introduced by a friend who was known to the native proprietor of the establishment he was, therefore, free to fully examine the shop, if one could dignify by that name a hut seven feet high by about twenty square, built of rough stones and roofed with mud! Three sides were of masonry, such as it was, the fourth was one large door of rough wood locking with a padlock on the outside. The were no windows of any kind. Inside there were about half of dozen rude shelves round the wall, and these and the floor were littered over with little baskets and boxes containing the remedies of the Indian hemp, chitrata, cinchona bark, tea-leaves, senna pods and leaves, cumin seeds, capsicum pods, curraway seeds, long pepper, annatto, pomegranate, banana leaves, mango stones, mustard seeds, asafoetida, cardamom seeds, sandal-wood, yellow and red, a number of dried grasses, the leaves of some stunted palms, and a great variety of dried herbs which neither my friend or myself could recognize. Mixed up with these were a number of powders, among which I recognized nitrate of potassium, chloride of sodium, sulphur, sulphate of magnesia, cream of tartar, and black sulphide of antimony, and a number of *chattis*, or earthenware bottles, containing gruesome compounds manufactured by the quaint-looking proprietor. None of these were

familiar to me, except one, which smelt and tasted very like black draught. On one shelf I found a collection of fetiches, which were nearly as odd as the contents of the witches' cauldron in *Macbeth*. There were shark's teeth, dried lizards, bits of wood from Mahomet's grave, several pickled human fingers, tails of a variety of squirrel, tigers' claws, snakes fangs, bunches of hair from a sacred goat, biscuits blessed during the Biram, or great Mahometan festival, and even a piece of stuff used by the great Mahomet in his Hegira, which was set in a block of silver, and warranted to cure anything, from toothache to consumption, when worn round the neck of the patient, and several prayers and a good deal of pantomime gone through. Everything was as dirty as it could possibly be, and the smell of the place was so vile that we were forced to bid our unsavory host "salaam" after overhauling about half his stock. We handed him a rupee each as backsheesh, and he salaamed to the ground, and prayed to Allah that we might live forever, presenting me with a piece of wood from Mecca, which he said would keep me from catching fever so long as I wore it.

* * *

Italy has need of German assistants capable of attending to the wants of the travelling public, says a writer in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*. The Italian law of proprietorship is lax, so that a foreigner wishing to circumvent the authorities may do so without risk by providing a dummy registered proprietor whose only qualification need be that of Italian citizenship.

Some Old Prescriptions.

We take from the *Saturday Review* the following ancient recipes from the Rev. Edward Topsell's "History of Four-footed Beastes":—"To those who suffer from toothache—a complaint which few escape—we commend the following simple remedies: "The teeth which were first ingendered in a horse have this vertue in them, that if they should touch the teethe of a man or woman who are molested and grieved with the tooth-ache, they shall find a finall ende of their paine; if in like manner a child doe kisse the nose or snout of a horse he shall never feele paine in his teeth," "the tooth of a hare laid to that part where the teeth ake easeth them," or "if the liver of a Bull be boiled on a soft fire, and put into one's mouth that hath the toothache, the paine will goe away soe soone as ever the teeth touch it." In cases of earache and deafness, "The fatte of a Dormouse, the fatte of a hen, and the marrow of an oxe melted together, and being hot, infused into the Eares, doth very much profit both the paines and deafnesse thereof." Gout was a common complaint in the days of Topsell, as is evidenced by the large number of prescriptions for the cure and "easing" of it that he has handed down to us. The following, which form but a very small

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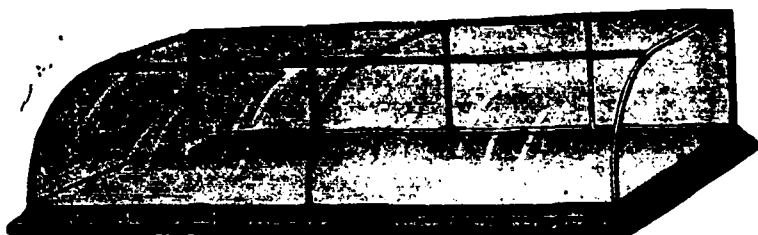
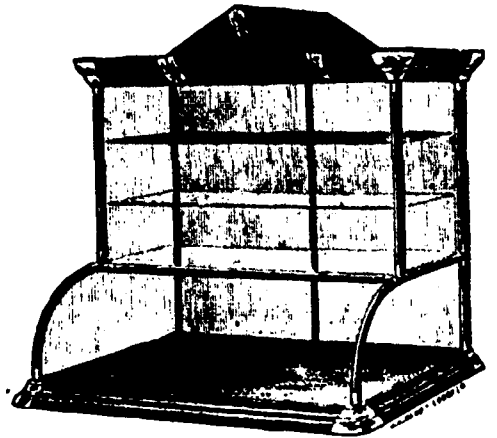
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part of those given, are sufficiently quaint for repetition: "The Oyle in which a Fox is baked, either alive or dead, doth either altogether cure or make whole those which are troubled with the gout, if so be that the disease or sickness be greene or new, or at the least not of to longe continuance, it doth so cure them, although it may happen to returne againe, yet it will be much more milde and gentle than it had bene." "A Fox sod in water till nothing of the Foxe be left whole except the bones, and the Legges or other parts of a gouty body washed and daily bathed therein, it shall drive away all paine and grieft, strengthening the defective and weake members." After this prescription, however, our author adds, "Nevertheless, such bodies are soone againe replenished through evill dyet, and relapsed into the same disease againe." "A fat cat sod" is also prescribed, "first taking the fat, and annoynting therewith the sicke parte, and then wetting Wooll or Towe in the same, and binding it to the offended place," and "Woulfe being sodden alive until the bones doe only remaine, is very much commended for the paines of the goute," though how the remedy is to be applied does not appear. "The dust of a living Weasell brent, mingled with wax and rose-water, and annoynted with a Leather upon gouty legs," we are told, "cureth the same disease." But all the above prescriptions are simple in comparison with the following gruesome recipe:—"If ther shal be any flesh or bones of men found in the body of a dead Hyena, being dried and beaten to powder, and then mixed with a certain perfume, they will bee very excellent to help the gout." Topsell quaintly adds: "The vanity of the Magi or Wisemen, which is witty in nothing but in circumstance of words, doth say that the best time to take hyenas is when the Moore passeth over the signe called Gemini." "For giving great ease unto the gowt the skinnes of beavers burned with drie Onions and liquid pitch put into the soles of shoes," or soles of made "Badger skins," are very much commended.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Do Not Abuse Your Credit.

The majority of people desire to have a reputation for good credit and to be able to get accommodation, if desired, upon their established record for prompt payment of accounts. A good credit is something that is worth striving for, and when attained, the possessor may rightfully feel a just pride in the fact that he possesses the confidence of those with whom he deals. A good credit standing properly used is an acquisition of unlimited value, but when abused it becomes one of the worst curses that can be entailed upon an individual.

The injudicious and extravagant use of good credit has caused more failures and made more bankrupts in business than all other causes combined. By reason of a good credit, people become reckless in

their expenditures and when the tide turns and reverses come, they find themselves so far from the shore that they are unable to stem the tide or reach the harbor. The art of judiciously using a good credit is an accomplishment. Its privileges often lead a man to purchase beyond his resources, and when the day of settlement comes around he finds himself confronted with more obligations than he has resources to meet. It is far easier to contract a debt than it is to pay it. A man can get into debt almost unconsciously, but when pay day comes and he finds himself face to face with more creditors than he can satisfy, he realizes his mistake when it is too late to avoid it. And thus it is, that thousands of men become hopelessly involved without any intention of wronging anyone, or of beating their creditors out of their just dues. It was because they had a good credit and abused it.—*The Book Keeper.*

Business Earnestness.

It is an assured fact nowadays that if you intend to make money you must take hold of something; you must devote your work, your time, your skill, your experience and whatever money you have to something. To very few, indeed, does a fortune come by merely waiting for it. And these fortunes themselves are the results of previous years of labor.

Caution is a wise precaution when about to engage in anything requiring the outlay of money; but, as in everything else, there can be too much of it at times. The man who is too cautious in his business policy runs a greater risk of being ruined by missing golden opportunities than one who is seemingly reckless in his undertakings. Conservatism of the genuine sort should be the characteristic of every legitimate business man; aggressiveness, however, in any line of commerce, enlarges to a thousand fold the possibilities of success, while at the same time permitting of the employment of conservative methods.

Gambles in trade or in any other sphere of activity generally come to grief. The genuine business man is a speculator; he is no gambler. He takes risks, but they are warranted by the necessities of his enterprises. He, also, often comes to grief, but his ruin only emphasizes the mistakes that should be avoided by others.

Any man who wishes to invest has lots of good chances. But he must act; and by rightly acting he will win.—*Ex.*

Tropacocaine has been isolated by M. Giesel from Japanese coca. This body is identical with tropacocaine (benzoyl-pseudotropine) obtained by Liebermann synthetically. The hydrochlorate of Liebermann's synthetic alkaloid is a powerful local analgesic, much less toxic than cocaine. Its anesthetic action is manifested more quickly, and its solutions are more stable than those of cocaine. On the contrary, its anesthesia passes off more rapidly than that of cocaine.

A Modern Method of Medication.

Among the many methods of administering medicaments, the soluble elastic gelatine capsule is growing to be one of the most popular.

There are many efficient but unpalatable medicaments which may be readily exhibited in this way, without offending the palate of the most sensitive patients, and capsules are much easier to swallow and more soluble than pills.

Few pharmacists are aware of the many medicaments that are now administered in this way. Among these one need only mention the following to indicate the wide application of this method of giving numerous drugs:

Apiol, balsam fir, balsam Peru, cascara sagrada, castor oil, castor oil and podophyllin; chaulmoogra oil, cod-liver oil, cod-liver oil and iodine; cod-liver oil and iodoforn; cod-liver oil and iron; cod-liver oil and phosphorus; copaiba, copaiba and cubeb; copaiba, cubeb and buchu; copaiba, cubeb and iron; copaiba, cubeb and matico; copaiba, cubeb, matico and sandal, copaiba, cubeb, and sandal; copaiba, cubeb and sarsaparilla; copaiba and iron; copaiba cubeb and turpentine; copaiba and sandal; creasote (beechwood), 1 minin; eucalyptus oil; gurjun balsam; linseed oil; liquor scdans; male fern and kamala; nitroglycerin, 1-100 grain; oil of pennyroyal; pichi extract; salol; tar, purified; valerian oil; Warburg's tincture; wintergreen oil; wormseed oil; quinine muriate and sulphate.

Of extra sized elastic-filled gelatin capsules there are castor oil, 2½ to 15 grams; cod-liver oil 2½ to 15 grams; male fern and castor oil; santonin and castor oil.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. were among the first to make this method popular, and will be pleased to afford pharmacists interested all desired information concerning this agreeable method of medication.

Soluble Cayenne Pepper.

"Digest 1 pound of cayenne pepper in 1 pint of rectified spirit of wine at a gentle heat for two days; then put it into a percolating apparatus, and displace the tincture; add to the tincture 1 pound of common salt, rub them together in a mortar, and add sufficient annatto to give the mixture the proper color. Then evaporate, and finally dry in a stove at about 120° F. When dried it should be rubbed through a coarse sieve."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

The less anxious we are about our debts, the more anxious some one else is.

We have no right to trust in heaven as long as we do not pay our bills on earth.

We can best prove ourselves worthy of trust by trusting only those who are worthy.

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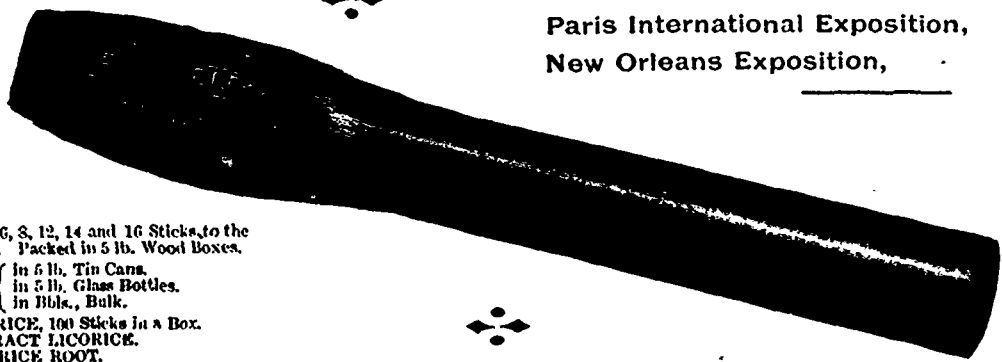
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FORMULARY.

BARBERS' BAY RUM.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Oil bay..... | 6 fl. drs. |
| Oil pimento..... | 1 fl. dr. |
| Oil orange peel..... | 1 fl. dr. |
| Tincture orange peel U. S. . | ½ ounce. |
| White castile soap..... | 4 drs. |
| Cologne spirit..... | 12 pts. |
| Water..... | 9 pts. |

Dissolve the Castile Soap in a pint of the water, by the aid of heat; dissolve the oils in the cologne spirit, gradually add the solution of soap, tincture of orange and water, let stand and filter.—*Femur*.

EDERMANN'S MOUTH-WASH.

The *Raubschau* (Prag.) gives the following formula for this favorite preparation :

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Sweet orange peel..... | 100 parts. |
| Cinnamon..... | 50 parts. |
| Cloves..... | 20 parts. |
| Star anise..... | 60 parts. |
| Salvia..... | 50 parts. |
| Benzoïn..... | 35 parts. |
| Cochineal..... | 20 parts. |
| Alum..... | 20 parts. |
| Peppermint oil..... | 10 parts. |
| Oil of anise..... | 3 parts. |
| Alcohol..... | 1,000 parts. |

Macerate the herbs in the alcohol for several days; strain and express, and in the colate dissolve the oils. Dissolve the alum in the smallest quantity of water, and add to the solution; let stand twenty-four hours, and filter. A small quantity dropped into a glass of water makes a delightful mouth-wash.

ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH.

By Dr. Miller, of Berlin.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Benzoic acid..... | 1 dr. |
| Tincture of eucalyptus..... | 4 drs. |
| Oil of peppermint..... | 12 drops. |
| Spirits of wine..... | 3½ ozs. |

Sig. A teaspoonful of this in a tumbler of water should be used as a mouth-wash night and morning; also after each meal.

ALMOND COSMETIC CREAM.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Almonds, blanched..... | 1 ounce. |
| Rose water..... | 4 fl. ounces. |

Beat almonds to a paste and add the rose water; heat to boiling point, and add :

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| White wax..... | 1 ounce. |
| Almond oil..... | 2 fl. ounces. |
| White castile soap..... | 1 ounce. |

Mix thoroughly and add :

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Solution boric acid, saturated | 2 fl. ounces. |
| Cologne water..... | 1 fl. ounce. |
| Oil bitter almond..... | 4 drops. |
| Oil rose geranium..... | 5 drops. |
| Glycerin..... | 1 fl. ounce. |

M.—*Phar. Record*.

COSMETIC TO PRODUCE THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR.

The *Seifenfabrikant* gives the following curious formula :

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Venetian oil soap pulverized | 30 parts. |
| Ash of leather..... | 30 parts. |
| Rock salt..... | 30 parts. |
| Ammonium hydrochlorate.. | 5 parts. |
| Bitter cucumber..... | 5 parts. |
| Argols..... | 20 parts. |
| Rice meal..... | 30 parts. |
| Catechu..... | 5 parts. |

Rub all these substances together, and when homogeneous add sufficient pomade base to make a pomade, and place on the water-bath. Melt together, and stir until mixed. Remove from bath, and stir till it begins to harden. To use, smear on strips of flannel and apply to the head, or smear inside a tight-fitting night-cap, and wear during the night. Wash the head in the morning.—*Nat. Druggist*.

MILK OF ROSES.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Jordan almonds..... | 1 lb. |
| Bitter almonds..... | 2 ozs. |

Well beaten, when very fine, add

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Spermaceti..... | 1 oz. |
| White wax..... | 1 oz. |
| Powdered castile soap, white.. | 1 oz. |

Previously well melted together.

Incorporate them thoroughly with the almonds, and when perfectly smooth add by slow degrees, while beating,

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Rose water..... | 5 pints. |
|-----------------|----------|

Mixed with

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Sp. vini rect..... | 20 ozs. |
|--------------------|---------|

Pass it through a cloth and add next day

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Sp. vin rect..... | 20 ozs. |
| Virgin otto of roses..... | 1 dr. |

—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

OINTMENT FOR ECZEMA.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Oxide of zinc..... | 15 grs. |
| Powdered talc..... | ..... |
| Vegetable tar..... | ..... |
| Vaseline, of each..... | 5 drs.—M. |

Make into an ointment, and apply to the part morning and night.—*Union Medicale*.

PILE OINTMENT.

An excellent application for hæmorrhoids is the following, which is by Kosobudski :

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Chrysarobin..... | 3 parts. |
| Iodoform..... | 1 part. |
| Extract of belladonna..... | 2 parts. |
| Vaseline..... | 3 parts. |

Mix, and make an ointment. To be applied as needed.—*Nat. Druggist*.

ALLINGHAM'S OINTMENT FOR HÆMORRHOIDS.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Bismuth, subnit..... | 1 dr. |
| Hydrag, chlor. mit..... | 2 scruples. |
| Morphine..... | 3 grs. |
| Glycerin..... | 2 drs. |
| Vaseline..... | 1 oz. |

Sig. Use in pile-pipe.

LOTION FOR INSECT BITES.

Among other remedies recommended recently for the bites of insects the following possesses evident advantages :

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Cocaine hydrochlorate..... | 3 parts. |
| Alcohol..... | 30 parts. |
| Glycerin..... | 30 parts. |
| Rose water..... | 200 parts.—M. |

Apply in the usual manner.

ARTIFICIAL INSECT POWDER.

Soxhlet gives the following formula in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* :

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Oak bark..... | 1,000 parts. |
| Chamomile flowers..... | 1,000 parts. |
| Absynthemum, herb..... | 1,000 parts. |
| Root of curcuma..... | 250 parts. |
| Starch..... | 750 parts. |

Powder finely and mix. Then moisten with the following :

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Essential oil of angelica..... | 5 parts. |
| Essential oil of cajeput..... | 10 parts. |
| Essential oil of chamomile..... | 5 parts. |
| Essential oil of eucalyptus..... | 5 parts. |
| Ethereal oil of laurel..... | 10 parts. |
| Oil of absynth..... | 5 parts. |
| Oil of tansy..... | 2 parts. |
| Absolute alcohol..... | 1,000 parts. |

Mix and dissolve.—*Nat. Druggist*.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTIVE.

Diphtheria is prevented, in a measure, from spreading, according to Dr. J. Lewis Smith, by keeping a quart of water containing two tablespoonfuls of the following solution simmering on the stove in the sick room :

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Acid carboic..... | ..... |
| Ol. eucalypti..... | 1 oz. |
| Spt. terebinth..... | 8 ozs. |

FOR ACUTE GASTRIC DYSPEPSIA.

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Resorcin..... | 2 grs. |
| Hydrochloric acid..... | 2 grs. |
| Syrup of orange..... | 20 grs. |
| Water..... | 178 grs. |

Mix and dispense in an amber vial.

Label : A tablespoonful every 2 hours.

Indicated in gastric derangements brought on by excesses in eating or drinking. Also for chronic catarrh of the stomach. Suitable also as a cholera prophylactic, taken half an hour after meals.

ANTISEPTIC POWDER, IMPROVED.

Cheap but reliable substitutes for these expensive proprietary preparations, as well as for iodoform, are always in demand. The following formula is used largely in the hospital wards of a city institution in the treatment of chronic ulcers, suppurating sores, and generally as an iodoform substitute :

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Salol, powdered..... | 1 oz. |
| Sulphite of zinc, powdered.. | 1½ oz. |
| Benzoïn, powdered..... | ½ oz. |
| Purified talcum..... | 2 oz. |
| Oil of fennel..... | 20 minims. |

M. et Sig.

ANTISEPTIC MIXTURES.

MM. Christmas and Respaüt, in a communication to the Societe de Biologie, recommends several formulæ for antiseptics to be used in dealing with the bacilli of diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc. A one per cent. aqueous solution of any of the first three is said to be sufficiently powerful to kill the germs in one minute, whilst a 1½ per cent. solution of the fourth is stated to act with fatal effect in thirty seconds.

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Benzoic acid, gramme .. | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Phenol..... | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Chloride of zinc..... | 1 | — | — | — |
| Oxalic acid..... | — | 1 | — | — |
| Salicylic acid..... | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Essence peppermint drops | — | — | — | 10 |

—*Mon. de la Pharmacie*.

When we spend all we make we are dangerously near to the point where we can't make anything to spend.

Your customers remember you when you show up at worst; hence you should always appear at your best.

Merchants who don't believe in "their air trade papers" take more time to explain why than it would to read them.

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THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. McGALE, Manager.

COR. NOTRE DAME & MAPLE AVE., MONTREAL.

PROPRIETORS OF

- Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,
- Stanton's Pain Relief,
- Wingate's Pulmonic Troches,
- Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges,
- Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,
- Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,
- McGale's Sprucine,
- Dr. Codierre's Infant's Syrup,
- Gregory's Toothache Cure,
- McGale's Butternut Pills.



FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC INHALER

The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

- Franklin's English Remedy, 50c.
- Franklin's Electric Inhaler, 25c.
- Blair's Gold Oil, 25c.
- Sagola Wild Indian Blood Purifier, per bottle, \$1.00
- In Packages, 25c.

FRANKLIN MEDICAL CO., 36 King-St. east, Toronto.
178 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

- TORONTO** { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman,
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
- MONTREAL** { Kerry, Watson & Co.
Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.
- KINGSTON**—Henry Skinner & Co.
- HAMILTON**—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co
- LONDON**—London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.
Wm. A. Kennedy & Co.



We earnestly recommend all Druggists in Canada to obtain our Druggist Circular and then reflect and see whether it pays them to stand in their own light longer and hold aloof from handling this remedy. The Druggists here in Canada are losing thousands of dollars through not supplying the demand direct; we have agents in other lines of trade wholly foreign to the drug trade, who have sold thousands of dollars worth of Microbe Killer, and with good profit to themselves. We know of hundreds of sales made direct from our Head Office to people who wrote us that they asked their Druggists for it, but instead were told it was not to be had.

Write us for prices, etc.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,

(Limited)

120 King Street West,

TORONTO, - - - ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.
Put up in Quarts and Gallons (Wine Measure).
Handsome Jars, Bristol Ware.
Retail for \$1.00 and \$3.00 respectively.
33 1/3% Discount to the Trade.



Fac-simile of Label on all bottles of our Registered Communion and Invalids' Wine
"ST. AUGUSTINE."
Ask for our PELEE ISLAND WINES, and PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,
BRANTFORD, ONT. - - - Sole Agents for Canada.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Write for a year's trial gratis. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York.

Special Notice.

We have placed on the market and are extensively advertising

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It is very handsomely put up in Fancy Metal Counter Stands for display, and will be a sure seller.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c.

T. MILBURN & Co.

55 Colborne Street,
TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

- GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID** for the hair.
- GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE**, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.
- GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE**, an excellent antiseptic tooth wash.
- GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES**, for burning in diphtheritic cases.

THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

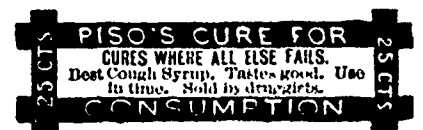
ESTABLISHED 1869.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of Logothetis)

MONTREAL.



Koumiss.

D. H. DAVIES.

Papers upon this subject have from time to time appeared in the *Journal*, but it is curious to note how careful most of the authors have been to evade giving particulars regarding the difficulties that have to be surmounted in the manufacture of aerated milk preparations.

The original Koumiss is the Russian, made from mare's milk, which is used for the obvious reason that it is less rich in casein and fatty matter than cow's milk, and therefore far more easy of digestion.

Mare's milk contains approximately 1.70 per cent. of casein, and 1.40 per cent. of fatty matter, whereas cow's milk contains 4.55 of casein and 3.70 of fatty matter.

I think I am correct in stating that cow's milk is universally used in this country, and it answers the purpose admirably in most instances, but a better preparation is obtained by diluting with water to reduce the percentage of casein, etc.

Mare's milk contains 8.75 of milk sugar, cow's milk only 5.35; it is therefore necessary to add some of this to our preparation. The following formula answers very well. Take of

| | | |
|------------------|-------|---------|
| Fresh milk | ..... | 12 ozs. |
| Water | ..... | 4 ozs. |
| Brown sugar | ..... | 2½ drs. |
| Compressed yeast | ..... | 24 grs. |
| Milk sugar | ..... | 3 drs. |

Dissolve the milk sugar in the water, add to the milk, rub the yeast and brown down in a mortar with a little of the mixture, then strain into the other portion. Strong bottles are very essential, champagne bottles being frequently used, and the corks should fit very tightly; in fact it is almost necessary to use a bottling machine for the purpose, and once the cork is properly fixed it should be wired down. Many failures have resulted because the corks did not fit properly, the result being that the carbonic acid gas escaped as formed and left a worthless preparation. It is further necessary to keep the preparation at a moderate temperature, and to ensure the article being properly finished the bottles are to be gently shaken each day for about ten minutes to prevent the clotting of the casein. It is as well to take the precaution of rolling a cloth round the bottle during the shaking process, as the amount of gas generated is great, and should the bottle be of thin glass or contain a flaw it may give way. Some few days elapse before the fermentation passes into the acid stage, and when this has taken place the preparation is much thicker. It is now in the proper condition for allaying sickness, being retained by the stomach when almost everything else is rejected.

Malted Koumiss can be made as follows:—

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|
| Extract of malt | ..... | 1½ ozs. |
| Compressed yeast | ..... | 20 grs. |
| Brown sugar | ..... | 10 grs. |
| Milk, to champagne pint. | | |

Enonymised Koumiss is a suitable preparation for use in some cases of derangement of the liver in which food is rejected and an hepatic stimulant is required, combined with a slight sedative. To prepare this add fluid extract of euonymin, 3 drachms, to every 16 ounces of the diluted milk, then proceed as with ordinary koumiss.

Coca Koumiss could be made by the addition of cocaine hydrochlor. to the milk, and would be specially adaptable in cancer of the stomach.

Aerated whey, which is a very refreshing drink in cases of fever and much used in some parts of Germany, could also be manufactured on the same principle as koumiss.

Peptonised Koumiss:—The easiest way of getting a satisfactory preparation is by the adoption of the following formula:—

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|
| Papaine | ..... | 6 grs. |
| Milk, to champagne pint. | | |
| Compressed yeast | ..... | 20 grs. |
| Brown sugar | ..... | 3 drs. |

This does not keep very long.

Meat and Malt Koumiss would constitute a serviceable preparation in consumption.

Chemists dealing in these preparations should impress upon the minds of their customers, the necessity of keeping the bottles in a cool place, and the advisability of using either champagne or soda water taps, so that the bulk of the gas may not escape with the first draught.—*Pharm. Journal.*

A Barefaced Fraud.

The following, clipped from the columns of the *Toronto Globe*, Oct. 29th, is of sufficient importance to newspaper readers to warrant its reproduction in these columns:

To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR,—I am sure you will agree with me when I say that something ought to be done to stop the barefaced swindling (no milder name will do) which is going on in certain directions in our midst, and I have no reason to doubt that my experience in this city is the experience of others in many parts of Canada. I have read so much of the great success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I determined to give them a trial for nervous troubles. I accordingly went to a drug store to procure a supply. On asking the druggist for the pills he took down a glass jar and proceeded to take out the quantity. "But," said I, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not sold in bulk, and that cannot be them." "O, yes, it is," said the dealer: "we always get them in bulk and sell them that way." I had read the caution of the proprietors to the effect that these pills were never sold in bulk, and thinking they should know best, I declined taking them, and and left the store. My next experience was no more fortunate. Again pills pink in color to imitate the genuine, were offered me.

When I remonstrated this dealer admitted the pills were not supplied him by the Dr. Williams' Co., but declared that they were just the same. And yet, for the sake of a little more profit he would have imposed them on me for the genuine Pink Pills had I been less cautious. As I left the store, I thought the repeat'd warning against imitations given by the Williams Co. must be the result of bitter experience on their part. But I did not expect I would meet with three dishonest dealers (do you think the term too strong?) in succession. My next experience proved the third dealer little better than the other two. When I asked for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he said he had them, and then produced a package which I saw at a glance bore another name, and which he insisted were just as good. I declined taking them, and turned to leave the store, when the druggist offered to give me the genuine pills. But I did not feel that I ought to patronize a man who would have imposed something else on me had I been less guarded, and declined buying. I almost despaired getting the genuine Pink Pills unless I sent to head quarters; but on my visit to the fourth drug store I was more successful, and was at once handed the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No doubt, Mr. Editor, my experience is that of many others, and no doubt hundreds less cautious are constantly being deceived. I think the newspapers ought to do something towards protecting their readers from frauds of this kind. We frequently read of reporters doing clever detective work, etc., visiting churches in the garb of the lowly, and then writing up their reception. Here is a new field for them. Let some clever reporter travel the length and breadth of this city in humble guise, and see how many dealers are honest enough to give him what he asks for without trying to impose a substitute upon him.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will give this a place in your columns, as it may serve to prevent some one else from being cheated.

A LADY READER.

Toronto, Oct. 27.

Think for Yourself.

Columbus, who added a new world to commerce, would never have immortalized his name if he had not thought for himself. Every discoverer in nature, science or art accomplished his purpose almost unaided and alone.

Think for yourself, for when the mind is actively employed, its powers are strengthened by the exercise. He who learns to think, to reason and to judge soon becomes intelligent, and his opportunities are greatly enlarged. Never be contented with the beaten track of others. Think for yourself and you will develop strong individuality and self-reliance.—*Ex.*

Koff No More.

Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from

COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC.,

And are invaluable to ORATORS and VOCALISTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

R. & T. WATSON,

Manufacturers, - - - Toronto, Ont.

Every Druggist should handle

—OUR—

Druggist Favorite, 5c.

—AND—

Patti, 10c.

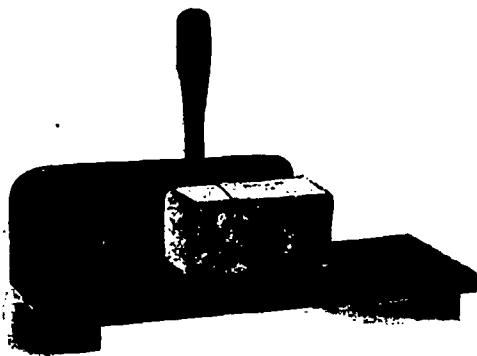
CIGARS.

Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

“EXCELSIOR”

Soap Cutter and Trimmer.



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.
UNIFORM IN ACTION.
PREVENTING WASTE.**

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

PRICE, \$1.00.

Manufed by the **EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,** (Patentees.)

☛ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, - Sole Agent for Canada.



**NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE
CELEBRATED**

“ESPERANZA”

CLEAR HAVANA.

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

MADE IN SEVERAL SIZES.

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

B. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,

Sole Manuf'rs “Esperanza” Brand, **MONTREAL.**

P. S.—Our 5c. leader, “CHANCELLOR,” is extraordinary value.

J. RATTRAY & CO.

MONTREAL,

Cigar Manufacturers

—AND—

Wholesale Tobacconists.

The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the Dominion to select from.



MINERVA

—AND—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this Journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Why They Kick!

Its not often the proprietors of the Genuine Penny-Royal Wafers have cause to kick, but they wish druggists to note what they say on page 7 as to why worse than kicking is necessary. Read it.

--4711--

This curious cognomen is already a household word with those who believe in the best and the most delightful in goods adapted to the toilet. Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co., of Montreal and Toronto, who are general agents for these preparations, report unusually large sales this year.

Lawson & Jones.

Label Printers and Lithographers, London, Ont., are paying more attention to fine lines of druggists' boxes than they have hitherto. They advertise square, impervious boxes in this issue which are much lower in price, to the Canadian druggists, than the American square impervious boxes.

Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, are sole agents for the new and attractive specialty, Dr. Woods' Norway Pine Syrup, which is now being extensively advertised and will no doubt become a very good seller. The preparation is attractively boxed for counter display, and the firm report large orders already coming in.

Again Enlarging.

The O. & W. Thum Co., manufacturers of the Tanglefoot Sealed Sticky Fly Paper, of Grand Rapids, Mich., are again enlarging their works by the addition of a building 75 x 100 feet and three stories high, to accommodate additional machinery. New engine and boiler house and store houses will also be completed before next spring. The O. & W. Thum Co. mean to have no trouble next year to supply Tanglefoot in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of the trade.

Choice Perfumery and Elegant Designs.

We are in receipt of the Illustrated Price List of Fine Perfumery, manufactured by Frederick Stearns & Co., of Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. The styles shown are mostly new and artistic, and the odors are excellent, judging by the samples seen. They have some very fine new odors, viz.: Anorita, Cleopatra, American Beauty Rose, Olive Blossom, and Ideal Boquet, which with others already well known to the trade, constitute a stock which must ingratiate themselves with the retail trade and the general public. Send for their price lists and see and judge for yourself whether these goods are not just what you are looking for. Men-

tion the fact of seeing their advt. on page 3 of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Can be Used Where "Emulsions" Cannot be Tolerated.

From H. W. Skerry, M. D., visiting physician to Brooklyn Home for Consumptives:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct 15, 1889.

I have used "Maltine with Cod Liver Oil" in the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, where I have been very much pleased with its action. I have used it especially with patients who were unable to take and retain Cod Liver Oil, either pure or in the different "emulsions" at our service. In these cases, when placed upon "Maltine with Cod Liver Oil," there was no reason to discontinue its use.

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, (Consolidated,)

whose Canadian headquarters are at 83 St. James Street, Montreal, announce the following list of discounts to the trade under date of Nov. 1st, 1892:—Bills amounting to \$20, at list prices, 5% discount; \$50, 10% discount; \$75, 15% discount, and \$100, 20% discount, (Jobbers). The purchase of the \$100 bill entitles the dealer to the benefit of Jobbers' Terms, viz.: 20 per cent discount on all subsequent bills of any amount, without regard to quantity. Delivery. — On shipments amounting to \$100 and upwards, to Winnipeg and points west, one-half of the cost of freight will be allowed. On goods shipped by express no part of the charges will be allowed. Thirty days' time will be allowed on monthly purchases.

To the Trade:

Many calls for "Antikamnia" in various sized tablets, necessitates our placing on the market these additions to our 5 grain size, viz.: one, two, three and ten grain tablets. Other new features are the combination Tablets, "Antikamnia and Quinine," containing 2½ grains each Antikamnia and Quinine; also "Antikamnia and Salol," containing 2½ grains each of Antikamnia and Salol, both in one size (5 gr.) only. The above are now in stock with your jobber, and are offered at the uniform price of \$1.00 per ounce, with the usual quantity discount. We have made the physicians in your territory cognizant of these additions, and trust you will stock same in anticipation of an active demand.

Sincerely yours,

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,
717 Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FRANK A. RUFF,
President and Treasurer.

Special Request.

The following circular speaks for itself:—

To the Trade:

During the present year the practice of cutting prices has been started in several places.

While we wish to avoid any appearance of dictating to our friends, we must earnestly request them not to cut prices on our goods. It is entirely in their own in-

terest to maintain prices, and we are convinced that our many friends will recognize this fact. In accordance with our agreement with the Retail Trade, we have shut off supplies from and refused to sell to "cutters," and we intend to pursue this policy in future. All our preparations are full, honest value for the regular marked price, and we trust the trade will everywhere assist us to maintain the retail prices. Hoping that a prosperous season has now been entered upon, we remain,

Very truly yours,

T. MILBURN & Co.

The A. Major Cement Company,

with a capital stock of \$100,000 in 10,000 shares of \$10 each, has been organized and the stock is now offered to druggists. All shares are full paid and non-assessable. Stockholders will have no liability whatever. The Company begins business without any debts or liability.

PROSPECTUS.—This Company presents an opportunity for investors to acquire an interest in a legitimate business, in which there is a certainty of dividends, and which in the past has been a success, and in the future has the brightest prospects.

This business was started by Mr. Major in 1876 without a dollar of capital, and the entire output for the first year amounted to only a few hundred dollars. From this small beginning, the business has grown to a yearly aggregate of \$20,000. The profits average 275 per cent. Heretofore the earnings in excess of living expenses, have been devoted to the advertising of the cement, and the placing of it on sale in every town and city in the United States and Canada, until "Major's Cement" is a household phrase. With such a foundation, there is every reason for expecting a large and profitable business, with the advantages to be gained from the capital and the co-operation of the stock company proposed. The present capacity of the plant is sufficient to care for a business of at least \$75,000 annually without any extra expense.

The Company owns a registered trade mark on which has been expended, between money and labor, at least \$100,000, and in less than five years, with the increased capital, will be worth over \$200,000. The name and trade mark are secured by patent right at Washington, D. C., registered under No. 17,570.

Mr. Major lately invented a showcase box for containing the cement and advertising it at the same time in the customer's store. The box is fully worth \$25,000 to the business, and the Company are the sole owners of this box. It is so highly appreciated by the dealers that it is exhibited in a conspicuous place on the showcase or in the windows of the most conservative druggists and the trade in general.

The property conveyed to the A. Major Cement Company embraces the whole plant, patents used in the manufacture, electros, stock, all patent rights, trade marks, good will, etc.

MINNESOTA
College of Pharmacy.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY
— OF THE —
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

First Session Begins October, 1892

Thoroughly Equipped.

Most of the Instruction given in
the Laboratories.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

FREDERICK J. WULLING, Dean.

State University, Minneapolis, Minn.

Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

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

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

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

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

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 30 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong case. *Ad* Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.



THE GAIL BORDEN Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

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

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

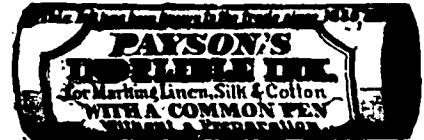
BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

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

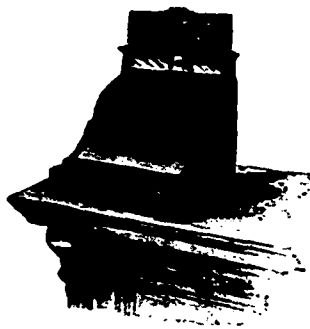
ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.



— THE —
New York CASH REGISTER.

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

PRICE, \$16.00.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. UNLOCKS THE CASH DRAWER. | 5. EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT IN A CLASS OPENING. |
| 2. THROWS OPEN THE CASH DRAWER. | 6. LOCKS THE REGISTER, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO CLOSE THE DRAWER TO REGISTER ANOTHER SALE. |
| 3. RINGS A BELL. | |
| 4. DROPS THE FORMER INDICATOR. | |

Specially Adapted to the use of Retail Druggists.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

T. GOODWIN & CO.,

11 Park Row, NEW YORK.

— THE —
London Label Works.

KNOWLES & GO.

Lithographers,

Engravers and Printers

TO THE DRUG TRADE.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,

Druggists' Containers,

Boxes, Envelopes,

Et., Et., Et.



LONDON, CANADA.

Organization.—Owing to the growth of the business a company has been formed to conduct it under the name of the A. Major Cement Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. Large capital means large resources, and these are necessary to cover the vast field open to a thoroughly first-class article.

Mr. Major has accepted the position of president, and will continue to personally conduct the business, thus assuring success in the future as in the past.

The stock is divided into Ten Thousand Shares, at \$10 a share. Of this amount two thousand five hundred shares are *Preferred Stock*, and carry the guarantee of 7 per cent. annual dividend, payable quarterly in gold. The Common Stock will all be retained in the company, with the exception of 500 shares which are for sale, and which will participate in the earnings, after the Preferred Stock shall have received the 7 per cent. guaranteed. The conservative estimate is that the Common Stock dividends will exceed 20 per cent. *Early application is advised.*

Subscriptions.—All applications for shares must be accompanied by a remittance of 10 per cent. of its face value. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all subscriptions, in which case the remittance will be returned.

All subscriptions and inquiries must be addressed to *William Clarke & Sons*, Bankers and Brokers, Tribune Building, New York City, or the *A. Major Cement Company*, No. 232 William Street, New York, N. Y., U. S. A. See advt. on page 17.

Magazines.

Amongst the many valuable articles in the November number of the *Cosmopolitan*, are "A Traveller from Altraria," by W. D. Howell's; "Japan Revisited," by Sir Edwin Arnold; "A Cosmopolitan Language," by M. Q. Holyoke; "A Recent Visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden" (illustrated), by W. H. Rideing; "Social Strugglers," Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, etc. Taken as a whole this number is an admirable one and well sustains the enviable reputation which the *Cosmopolitan* enjoys.

A timely article on "What the Cholera Costs Commerce," by Erastus Wiman, appears in the *North American Review* for November. Also "Quarantine at New York," by Dr. W. T. Jenkins, upon whose skill and energy the United States reposed confidence in the recent danger from an invasion of Asiatic cholera. Amongst the other articles in this exceptionally good number, are "Waste Products Made Useful," by Lord Lyon Playfair; "The Scandinavians in the United States," by Prof. Boyesen; interesting short articles: "Objections to Theatrical Life," by Jennie A. Eustace; "The Religious Issue in Politics," by Arthur Reed Kimball; "Sanitation versus Quarantine," by Thos.

P. Hughes, D. D., and "The Naturalization Problem in New York City," by H. B. Bradbury.

* *

The number for Nov. 1 of the *Arcadia*, is of the usual order, which is equivalent to saying that it will be read with interest and pleasure. A short article on the fixed and the movable Do opens the musical department of the magazine, and is followed by a brief notice of the Musical Instrument Exhibition at Vienna, and entertaining letters from London, New York, Boston and Toronto, that from New York being chiefly devoted to the debut of Antonin Dvorak, the eminent composer, who has lately assumed the direction of the National Conservatory of Music in that city. Music at Home also receives its full share of attention. The Art department is replete with interesting matter, including one of Mr. Hale's breezy epistles, and in Literature appears the beginning of an article on Wordsworth. A French story, translated by Mr. George Murray, is quite realistic enough to suit the most radical modern palate, and entertaining reviews of the first volume of Dr. A. H. K. Boyd's recent book, "Twenty-five years of St. Andrews" and Dr. Kingsford's "Bibliography," with a short article on Renan, will all be welcome reading to the lovers of the more serious side of the magazine. The number contains, among other poems, a sonnet, "Columbus," by Barry Dane, a ballad by Miss Helen Fairburn, and in the Art division a longer one by Mr. George Murray entitled, "The Empty Saddle."

* *

The Toronto Weekly *Empire* has produced a premium for its new subscribers this autumn which really calls for special compliment. The proprietors of that paper have prepared a handsome picture of the Conservative members of Parliament, well arranged, executed in the finest type of photogravure, and printed on excellent paper for framing. No premium given away with newspapers this year equals it. The whole picture is large, and when set off by the tasteful oak frame, which is so fashionable nowadays, will make a very handsome adornment to the home. In the centre are the members of the Cabinet, while grouped around them are their supporters in the House. The pictures of Cabinet Ministers are large in size, and every one is an excellent likeness. In the centre the photo of the Premier is by far the best Sir John Abbot has ever had, while that of Sir John Thompson, the famous leader of the House of Commons, who is represented standing with his hand resting upon the table, an attitude he often assumes while addressing the House, is literally a speaking likeness. The photos of the individual members are capital; they are not small and unrecognizable, requiring a microscope for identification, but the Conservatives of every county returning a Conservative will, in this group, possess an excellent likeness

of their member. As a work of art this group picture takes high rank; as an acceptable addition to the Conservative houses of the land it will be pretty sure to circulate from Vancouver to Halifax. The picture, to give an exact idea of its importance, measures 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 4 inches. On the margin is a convenient key, giving the names of every member with numbers corresponding to the numbers on the photograph.

* *

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1893.—It would be hard for a person who cares for good reading to make a better investment than a year's subscription to *The Century Magazine*. No region is too remote, no expense too great, if it will only produce what *The Century's* readers want. This is the policy that has made it, as the *Pall Mall Budget*, of London, says: "By far the best of the magazines, English or American." The November number begins a new volume and contains the first chapters of a powerful novel of New York Society, called "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," written by Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of "The Anglomaniacs." In this story the fashionable wedding, the occupants of the boxes in the Metropolitan Opera House, the "smart set" in the country house are faithfully reflected, and the illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson, "Life's" well known cartoonist, are as brilliant as the novel. In this November number begins also a great series of papers on "The Bible and Science," opening with "Does the Bible contain Scientific Errors," by Prof. Shields, of Princeton, who takes decided ground that the Bible does not contain scientific errors of any moment, and who most interestingly states the case from his point of view. Other articles in this series will include one in the December (Christmas) number "The effect of Scientific Study upon Religious Beliefs." The December *Century* is to be a great Christmas number,—full of Christmas stories, Christmas poems, and Christmas pictures,—and in it will begin the first chapters of a striking novel of life in Colorado, "Benefits Forgot," by Wolcott Balestier, who wrote "The Naulahka" with Rudyard Kipling. Papers on good roads, the new educational methods, and city government are soon to come. Four dollars will bring you this splendid magazine for one year, and certainly no cultivated home can afford to do without it. Subscribers can remit directly to the publishers, *The Century Co.*, 33 East 17th St., New York. They should begin with November, and so get first chapters of all the serials, including "Sweet Bells Out of Tune." Subscriptions will also be received at the office of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

A leucomaine from the urine of epileptics has been identified by A. B. Griffiths, which has been found to cause trembling, pupil dilatation, convulsions and death.

Glycin is another new developer, the chemical name being paraoxyphenylglycin.

ANTI-DANDRUFF.

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

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

DR. L. A. SMITH & CO.

536 Bloor St. West, TORONTO, ONT.



The Trade supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.



NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

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

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

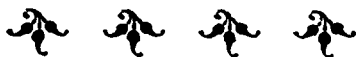
GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate a beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with Shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine \$1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (accurately sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$500 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a \$12.50 DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

REFERENCES:—The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 248 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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are always sold loaded ready for immediate use. They can be used for roll films or glass plates. The new



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can be loaded in daylight. Registers exposures and locks automatically when a new film is turned into place.

\$8.50 to \$25.00

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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This work will contain more than 1,000 Reliable Formulæ, including Recipes connected with every department of Modern Pharmacy, with, among others, directions for preparing

Toilet Preparations, Perfumes, Stain Removers, Cements, Inks, Stains and Dyes, Varnishes and Lacquers, Beverages and Dietetic Articles, Liqueurs and Spirits, Lozenges, Pills, Chemical Reagents, Refrigerating Mixtures, Insect Powders, Papers, &c., &c.

Minor Ailments.

THEIR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT.

PRICE, \$1.50.

The title of this book sufficiently indicates the contents. It will contain comprehensive directions for the treatment of the numerous slight affections and accidents, &c., which are daily brought under the notice of the "counter prescriber." The most modern and effective methods will be described, and the most recent of proved remedies pointed out, and the whole will be edited by an experienced medical practitioner.

Any of these books will be furnished post free on receipt of price, by the "Canadian Druggist," Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.

Drug Review.

There have been no startling changes in values during the past month. Business has been on the quiet side among retail men, owing no doubt largely to the fact that farmers have been taking advantage of the fine weather to finish fall work. The prospects of a good fall trade are bright, and jobbing houses have been fairly active filling orders for anticipated trade.

Disinfectants have for the present eased a little in price.

Pot. Bromide shows an upward tendency.

Buchu leaves have again advanced.

Mustard seed is higher.

Menthol crystals, scarce and high.

Quinine, demand light, price unchanged.

Senna leaves have materially advanced.

Orris root, higher.

Ergot, higher prices anticipated.

Opium, unchanged.

Citric Acid, higher.

Glycerin, unchanged.

English Market Report.

London, October 29, 1892.

The last month has shown a considerable improvement in the amount of business done and prices have in numerous in-

stances moved much higher. I have already referred to the advance in Bromine and Bromides and the present price will probably be maintained for a long time to come. Some excitement occurred in the Quinine market and prices were rapidly raised, but have given way since. Nevertheless, I am disposed to think that we shall not see lower prices, as it is more than probable that some recurrence of influenza will occur this winter. The recent Cinchona Bark auctions have shown an advance all round in value with a good demand. Senega Root is very scarce and dear. Ipecacuanha and Ergot are steady at high rates and neither show any disposition to decline. The Chloroform makers have increased their prices for all brands. Manna is considerably dearer, and both Aniseed and Japan Peppermint Oils have been moving steadily upward. Jaborandi leaves are scarce, and there is a short supply of Buchu leaves. Cascara bark is well held at its advance with fair enquiry. Balsam Copaiba is a shade lower, and Opium is easier with very little demand. Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Lime, Permanganate of Potash and other disinfectants have all receded since the cholera scare. Citric and Tartaric Acids are very quiet and flat. The Soda compounds are dull and easier. Sulphur has been steady at previous rates.

The friends you buy with dollars are always ready to sell you for pennies.

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.

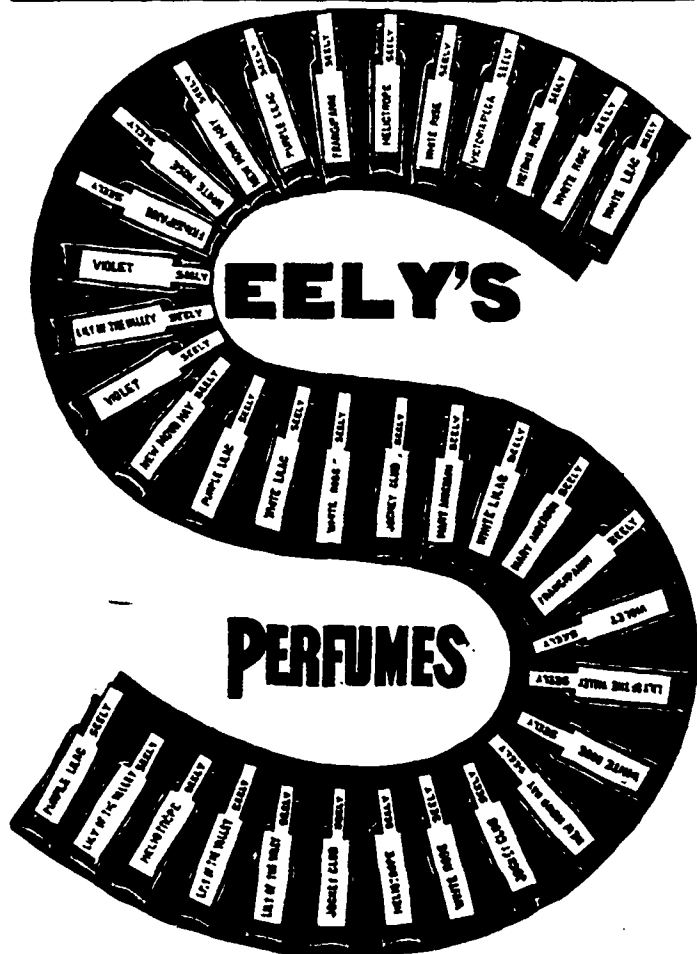
Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

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.**



Seely, The American Perfumer.

Established at DETROIT, MICH., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory, WINDSOR, ONT.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT:—500 STYLES

Cut and Decorated Bottles

PUT UP IN

Handsome SATIN-LINED boxes,
HAND PAINTED boxes,
and FANCY PAPER boxes.

Provided our representative does not call on you regularly, please notify us that he may see you.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

Correspondence and Mail Orders solicited.

Seely Manufacturing Co.,

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DIME SIZE—Price, \$2.50 per Card—3 doz. on Card

To insure a round profit and please your customers sell

WHITTAKER & GROSSMITH'S

TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMES.

LIST OF SOAPS :

White Clover,
Cent Fleur,
Jockey Club,

White Glycerine,
Musk Brown Windsor,
White Almond,
Superfatted Floral.

Eucalyptus,
Sandringham,
White Carbolic,

Baby Soap. White Rose Tooth Soap. Thymol Tooth Soap.

TRANSPARENT SOAPS—Unscented, 30 Scented, Shaving Sticks (3 sizes), Wash Balls (2 sizes).

We sell these Goods to Druggists only.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT., Agents for Canada.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 10th, 1892.

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|------|------|
| ALCOHOL, gal..... | \$4 05 | \$4 25 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb..... | 9 00 | 9 50 | Bleached, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Methyl, gal..... | 1 90 | 2 00 | CHALK, French, powdered, lb.. | 10 | 12 | Spruce, true, lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| ALLSPICE, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Precip., see Calcium, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 17 | Prepared, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| ALOIN, oz..... | 40 | 45 | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.. | 4 | 5 | Sorts, lb..... | 25 | 75 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50 | 55 | Willow, powdered, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Thus, lb..... | 8 | 10 |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb..... | 45 | 50 | CLOVE, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Hemp, Althea, lb..... | 27 | 30 |
| St. Vincent, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Powdered, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Bitterwort, lb..... | 27 | 30 |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb..... | 45 | 50 | COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Burdock, lb..... | 16 | 18 |
| Copaiba, lb..... | 70 | 1 00 | COLLOIDION, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Bonset, ozs, lb..... | 15 | 17 |
| Pern, lb..... | 2 50 | 2 75 | Cantharidal, lb..... | 2 50 | 2 75 | Catnip, ozs, lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Tolu, can or less, lb..... | 75 | 80 | CONFECTIO, Senna, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Chiretta, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| BARK, Barbary, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Crocote, Wood, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 50 | Coltsfoot, lb..... | 20 | 38 |
| Bayberry, lb..... | 15 | 18 | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Feverfew, ozs, lb..... | 53 | 55 |
| Buckthorn, lb..... | 15 | 17 | DEXTINE, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Grindelia robusta, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Canella, lb..... | 15 | 17 | DOVE'S POWDER, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Hoarhound, ozs, lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Cascara Sagrada..... | 25 | 30 | ERGOT, Spanish, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Jaborandi, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Cascarilla, select, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 15 | 1 30 | Lemon Balm, lb..... | 38 | 40 |
| Cassia, in mats, lb..... | 18 | 20 | ERGOT, Keith's, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 10 | Liverwort, German, lb..... | 38 | 40 |
| Cinchona, red, lb..... | 60 | 65 | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.... | 13 | 14 | Lobelia, ozs, lb..... | 15 | 20 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Pounds, lb..... | 14 | 17 | Motherwort, ozs, lb..... | 20 | 22 |
| Yellow, lb..... | 35 | 40 | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb..... | 15 | 20 | Mullein, German, lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Pale, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Calendula, lb..... | 55 | 60 | Pennyroyal, ozs, lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Elm, selected, lb..... | 16 | 18 | Chamonile, Roman, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Peppermint, ozs, lb..... | 21 | 25 |
| Ground, lb..... | 17 | 20 | German, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Rue, ozs, lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 20 | 23 | Elder, lb..... | 20 | 22 | Sage, Ozs, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Lavender, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Spearmint, lb..... | 21 | 25 |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Rose, red, French, lb..... | 1 60 | 2 00 | Thyme, ozs, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Rosemary, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Tansy, ozs, lb..... | 15 | 18 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Saffron, American, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Wormwood, oz..... | 20 | 22 |
| Sassafras, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Spanish, Vafa, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 25 | Yerba Santa, lb..... | 38 | 44 |
| Soap (quillaya), lb..... | 13 | 15 | GELATINE, Cooper's lb..... | 1 20 | 1 25 | HONEY, lb..... | 13 | 15 |
| Wild cherry, lb..... | 13 | 15 | French, white, lb..... | 40 | 50 | Hops, fresh, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb..... | 45 | 50 | GLYCERINE, lb..... | 16 | 18 | INDIGO, Madras, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| Tonka, lb..... | 1 50 | 2 75 | GUARANA..... | 3 00 | 3 25 | INSLET POWDER, lb..... | 25 | 28 |
| Vanilla, lb..... | 5 50 | 7 50 | Powdered, lb..... | 3 25 | 3 50 | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 50 | GUM ALGAE, Cape, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Russian, true, lb..... | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| powdered, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | Barbadoes, lb..... | 30 | 50 | LEAF, Aconite, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Juniper, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Socotrine, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Bay, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Ground, lb..... | 12 | 14 | Assafoetida, lb..... | 25 | 28 | Belladonna, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Arabic, 1st, lb..... | 90 | 1 00 | Buchu, long, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb..... | 55 | 60 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Short, lb..... | 15 | 18 |
| Cassia, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Sifted sorts, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Coca, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Sorts, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Digitalis, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| CAMPHOR, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Benzoin, lb..... | 50 | 1 00 | Eucalyptus, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb..... | 2 60 | 2 10 | Catechu, Black, lb..... | 9 | 20 | Hyoseyamus..... | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 2 10 | 2 20 | Camboge, powdered, lb..... | 1 30 | 1 35 | Matico, lb..... | 70 | 75 |
| CAPSICUM, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Gaiaac, lb..... | 75 | 1 00 | Senna, Alexandria, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb..... | 95 | 1 20 | Timevelly, lb..... | 15 | 25 |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb..... | 16 | 18 | Kino, true, lb..... | 45 | 45 | Stramonium, lb..... | 20 | 25 |
| CARBINE, No. 40, oz..... | 40 | 50 | Myrrh, lb..... | 45 | 48 | Uva Ursi, lb..... | 15 | 18 |
| | | | Powdered, lb..... | 55 | 60 | LEECHES, Swedish, doz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| | | | Opium, lb..... | 3 10 | 3 50 | LICORICE, Solazzi..... | 45 | 50 |
| | | | Powdered, lb..... | 4 25 | 4 50 | Pignatelli..... | 35 | 40 |
| | | | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.... | 12 80 | 13 00 | Grasso..... | 30 | 35 |
| | | | Shellac, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb | 27 | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------|---|----|--|
| Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box | 75 | 75 | Unicorn, lb..... | 38 | 40 | Subcarbonate, lb..... | 2 | 75 | 3 | 00 | |
| " Purity, 200 sticks in box | 1 50 | 1 50 | Valerian, English, lb true.... | 20 | 25 | Subnitrate, lb..... | 2 | 40 | 2 | 60 | |
| " Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Virginia Snake, lb..... | 40 | 45 | BORAX, lb..... | 9 | 10 | | | |
| " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.... | 1 50 | 1 75 | Yellow Dock, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Powdered, lb..... | 10 | 11 | | | |
| " Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins..... | 2 00 | 2 00 | RUM, Bay, gal..... | 2 25 | 2 50 | BROMINE, oz..... | 8 | 13 | | | |
| LUPULIN, oz..... | 30 | 35 | Essence, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 25 | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz..... | 20 | 25 | | | |
| LYCOPODIUM, lb..... | 70 | 80 | SACCHARIN, oz..... | 1 25 | 1 50 | Iodide, oz..... | 45 | 50 | | | |
| MACC, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 25 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. | 13 | 15 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.... | 1 50 | 1 60 | | | |
| MANNA, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 | Star, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Iodide, oz..... | 95 | 1 00 | | | |
| Moss, Iceland, lb..... | 9 | 10 | Burdock, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Phosphate, precip., lb..... | 35 | 38 | | | |
| Irish, lb..... | 9 | 10 | Canary, bag or less, lb..... | 6 | 7 | Sulphide, oz..... | 5 | 6 | | | |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz..... | 46 00 | 50 00 | Caraway, lb..... | 10 | 13 | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz..... | 10 | 12 | | | |
| NUTGALLS, lb..... | 21 | 25 | Cardamom, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 50 | CHINOIDINE, oz..... | 15 | 18 | | | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Celery..... | 30 | 35 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb..... | 75 | 85 | | | |
| NUTMEGS, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Colehicum..... | 75 | 80 | Croton, oz..... | 75 | 80 | | | |
| NUX VOMICA, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Coriander, lb..... | 10 | 12 | CHLOROFORM, lb..... | 50 | 1 75 | | | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Cumin, lb..... | 15 | 20 | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz..... | 25 | 30 | | | |
| OAKUM, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Fennel, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz..... | 15 | 20 | | | |
| OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70 | 75 | Fennugreek, powdered, lb..... | 7 | 9 | COCAINE, Mur., oz..... | 8 50 | 9 00 | | | |
| Citrine, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Flax, cleaned, lb..... | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb. | 7 | 8 | | | |
| PARALDERYDE, oz..... | 15 | 18 | Ground, lb..... | 4 | 5 | Iodide, oz..... | 65 | 70 | | | |
| PEPPER, black, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Hemp, lb..... | 6 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | COPPERAS, lb..... | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Mustard, white, lb..... | 9 | 12 | ETHER, Acetic, lb..... | 75 | 80 | | | |
| PITCH, black, lb..... | 3 | 4 | Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 20 | Sulphuric, lb..... | 40 | 50 | | | |
| Bergundy, true, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Pumpkin..... | 25 | 30 | EXALGINE, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | | | |
| PLASTER, Calcined, hbl cash.... | 2 25 | 3 25 | Quince, lb..... | 65 | 70 | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25 | 30 | | | |
| Adhesive, yd..... | 12 | 13 | Rape, lb..... | 8 | 9 | IODINE, lb..... | 5 00 | 5 50 | | | |
| Belladonna, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Strophanthus, oz..... | 50 | 55 | IODOPORM, lb..... | 6 00 | 7 00 | | | |
| Galbanum Comp., lb..... | 80 | 85 | Worm, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Iodol, oz..... | 1 30 | 1 40 | | | |
| Lead, lb..... | 25 | 30 | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb..... | 25 | 30 | IRON, by Hydrogen..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | | | |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.. | 10 | 12 | Carbonate, Precip., lb..... | 15 | 16 | | | |
| ROSIN, Common, lb..... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | White, Conti's, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Sacch., lb..... | 35 | 40 | | | |
| White, lb..... | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 35 | Chloride, lb..... | 45 | 55 | | | |
| RESORCIN, White, oz..... | 25 | 30 | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb..... | 12 | 25 | Sol., lb..... | 13 | 16 | | | |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb..... | 26 | 28 | SPERMACEIN, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Citrate, U. S. P., lb..... | 90 | 1 00 | | | |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb..... | 22 | 25 | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz..... | 75 | 80 | And Ammon., lb..... | 75 | 80 | | | |
| Althea, cut, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Venice, lb..... | 10 | 12 | And Quinine, lb..... | 1 50 | 3 00 | | | |
| Belladonna, lb..... | 25 | 30 | WAX, White, lb..... | 50 | 75 | Quin. and Stry., oz..... | 18 | 30 | | | |
| Blood, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Yellow..... | 40 | 45 | And Strychnine, oz..... | 13 | 15 | | | |
| Bitter, lb..... | 27 | 30 | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped..... | 5 | 6 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb..... | 50 | 55 | | | |
| Blackberry, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Quassia chips, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Ferrocyanide, lb..... | 55 | 60 | | | |
| Burdock, crushed, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Red Saunders, ground, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Hypophosphites, oz..... | 20 | 25 | | | |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.... | 20 | 25 | Santal, ground, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Iodide, oz..... | 40 | 45 | | | |
| Canada Snake, lb..... | 30 | 35 | CHEMICALS. | | | | | | | | |
| Cobosh, Black, lb..... | 15 | 20 | ACTO, Acetic, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Lactate, oz..... | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Colchicum, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Glacial, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Pernitrate, solution, lb..... | 15 | 16 | | | |
| Columbo, lb..... | 20 | 22 | Benzoic, English, oz..... | 20 | 25 | Phosphate scales, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 30 | | | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | German, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Sulphate, pure, lb..... | 7 | 9 | | | |
| Coltsfoot, lb..... | 38 | 40 | Boracic, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Exsiccated, lb..... | 8 | 10 | | | |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Carbolic Crystals, lb..... | 32 | 35 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.... | 80 | 85 | | | |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb..... | 13 | 14 | Calvert's No. 1, lb..... | 2 10 | 2 15 | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.. | 85 | 90 | | | |
| Dandelion, lb..... | 15 | 18 | No. 2, lb..... | 1 35 | 1 40 | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb..... | 13 | 15 | | | |
| Elecampane, lb..... | 15 | 10 | Citric, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Carbonate, lb..... | 7 | 8 | | | |
| Galangal, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Gallic, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz..... | 35 | 40 | | | |
| Gelsemium, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Red, lb..... | 7 | 9 | | | |
| Gentian, lb..... | 9 | 10 | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot- | | | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.... | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Ground, lb..... | 10 | 12 | tles doz..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | In packages, lb..... | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Lactic, concentrated, oz..... | 22 | 25 | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz..... | 40 | 45 | | | |
| Ginger, African, lb..... | 11 | 12 | Muriatic, lb..... | 3 | 5 | Carbonate, oz..... | 30 | 35 | | | |
| Po., lb..... | 13 | 15 | Chem, pure, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Citrate, oz..... | 25 | 30 | | | |
| Jamaica, bichd., lb..... | 25 | 28 | Nitric, lb..... | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | Iodide, oz..... | 50 | 55 | | | |
| Po., lb..... | 28 | 30 | Chem, pure, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Salicylate, oz..... | 35 | 40 | | | |
| Ginseng, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 25 | Oleic, purified, lb..... | 75 | 80 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb..... | 55 | 60 | | | |
| Golden Seal, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Oxalic, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Carbonate, lb..... | 18 | 20 | | | |
| Gold Thread, lb..... | 90 | 95 | Phosphoric, glacial, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Citrate, gran., lb..... | 40 | 45 | | | |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.. | 12 | 15 | Dilute, lb..... | 13 | 17 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb..... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | | | |
| Indian Hemp..... | 18 | 30 | Pyrogallic, oz..... | 32 | 35 | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.... | 5 | 7 | | | |
| Ipecac, lb..... | 2 90 | 3 00 | Salicylic, white, lb..... | 1 80 | 2 00 | METHIOL, oz..... | 30 | 35 | | | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 3 10 | 3 20 | Sulphuric, carboy, lb..... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | MERCURY, lb..... | 90 | 95 | | | |
| Jalap, lb..... | 55 | 60 | Bottles, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Ammon. (White Precip.),.... | 1 25 | 1 30 | | | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 60 | 65 | Chem. pure, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Chloride, Corrosive, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | | | |
| Kava Kava, lb..... | 40 | 90 | Tannic, lb..... | 90 | 1 10 | Calomel, lb..... | 1 15 | 1 20 | | | |
| Licorice, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Tartaric, powdered, lb..... | 40 | 45 | With Chalk, lb..... | 60 | 65 | | | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 13 | 15 | ACETANILID, lb..... | 90 | 1 00 | Iodide, Proto, oz..... | 35 | 40 | | | |
| Mandrake, lb..... | 13 | 18 | ACONITINE, grain..... | 4 | 5 | Bin., oz..... | 25 | 30 | | | |
| Masterwort, lb..... | 16 | 40 | ALUM, cryst., lb..... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | Oxide, Red, lb..... | 1 30 | 1 35 | | | |
| Orris, Florentine, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb..... | 3 | 4 | Pill (Blue Mass), lb..... | 70 | 75 | | | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 35 | 40 | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb .880..... | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.... | 50 | 55 | | | |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb..... | 40 | 45 | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb..... | 65 | 75 | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz..... | 1 40 | 1 50 | | | |
| Pink, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Carbonate, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Muriate, oz..... | 1 40 | 1 50 | | | |
| Parsley, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Iodide, oz..... | 35 | 40 | Sulphate, oz..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | | | |
| Pleurisy, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Nitrate, crystals, lb..... | 40 | 45 | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz..... | 35 | 40 | | | |
| Poke, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Muriate, lb..... | 12 | 16 | PHENACETIN, oz..... | 50 | 53 | | | |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Valerianate, oz..... | 55 | 60 | PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.... | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Rhatany, lb..... | 20 | 30 | AMYL, Nitrite, oz..... | 16 | 18 | PIPERIN, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | | | |
| Rhubarb, lb..... | 75 | 2 50 | ANTIPIRYN, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | PHOSPHORUS, lb..... | 90 | 1 10 | | | |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb..... | 40 | 45 | ARISTOL, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 25 | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.... | 55 | 60 | | | |
| Cut, lb..... | 50 | 55 | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb..... | 25 | 30 | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb..... | 35 | 40 | | | |
| Senega, lb..... | 55 | 65 | Fowler's, sol., lb..... | 13 | 15 | Bicarbonate, lb..... | 15 | 17 | | | |
| Squill, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Iodide, oz..... | 35 | 40 | Bichromate, lb..... | 14 | 15 | | | |
| Stillingia, lb..... | 22 | 25 | White, lb..... | 6 | 7 | Bitrat (Creasm Tart.), lb..... | 25 | 30 | | | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 27 | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oz.... | 7 00 | 8 00 | Bromide, lb..... | 37 | 40 | | | |
| | | | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz., | 40 | 45 | Carbonate, lb..... | 14 | 16 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Chlorate, Eng., lb..... | 20 | 22 | VERATRINE, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 10 | Lemongrass, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 50 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 27 | 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 | 60 | Oniganum, lb..... | 65 | 70 |
| Nitrate, gran., lb..... | 8 | 10 | Sulphate, lb..... | 9 | 11 | Patchouli, oz..... | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Permanganate, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Valerianate, oz..... | 25 | 30 | Pennyroyal, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb..... | 50 | 55 | ESSENTIAL OILS. | | | Peppermint, lb..... | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Yellow, lb..... | 32 | 35 | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz..... | 75 | 80 | Pimento, lb..... | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Sweet, lb..... | 50 | 60 | Rhodium, oz..... | 80 | 85 |
| Sulphuret, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Amber, crude, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Rose, oz..... | 8 00 | 7 00 |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz..... | 35 | 40 | Rec't, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Rosemary, lb..... | 70 | 75 |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk..... | 25 | 28 | Anise, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | Rue, oz..... | 25 | 30 |
| Ozs., oz..... | 32 | 38 | Bay, oz..... | 50 | 60 | Sandalwood, lb..... | 5 50 | 9 00 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..... | 16 | 20 | Bergamot, lb..... | 5 00 | 5 25 | Sassafras, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| SALICIN, lb..... | 3 75 | 4 00 | Cade, lb..... | 90 | 1 00 | Savin, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| SANTONIN, oz..... | 20 | 22 | Cajuput, lb..... | 1 80 | 1 90 | Spearmint, lb..... | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz..... | 90 | 1 00 | Capicum, oz..... | 60 | 65 | Spruce, lb..... | 65 | 70 |
| Fused, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Caraway, lb..... | 3 50 | 3 75 | Tansy, lb..... | 4 25 | 4 60 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Cassia, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Thyme, white, lb..... | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Wintergreen, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Bromide, lb..... | 63 | 65 | Citronelle, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Wormseed, lb..... | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Carbonate, lb..... | 3 | 6 | Clove, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 65 | Wormwood, lb..... | 6 50 | 6 75 |
| Hypophosphite, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Copuba, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 | FIXED OILS. | | |
| Hyposulphite, lb..... | 3 | 6 | Croton, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | CASTOR, lb..... | 9 | 11 |
| Iodide, oz..... | 40 | 45 | Cubeb, lb..... | 11 00 | 12 00 | COD LIVER, N. 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..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | LARD, gal..... | 90 | 1 00 |
| SPIRIT NITRE, lb..... | 30 | 55 | Fennel, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 | LINSSEED, boiled, gal..... | 61 | 65 |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Geranium, oz..... | 1 75 | 1 80 | Raw, gal..... | 58 | 60 |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb..... | 3 20 | 3 50 | NEATSFOOT, gal..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| SULFONAL, oz..... | 28 | 30 | Juniper berries (English), lb..... | 4 50 | 5 00 | OLIVE, gal..... | 1 35 | 1 40 |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb..... | 25 | 4 | Wood, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Salad, gal..... | 2 25 | 2 40 |
| Pure precipitated, lb..... | 13 | 20 | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 50 | PALM, lb..... | 12 | 13 |
| TARTAR EMETIC, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Garden, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | SPERM, gal..... | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz..... | 60 | 65 | Lemon, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | TURPENTINE, gal..... | 65 | 68 |

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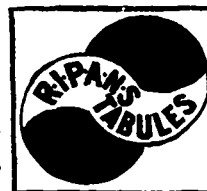
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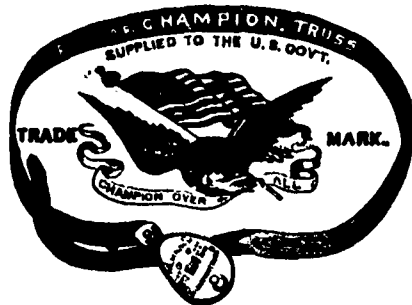
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Gentlemen :
RED OAK, IOWA, 9-31 91.
Commenced using Notobac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 40 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notobac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,
A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

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I used tobacco 40 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes Notobac. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notobac's effects is truly wonderful.
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I loved tobacco for 20 years ; tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notobac. Have no desire- in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.
Yours truly,
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