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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 3.

DECEMBER, 1891.

No. 12.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

SPECIAL REMINDERS.

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

Our Engravings.

We present in this issue the photo engravures of J. W. Slaven, of Orillia, Vice-President of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and C. K. McGregor, of Brantford. The portraits of the whole Council—thirteen in number—have now appeared in these columns.

Cutting Drug Prices.

The prices charged for drugs, drug sundries, and proprietary articles by the retail druggists throughout the Province of Ontario have been up to the present time so uniformly maintained that the slaughtering of profits has been kept out of their business methods. The result has been the development of a sympathy in trade which has found expression through the medium of the various district associations which, for elective, as well as business purposes, have been formed throughout the Province.

Since the formation of these organizations a good deal has been accomplished in regulating matters which would have otherwise developed into grievances. Price lists have been adopted suitable to the different districts, a general price mark is in use to secure uniformity in dispensing charges, matters of local or general interest have been discussed in the various associations, and the formation of a Provincial or Dominion Pharmacy Association to secure more complete consolidation of every interest was being advocated,

encouraging the hope that, crowded though the trade now is, by a united and rigid maintenance of prices, a respectable living might be made by all, when a damper was placed temporarily



J. W. SLAVEN.



C. K. MCGREGOR.

on these hopes and proceedings by a report, which proved to be only too well founded, that Mr. Timothy Eaton, proprietor of the largest retail dry goods house in Toronto, had secured a

complete line of patent and proprietary articles, which he was making a catch penny use of by selling at cut prices.

The druggists of Toronto who were the immediate sufferers, and who had submitted to the loss from the same source and by the same method of their drug sundry and toilet article trade, because, though they felt morally entitled to it they couldn't make any special claim to its retention, at once called a meeting of their association to discuss ways and means to meet the difficulty. Representatives from the city wholesale drug and proprietary medicine houses who had received special invitation were present and were asked for their views on the matter. These gentlemen were a unit in advising united and decisive action—united action to maintain prices and united and decisive action to influence the houses supplying stock to cutters. They pledged every support they could give, and assured the meeting that they were confident united action on the part of Ontario druggists could terminate so demoralizing a system of trade. The matter was very fully discussed by prominent members of the association, every aspect of the difficulty being presented to view. It was finally decided to promote the action counselled by wholesalers, and a resolution proffered by Mr. McCann was adopted, which in its preamble sets forth the loss which all would suffer by deciding to meet the cut, and showing the necessity for united effort, to counteract such a tendency, and resolving that, whereas nine-tenths of the city druggists signed the resolution, the association would at once take steps to bring influence to bear to secure the co-operation of every house interested in the trade throughout the Dominion, in putting a stop to cutting prices in patent medicine trade. The resolution was at once placed in the hands of the six district presidents and sub-secretaries to secure signatures, and by the following evening had been signed by all except four or five druggists doing business in the city, these withholding their names ostensibly because E. Hooper & Co. were advertising cut rates to meet Eaton, and not from any lack of sympathy with the movement.

Another meeting was promptly called to consider the reports and decide upon future action, while in the meantime a deputation of members of the Toronto Association proceeded to Hamilton to attend a union meeting of the associations of the Hamilton and Brantford districts.

Upon the re-assembling of the Toronto association, the before mentioned resolution, having been signed so as to fulfil its requirements, was received, with a full report from the officers of each district. The Hamilton delegates being present, reported that Hamilton and Brantford associations would aid by every means in their power any legal and proper action the Toronto association might adopt to keep up standard prices, and spoke in the highest terms of the unanimity which induced every member but one of the Hamilton association to be present at the joint meeting.

Following up the purpose of the original resolution another one was adopted having in view immediate communication with the Canadian drug trade in such a way that a general expression of the feeling of the trade may be secured, as well as its present help to assist in terminating what is as yet a local grievance, but what, if permitted to spread, would soon envelop every Canadian druggist in the slaughtering trade system from which his American confrere suffers. The Toronto druggists feel that the fight may be a protracted one, but are hopeful that if they can keep united and secure the assistance of the druggists of Ontario, they can stop an evil which would not only mean ruin to many, but which would of necessity destroy the associations throughout the Province and the work which they have so laboriously accomplished.

Sponges.

What is said to be the first consignment of American sponges in quantity which has ever gone to the European market was shipped recently by the Ponar, of the North Atlantic Trident Line, whose ships start from Philadelphia. It consists of 6,000 pounds of Florida grass sponges and 1,000 pounds of Florida yellow sponges.

The various houses engaged in the European sponge trade include in the term American sponges the Cuban and Bahama product, as well as that of Florida. The American fisheries proper, however, are situated on the Gulf coast of the latter State, and runs north and south from near Apalachicola on the north to the neighborhood of Tampa town on the south. The Gulf bottom to the west of Florida runs in ridges and valleys, and upon one of these ridges trending north and south and situated nearly forty miles from the coast the American sponges grow.

The catching and marketing of sponge on the Florida coast was started in 1853, and the method of operation adopted at that time, and which still holds universal popularity, is purely co-operative—that is the vessels, equipment, and provision represent the capital invested, and the crew furnish nothing but their labor. The fishing is done from small boats belonging to the vessel, each boat being occupied by two men. The work requires considerable

skill, and none but the hardest men can stand the labor and exposure. The sponges, after being cleaned and assorted, are brought principally to Key West, where they are sold at public auction.

It would be an interesting sight if our readers could see the American sponge fisherman at work on the bank. The vessels are anchored close to the spot which the captain of each has selected for trying (the grounds are 150 miles long), and the yawls are lowered, filled with the needful outfit and manned. Each one contains an instrument which has all the appearance of an ordinary wooden bucket, except that the bottom is made of ordinary window glass. Then, besides, there are the pair of hooks, hinged like pincers, and fitted with handles over forty feet long.

Arrived over the spot where they think sponges are growing, one of the men, stooping over the side of the boat, pushes the bucket about six inches down into the water, bottom downward, and lowering his head, peers through it. The water is clear enough to make the objects on the bottom of the Gulf stand out quite clearly. The man finally makes out a promising looking sponge far down below him, and while he still looks through the water-glass, as the bucket is called, he employs his hand to drag to the spot the long tongs which already rest on the bottom. They are carefully placed round the animal, the hooks are compressed together, and a good wrench separates the sponge from the piece of rock it was attached to. Or perhaps one man holds the water glass in place while the other manipulates the tongs. When first transferred from its native home to the bottom of the yawl, the sponge does not at all resemble the article which is so familiar and so useful for toilet purposes. The whole fabric is surrounded by an inorganic membrane with larger and smaller holes piercing it. Through the larger holes the sea water is sucked in the course of the convulsive compression and expansion of the animal's body. The water thus drawn in is forced through various canals, the glutinous lining of some of which detain long particles of animal life, and is then at last discharged through the smaller apertures. The first step of the fisherman is to tear off this outer membrane. Stripped of this the sponges are spread out upon the decks of the vessels where the meat or animal proper very rapidly disintegrates and runs out of the elastic stocking, which latter is used in our baths. This decomposed meat is of a gelatinous consistency, has a reddish appearance, somewhat like human blood, and is said to smell frightfully.

The next step is to crawl or cure the sponges. This is almost exclusively done in the first or rough stages in the crawls which line the coast near Tarpon Springs. Crawls are made by twisting seaweed into ropes, and after driving stakes into the sand in a curved shape a little distance out from shore, running lengths of the ropes several times round these stakes from shore and back again. A number

of these crawls are constructed in spots where the surf is pretty heavy, and into them the sponges are thrown, all sticky and smelling as they come in from the fishing grounds. The ropes of seaweed prevent their being carried out by the waves. The continued pounding of the surf and the advance and retreat of the tide clean the sponges quite thoroughly of the animal portion that may have been left behind. In some cases this process of the sea is aided by men who squeeze the pieces and strike them with sticks.

The method of selling by auction at Key West is rather a peculiar one. The sponges are put up for sale in a lot of so many. Then each bidder writes down the figure he is willing to give, after examining them, on a small piece of paper, either adding his name or not, as he chooses. The auctioneer receives all these slips, and, after asking whether all the bids are in, he reads to himself the different slips, tearing each up in succession as he finds another with a higher figure upon it. No opportunity is given for competitive bidding one against the other, nor is a second bid allowed, unless two sums named are the same and higher than any of the others. In that case the whole operation is commenced over again.

Until recent years it has been customary in the Florida fisheries to "load" the sponges, as it is called, with either lime or sand, or a mixture of several substances which last was very difficult to detect. At that time it was the universal rule to sell the product by weight and the value of a catch could thus be greatly increased. Several sponge houses have quite lately introduced the method of selling by count as well as by weight, and since the general adoption of this means, the "loading" has been much more rare. Even after being cleaned and bleached in the rough in Florida the sponge bears no resemblance in color to the article which we employ in our baths. A further and more complete bleaching is necessary, effected by means of chemicals, and this is done generally in London.

The rough bleach completed, the Florida sponges are compressed by machinery, so that they can be shipped to Philadelphia and New York. The final bleach and cleaning take a long time to accomplish. The marine impurities and fragments of rock and shell are extracted by means of chemical baths and careful trimming. The unsightly ferruginous color which permeates nearly all kinds of sponges disappears in the process of bleaching. It will be noticed that some sponges are of a light lemon tint, and others are much darker. This difference is caused by the former being treated by a new chemical process, which purifies them more thoroughly. The darker colored kinds are erroneously called "unbleached," in order to distinguish them from the lighter varieties. The strength of a sponge does not depend upon its color so much as upon the natural cohesion of its fibre or skeleton.—*Painter and Decorator.*

STEARNS' PERFUMES ARE THE FINEST.



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

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

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

The following is a list of odors furnished:

SPECIAL ODORS.

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

REGULAR ODORS.

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

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

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

PERFUMES BOTTLED FOR RETAILING.

We furnish all our Odors bottled in the following styles.

IN GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

NEW TALL STYLE.

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

	1 gross	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One half ounce	\$21 00	\$12 25	\$ 6 50	\$ 2 25
One ounce	45 00	23 00	11 75	4 00
Two ounce	77 00	38 50	20 00	7 00

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

Round glass stoppered bottles, kid-capped, and handsomely ribbomed

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

IN CORK STOPPERED BOTTLES.

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

ROUND BOTTLES, FULL MEASURE.

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

SQUARE BOTTLES, ROUNDED CORNERS, SHORT MEASURE.

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

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

SACHET POWDERS IN BULK AND FANCY PACKAGES.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

PERFUMERS,

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

NEW YORK CITY.

SEELY'S

American Perfumes

HEAD OFFICE AND LABORATORY

Established at DETROIT, Mich., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory: WINDSOR, ONT.

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

Special Odors.

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

PRICE LIST:

Half Pounds (glass stopper)	-	\$2.00 each.
" " (engraved)	-	2.25 "
Dime Size (3 doz on card)	-	.81 per doz.
½ Ounce (cork stopper) boxed	-	1.75 "
½ " (glass stopper)	"	2.00 "
1 " " " "	"	4.00 "
1½ " " " "	"	6.00 "
2 " " " "	"	8.00 "
4 " " " "	"	13.50 "
4 " (engraved)	"	15.00 "

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

We solicit correspondence.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,
MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,
Duponts Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on
Brushes and Perfumery.

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

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250
Cases.
Chamois Skins, extra quality and good
value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the
latest and best.

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

A splendid variety to select from.

Belladonna

Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Very kindly permits us to say to 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,"

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

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Anti-Dandruff.

Ale, Beef and Hops.

Bloxam's Hair Restorer.

Case's Corn Cure.

" Rosaderma.

" Syrup Tamarac.

" Sarsaparilla Bitters.

Celluloid Manicure Sets.

Ellis & Gollerman's Fancy Atomizers.

Plate Brushes, large assortment.

Watch Smelling Bottles.

Bath Towels.

Cork Bath Mats.

Phenacetine Bayer Lozenges

4 and 8 grains, 50 and 100 in a box.

Sulfonal Bayer Lozenges

8 and 16 grains, 50 and 100 in a box.

CURLERS--Derby, Gem.

" Little Gem and Bon Ton.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TRADE NOTES.

H. R. Baird, druggist, Woodstock, N. B., has sold out.

G. H. Blakeway, druggist, Nanaimo, B. C., is dead.

G. G. Eakins, druggist, Campbellford, Ont., has sold out to T. Brunskill.

W. A. McLaren, druggist, of Richibucto, N. B., has made an assignment.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy has been affiliated with Toronto University.

Dr. Goyetto has purchased the drug business of Dr. G. Somers at Magog, Que.

Hooper & Co., King street, Toronto, have adopted "cut rate" prices in patent medicines.

Jas. F. Roberts, druggist, of Parkhill, Ont., was married Nov. 25th to Miss L. Stanley, of Lucan.

Jos. O. Stinson, druggist, of Chesley, Ont., was married Oct. 28th to Miss McLean, of Collingwood.

The Sequah Medicine Co., of 41 Farrington street, London, Eng., have opened an agency at Windsor, Ont.

MacPherson & Thompson, druggists, of New Westminster, B. C., contemplate opening a branch in Nanaimo.

Dr. D. H. Cline, who formerly had a drug store in Belmont, Ont., is now practising medicine in Grainsville, Arkansas.

The fire underwriters at Halifax, N. S., have passed a resolution, that after the 16th inst. they will not insure any building or stock situated within three hundred feet of oil, in quantity exceeding that prescribed by law.

The bankruptcy has been announced of Mr. Henry Lamplough, well known to the trade in connection with the celebrated English proprietary medicine, "Pyretic Saline," of which he was the proprietor until the formation of a company some years ago.

James B. Booth, for some time traveling representative in Ontario for Parke, Davis & Co., has severed his connection with that firm and after Jan. 1st will be with Sharp & Dohme, of Baltimore, representing that firm in the State of New York.

J. L. Mathieu, of 153 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que., has introduced the system of giving presents to customers who purchase one dollar's worth and upwards. This is but another phase of "cutting," but one that must eventually be disastrous to the business of any one attempting it.

The many friends of Mr. E. J. Fenwick, the popular traveller in the west for J. Winer & Co., of Hamilton, is rapidly recovering strength after his protracted serious illness, and expects to resume his trip after the New Year. We voice the sentiment of the trade in welcoming him again on the road.

Dr. T. A. Stocum's representative called on us lately in the interest of his house, and reports business excellent. The management has made a decided "hit" in putting the 35 cent size of Oxygenized Emul-

sion on the market, the demand for it being so large that although having an increased staff they are compelled to work over time.

There are about 1250 travelers directly connected with the wholesale drug houses of the United States. This does not include proprietary, pharmaceutical or druggists' sundry houses, manufacturers of articles used by the drug trade, or any other class of dealers, whose interests in whole or in part are analogous to that of the wholesale druggists.

The Toronto Rubber Company of Canada (Limited), with a total capital stock of \$100,000; to manufacture and deal in all kinds of rubber goods, and all goods used in connection with rubber and gutta percha goods, or used in the manufacture thereof, and to acquire and operate the rubber factory and premises at Port Dalhousie, Ont., has applied for letters of incorporation.

It is understood arrangements are completed for the transfer to an English syndicate of the five milk condensing factories at Carpentersville, Ills., and at Brewster, Wassine and Walden, N. Y. They have been owned by the Borden and Millbank families for over 25 years. The purchase price is not stated, but as their net revenue last year is said to have been over \$750,000 it must be \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000. The Borden heirs, living here and in California, are now in New York on this business.

The wholesale drug firm of Kenneth Campbell & Co., of Montreal, made an assignment Dec. 9th for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities amount to about \$16,387 direct and \$30,000 indirect. The principal creditors are: Duncan MacDonald, St. John's, \$5,059; H. Morgan & Co., \$4,200; John Spencer, \$1,000; Hudson, Hebert & Co., \$3,925; John Hope & Co., \$3,132; Northrop & Lyman Co., \$2,480; Henry Hogan, \$2,004; B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., \$1,877; Kerry, Watson & Co., \$1,687; R. J. Starke, \$1,476.

The enlarging and transforming, amounting almost to rebuilding, which W. S. Bryers Barkwell is making in his store speaks much, not only for his enterprise, but his hopes in London's future greatness. We are informed on good authority that he will spare neither money nor pains to make it the first drug establishment in Canada. Such enterprise cannot go unrewarded, and we are pleased to know that Mr. Barkwell's trade demand's larger premises. He will now have floor space in his store of 975 square feet, with laboratory and warehouse in the rear of like dimensions, and we predict for him in the future, with his increased facilities, a large increase to his already substantial trade, for "Merit will ever win."—London, Ont., *Advertiser*.

The announcement was made in these columns last summer of the dissolution of partnership of Dawson, Bole & Co., the well known Winnipeg drug house, Mr.

Dawson retiring. We have now to announce that Mr. Bole, who continued the business, has formed a partnership with J. R. Wynne, of Montreal, who has long been known throughout the west in connection with the wholesale drug trade. Mr. Wynne was for thirty-four years with Lyman Sons of Montreal, and for the past two years with Lyman, Knox & Co., wholesale drugs, also of Montreal. In fact he has been brought up in the drug trade. For a number of years he has represented these firms in the west, and he is well known from the great lakes to the Pacific coast. Among his business and other acquaintances here, Mr. Wynne has always been held in high esteem. He is of a friendly, but unassuming disposition, attentive to business matters, and of such a manner as to at once inspire confidence in his customers. The new partnership arrangement takes effect on January 1st next. Mr. Bole is to be congratulated upon securing Mr. Wynne as a partner, and from its long acquaintance with both gentlemen who now comprise the firm *The Commercial* predicts greater success than ever for this, one of our leading wholesale houses. It is the intention to largely increase the business, and hereafter a full stock will be carried in every department of the wholesale drug and sundries trade.—*Commercial*.

An emissary of the *Chicago Daily Globe* has been at the "old chestnut," as we might term it, of interviewing the city druggists with a view of ascertaining the discrepancies in charges for the following prescription:

R. Pepsin (Jensen's)..... 96 grs.
Tr. nucis vomica 14 dr.
Acid hydrochlor dil 3 dr.
Elixir Calisaya (Wyeth's) q.s. 6 oz.

M. A dessertspoonful in a wine glass of water just after meals.

The prices asked were from 65c. to \$1. The difference in prices varying evidently according to the location of the store, those on the West side being the lowest.

INTELLIGENT Canadian families are always lovers of good literature. Our patrons are all intelligent, besides being smart enough to see a bargain. Therefore, when we offer them our paper and that charming magazine, the *Cosmopolitan*, both for a year for the price of the magazine alone (\$3), it is not to be wondered at that they are quick to take advantage of our offer. If not acquainted with the magazine, send to *Cosmopolitan Publishing Co.*, Madison Square, New York, for a free sample copy.

THE *Quarterly Register of Current History*, published by the *Evening News Association*, Detroit, Mich., will complete its first volume with its next issue in February, 1892. This is one of the most interesting publications we receive, and is essentially the style of work suitable for the business man and the home. It is the cream of what is going on in the world is presented in concise form and liberally illustrated.

Kenneth Campbell & Co.'s Fallure.

This firm, so favorably known in many parts of Canada, has had to succumb through a number of unfavorable causes, and a meeting of the creditors has been called for the 17th inst. The house is an old one, and succeeded Carter & Campbell in 1865, the dissolution being caused by the death of Mr. Carter. Under its present head it has seemed to prosper, with a record for reliability and fair dealing, but its capital was insufficient to carry on the retail stores as well as the wholesale and manufacturing establishment. The direct cause of the trouble is poor trade during November, and the steady accumulation of heavy engagements. While the manufacture of some of its specialties turned out highly profitable it is doubtful if this applied to all. The margin of profits on staples has been small, and, if anything, diminishing, and to counteract losses made in one direction even by skilful generalship, required a greater capital than Mr. Campbell could command. It is admitted that the retail branches were the most profitable. The warehouse, constituting the headquarters of the firm, was unfortunately leased for a number of years, otherwise they would have been vacated, and the house could easily have effected a saving of \$6,000 a year in this way. The assets consist of the stock-in-trade in the various premises on Craig street, St. James street, the Windsor Hotel, and the Colonial House, book debts, &c. Mr. Campbell is still practically in charge of the business, although Mr. A. W. Stevenson and Mr. James Morgan, Jr., have been provisionally appointed to act, if necessary, until the creditors meet. The assignment was effected on the demand of Henry Morgan & Co., and the liabilities are \$46,387 direct, and \$30,000 indirect. The creditors for over \$1,000 are as follows. Duncan Macdonald, St. Johns, Que., \$5,059; H. Morgan & Co., \$1,200; John S. Spencer, Glasgow, \$1,000; Hudon, Hebert & Co., \$3,925; John Hope & Co., \$3,132; Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto, \$2,480, Henry Hogan, \$2,001; B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., \$1,877; Kerry, Watson & Co., \$1,687, and R. G. Starke, \$1,476. Mr. Kenneth Campbell has the sympathy of the entire business community in this, his first reverse in a long and honorable career, and it is hoped satisfactory arrangements may be devised to enable him to resume operations ere long.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Manitoba Notes.

The druggists of this Province, who are also for the most part the accredited agents for the far-famed and time-honored firm of Santa Claus & Co., are putting drugs and patent medicines in the back ground for the time being, and are using their energies in the laudable enterprise of making glad the hearts of the youth of

this Prairie Province. And whose mind is so serried with the cares and disappointment of life's struggles that it cannot engage in one of the most pleasing exercises of which it is capable, "gratitude," when this season for good wishes and other amenities of life comes round? We can all afford to be generous for a brief period of the year and let our hearts flow out in love and kindness to the little men and women whose feet have scarcely yet entered the rough causeway of life's struggles. Let us hope then that the druggists have been judicious in their selection of fancy goods and toys, and that the fathers and mothers, the sisters and brothers, the brave youth and fair maiden will show an appreciation of their effort by rallying to their support.

Mr. Martin, late of Messrs. Fleming & Sons, Brandon, has accepted a situation with Mr. J. C. Gordon, of Winnipeg.

The town of Baldor, on the Brandon and Morris Branch of the Northern Pacific Railway, is clamoring for a doctor who will combine with his practice a drug store. The town of Miami, on the same line, is also ripe for a drug store.

Mr. Cranston, late traveller for Martin, Rosser & Co., has severed his connection with that firm.

Notes From England.

(By our own Correspondent.)

Reference has been made in these columns to the proposed extension of the qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. The alteration was principally in the subjects, and not in the method of examination. This month, however, the Council has had under its consideration a complete and radical change in the whole conduct of its examinations. It is now proposed that the minor examination should be divided into two portions, each taken upon a separate day. Hitherto the whole six subjects of this examination have been crowded into one day, the result being unfair alike to the examiner and the examined. As the subjects are taken almost entirely *viva voce*, the strain upon the candidate was very great, and the time allowed to each man did not allow a very systematic and practical method to be adopted. Should the proposed alterations come into force a candidate would be required to give evidence of his practical knowledge in the practical subjects of dispensing, pharmacy and chemistry, before proceeding to the more theoretical subjects of botany and materia medica. The practical portion would be taken on the first day, and unless sufficient merit were shown the candidate would not be required to present himself on the following day for the *viva voce* portion. This is, in a measure, an adaptation of the present method of conducting [the major examination for the title of pharmaceutical chemist. This is divided into two days, the first being entirely devoted to practical analytical chemistry, including volumetric and gravimetric analysis. The

second day is devoted to the oral examination in chemistry (organic and inorganic), physics, botany, and materia medica. Under the new style, this examination will also be considerably modified, written questions taking the place of oral, and a pass being allowed if the candidate does well in the chemical and physical portion. Hitherto over 50 per cent. marks were required in each subject to enable one to pass. The whole tendency of the change is two-fold. In the first place a distinct attempt has been made to raise the standard of the principal qualifying examination, the major, which entitles the successful candidate to call himself a chemist and druggist. This has become necessary as, although originally intended as the examination for a druggist's assistant, it was made by the Act of 1868 a legally qualifying ordeal. The qualification carrying as it does the right of setting up in business on one's own account, has long been considered by the majority of students as sufficient for their purpose. Secondly, it will enable the examiners to become better acquainted with the abilities of the candidate than is at present possible, thus preventing the passing of an incompetent man or the rejecting of a highly nervous one.

Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, have had a rather disastrous fire in their oil department. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered, but fortunately, the building is quite separate from their tincture house, laboratories and drug mills. The firm has grown in an extraordinary fashion during the 70 years of its existence. As is well known the firm of Evans, Lescher & Webb, of Bartholomew's Close, London, is closely associated with it, and so is also the Montreal branch of Evans & Sons, (Limited.) The London house takes charge of all metropolitan customers and those in the south of England and extends its operations practically to South Africa, the continent and Australia. The Liverpool house has an immense export trade with South America, and a good connection in the Midlands and North of England. The principal buying is done on the London markets for both houses by Mr. F. Harwood Lescher, F. C. S., and as might be expected is very heavy. Most of the drugs, &c., are shipped by steamer from London to Liverpool, where the principal manufacturing takes place, the space in London being very limited. The tinctures, fluid extracts, &c., return in the same way from Liverpool, in corbays, although the bleaching of castor oil, filtering of balsams, etc., is done here. As an instance of the enormous trade done by these houses, I may mention that for some years they have paid \$1000 weekly to the Government as duty on rectified spirit used in their establishments, an amount representing some 200 gallons of that expensive article employed weekly. Their trade has been extended by the introduction of a pure brand of lime juice, called after the island whence it is obtained, Montserrat, and which is to be

H. B. SLEEMAN
Agent
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Druggists' Supplier,
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Drugs,
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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,
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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.

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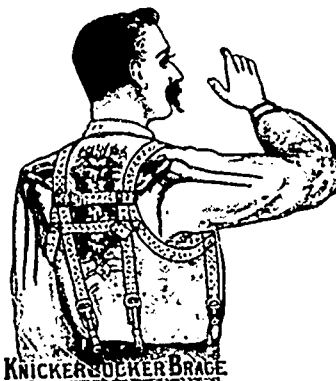
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NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS

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— AND —
SUSPENDER COMBINED.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness simple unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.,** of TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.



found not only through Great Britain but her colonies. The chemist to the Liverpool house is Michael Conroy, F. C. S., who is not, however, a pharmaceutical chemist, but his long and practical experience in pharmacy, as met with in its varied forms in a large wholesale house, together with an immense analytical experience, has made him quite an authority among pharmacists.

I notice that Messrs. Blondeau et Cie have extended their field of operations with their "Vinolia" preparations to the United States, where at 73 and 75, Watts street, New York, their specialties may be obtained. The success of this energetic firm has been phenomenal. Hardly three years ago their first preparation, the "Vinolia" cream, was introduced as a remedy for itching, eczema, acne, &c., and was a pronounced success. Then, taking up a suggestion of Dr. Alder Wright's as to the manufacture of an ideal soap, one containing an excess of fatty matter instead alkali, they produced the "Vinolia" soap. This soap bids fair to become as well known as that of Messrs. Pears', if the firm continue their present course of enormous advertising in artistic style. They have also introduced a "Vinolia" powder for the nursery and toilet. A characteristic of their products is the beautiful *recherche* style in which they are got up. But perhaps the most satisfactory feature to druggists is the care which they take that their goods shall not be "cut," and the energetic efforts that are made to keep the "Vinolia" articles in the legitimate channels. To this as well as to their enterprise in advertising, most of their success with druggists is due. I shall expect soon to see that they have still further extended their productions to the Dominion.

ENGLISH MARKET REPORT.

London, Nov. 28, 1891.

There has not been much alteration in the state of both drug and chemical markets during the past month. The demand all round is fairly active and prices are maintained, but there are few special advances to record. Perhaps the principal feature in chemicals is the extraordinary state of mercurials, where during the last fortnight prices have been receding whilst quicksilver has advanced. This is due to the combination of English manufacturers having reduced their figures to cut out a French firm who were previously underselling them. How long this war of rates will continue is doubtful, but the general impression is that the step is unwise on the part of the home firms as their losses will be much greater than the few orders that might have been transferred to France. In drugs a decided improvement has taken place in ergot, of which there is a short supply, and it will probably go much higher. Ipecacuanha is steadily maintained at its high price and jalap is in a similar position. Quinine is quiet and cinchona dull. Opium in better odor, but at previous rates.

CHEMICALS.

Acid citric	per lb.	\$ 31
" oxalic	"	7
" tartaric	"	26
Cream tartar	"	20
Mercury	"	38
" perchloride	"	58
" subchloride	"	74
Potash bichromate	"	8
" chlorate	"	11
" cyanide	"	52
Sal ammoniac per cwt		\$ 45
Soda bicarbonate	"	1 88
" caustic	"	2 64
" crystals	"	76

DRUGS.

Aloes barb.	per lb.	\$ 16
Bals. tolu	"	32
Peru	"	1 20
Camphor	"	35
Cascara	"	6
Ergot Spanish	"	58
Ipecacuanha	"	1 98
Jalap	"	40
Oil aniseed	"	1 52
" cassia	"	80
peppermint H G	"	3 38
Opium	"	1 96
Quinine, German,	per oz.	19
Shellac	per lb.	20

Artificial Ivory.

The *Journal of Invention* describes the following patent, recently taken out for manufacturing artificial ivory. The process is based upon the employment of those materials, of which natural ivory is composed, consisting, as it does, of tribasic phosphate of lime, calcium carbonate, magnesia, alumina, gelatine and albumen. To prepare artificial ivory by this process, quicklime is first treated with sufficient water to convert it into the hydrate, but before it has become completely hydrated or "slaked," an aqueous solution of phosphoric acid is poured on to it; and while stirring the mixture the calcium carbonate, magnesia and alumina are incorporated in small quantities at a time; and, lastly, the gelatine and albumen dissolved in water are added. The point to aim at is to obtain a compost sufficiently plastic and as intimately mixed as possible. It is then set aside to allow the phosphoric acid to complete its action upon the chalk. The following day the mixture, while still plastic, is pressed into the desired form in moulds, and dried in a current of air at a temperature of about 150° C. To complete the preparation of the artificial product by this process, it is kept for three or four weeks, during which time it becomes perfectly hard. The following are the proportions for the mixture, which can be colored by the addition of aniline, lacquer, or any suitable substance:—

Quicklime	100 parts
Water	300 parts
Phosphoric acid solution (1.05 sp. gr.)	75 parts
Calcium carbonate	16 parts
Magnesia	1 to 2 parts
Alumina (precipitated)	5 parts
Gelatine	15 parts

—*L'Industriel du Nord.*

Celastrine has been discovered by Mosso in *Celastrus edulis*. It is a stimulant which Mosso thinks may prove superior to cocaine.

Opium in Canada.

The Minister of Customs' at Ottawa, figures show that 157,000 pounds of crude opium for refining purposes were imported into Canada during the year ending June 30.

An idea of the increased demand for the refined material may be formed from the fact that in 1880 only 5,000 pounds of crude opium were brought into the country, increasing in 1886 to 82,000 pounds, while the quantity imported this year shows an increase of 23% over 1890.

Canada imposes no restrictions upon the refining of opium, while the United States Government practically prohibits the manufacture of the refined article. The United States law strictly prohibits any one other than a citizen of the country engaging in its manufacture, and as it requires an expert to work up the crude material, Chinamen as a rule are the only ones who can successfully carry on the business. While the United States impose an excise duty of \$10 per pound on the refined opium, Canada permits the manufacture without any excise duty. The United States officers have pointed out that the opium habit in Canada is now keeping pace with its growth in the United States, which any druggist on that side of the line will admit. They have suggested that the Dominion Government has the remedy in its own hands, namely, curtailing the production and the imposition of an excise duty. It is pointed out that based upon the present production of the refined material a revenue of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 could be raised.

Two prominent officials of the Inland Revenue Department agree that some such step is in the interest of morality, if desirable for no other purpose.

The business of refining opium in Canada has so suddenly sprung into existence that the government until now, does not appear to have realized its magnitude, or the fact that it was by lack of more stringent laws, encouraging an industry that was not only flooding the United States against their own revenue laws with one of the most dangerous of drugs, but was assisting in the cultivation of one of the most vicious evils in Canada.

Several gentlemen, pretty high in Canadian circles say, there is little room for doubting that Parliament will take some decided action in the matter during the coming session.—*O., P. & D. Review.*

The Sequah Medicine Co.

44 FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, ENG.,

Has established an Agency for the sale of their goods at 12 Goyeau St., WINDSOR, ONT. Druggists having enquiries for these goods can obtain "SEQUAH'S PRAIRIE FLOWER," "SEQUAH'S OIL," and "SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF," by addressing the above agency.

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 **SPECIAL.** 
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\$5,000.00

TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS OF CANADA :

Five Thousand Dollars will be placed for advertising my Small Size of

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil

Which is sold at 35 cents per bottle, to place it within
the reach of all, and can be purchased from all Wholesale
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SMALL SIZE,	-	\$3.00 PER DOZEN, less 5%
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Order from your Wholesale Druggist at Once.

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Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*.)

POWDERS.

The compounding of a prescription for powders is not an operation of much difficulty, the most essential points being accuracy in weighing the ingredients and treatment in folding. Prescriptions may be met with written in various ways as,

I.

℞ Pulv. ipec. co. 15 grs.
Divide in pulv. 3.

In this case it will be noticed a certain quantity is to be divided into several powders or it may be this form,

II.

℞ Bismuth carb. 3 grs.
Soda bicarb. 5 grs.
Misc. Fiat pulv. Mitte 6.

Here we have a definite quantity ordered to form one powder, a certain number of which are to be sent. Occasionally prescribers use somewhat ambiguous phraseology in directing how powders are to be prepared, and instances like the following are not uncommon:

III.

℞ Hydrag. suchlor. 2 grs.
Sacchr. alb. 10 grs.
Misc. Fiat pulv. S. 1 omnis 3 horis.

In such cases the dispenser must use his discretion, and may usually be guided by the dose and frequency of its administration as to the intention of the prescriber.

When a number of powders are to be prepared, as in Ex. II., the collective quantities may be weighed, mixed and then divided into the requisite number of papers.

When the prescriber leaves the quantity of sugar to be added to the discretion of the dispenser, he should use just sufficient to insure the proper distribution of the active ingredient, and, if possible, to cover the taste of the drug. The quantity employed should be noted against the copy in the prescription book. If the ingredients are bulky they should be triturated in a glazed mortar until thoroughly mixed, or when small quantities only are being dealt with, the best method is to mix them on a piece of smooth paper by means of a palette knife, which also prevents any loss taking place in the process of mixing. In dividing, each powder should be weighed out separately, the division not being made by gauging the quantity with the eye. Powders containing volatile or deliquescent salts should first be folded in white paper, then inclosed in tinfoil or waxed paper. One or two powders only are usually dispensed in small envelopes, larger numbers being sent out in boxes. The utmost neatness ought to be observed in folding powders, each one being made exactly the same in size, symmetrical in shape, and every care used to prevent soiling the paper in any way. Powders ordered in bulk, and not

to be divided into separate papers, are usually dispensed in wide-mouthed bottles.

CACHETS.

This convenient method of administering nauseous medicines in the form of powders has been for some time in use on the Continent and is now gaining favor with practitioners in this country. The cachet consists of two bone-shaped circular discs with flat edges, composed of wafer paper, which, when placed together, form a kind of envelope. Some are made with a flat lid, which folds down over the bowl-shaped part. When used, the drug must be reduced to a fine powder and placed in the receptacle, the edges of the other half are moistened, and then placed on top of that containing the powder, the rims being pressed together to seal it. In this manner, butyl-chloral hydrate, sulphonal, quinine, and similar unpalatable drugs, may be easily swallowed by the most fastidious patients without unpleasant taste. Cachets are made to hold from 5 to 15 grains.

CAPSULES.

Another tasteless form of exhibiting nauseous remedies is the capsule, which has recently increased in popularity. The flexible gelatine capsules now used are especially suitable for administering liquids, and are made to hold from 5 to 30 minims. The capsule is usually egg-shaped in form, and composed of gelatine, with an aperture at one end, by means of which the liquid may be inserted, and the capsule then sealed. It is made by dipping a metallic mould, the size required, into a hot solution of gelatine, inserting the other end of the mould into a stand, and allowing it to remain until dry. The base of the gelatine coat is then cut round with a knife, forming the aperture, the capsule is slipped off the mould and is ready for filling. The bulb of the mould should be greased, before being immersed in the solution. Capsules may be filled with the aid of a pipette, or small syringe, and sealed by applying a touch of gelatine solution with a camel hair brush over the aperture until completely covered, then allowing to remain until perfectly dry. This may be polished by gently rubbing with an oiled cloth. The gelatine solution may be made by dissolving gelatine solution 6 parts, sugar 1 part, in water 12 parts. The most disagreeable medicines are rendered tasteless when administered in this way, it being specially useful for exhibiting such drugs as liquid extract of cascara sagrada, terebene, &c. The American capsules are well adapted for giving powders or a semi-liquid mass in this form. They are cylindrical in shape and rounded at the ends. They are made of thin but firm gelatine, with a cap or top which may be removed to insert the drug, and then replaced. The capsule may be sealed, when filled, by passing a camel hair brush charged with gelatine solution round the joint. They are made in various sizes to hold from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 grains.

MEDICATED AND COMPRESSED TABLETS.

Although only introduced into this country a few years ago, the compressed tablet has now become an established medicinal agent in pharmacy, and is certainly an elegant and convenient method of exhibiting certain drugs. The tablets may consist of a single chemical or drug, or a combination of active remedies compressed into a small disc. By varying the degrees of pressure employed in the process of manufacture they may be made to dissolve quickly or slowly in the mouth. Several forms of apparatus have been introduced for manufacturing the tablets, some having been brought to a great state of perfection with automatic and other improvements. In each the principle is much the same. A weighed quantity of the drug in a state of fine powder is placed in a kind of mould, which is brought under a press or compressing cylinder, by the force of which the tablet is formed. With the larger machines they may be turned out very rapidly and beautifully finished. A simple form of hand apparatus is that in the form of a hollow cylinder, having a loose mould inserted at the bottom end, into which the powder is dropped from the upper end of the cylinder. It is then compressed into shape by means of a punch on which a few taps is given with a hammer.

The medicated tablet is a form of administration that seems likely to become a favorite one with medical men. They may be made in a very short time, and with less trouble than pills. Either chocolate or cocoa butter may be used as a base, with the addition of powdered gum and a flavoring agent. By this means cocaine, morphine, aloin, and other active remedies in great variety may be exhibited in a pleasant and palatable form. The following formula may be taken as an example, which may be altered as required:

COCAINE TABLETS WITH CHOCOLATE.

Cocaine hydrochlor. 2 grs.
Pulv. tragacanth. 24 grs.
Chocolate (sweetened) 1 drm.
Ess. vanille 10 minims.
Aqüz 25 minims.

mix and divide into 24 tablets each to contain $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of cocaine.

Proceed by triturating the cocaine with the powdered tragacanth, then reduce the chocolate to powder and thoroughly mix all together. Now add the flavoring essence and finally beat into a soft mass with the water. The mass may now be treated as if it was to be made into pills, being rolled out in the ordinary way on the machine, but without using powder. When rolled the proper length, instead of cutting into pills, flatten the pipe by pressure, and place it a moment over the pill cutter to accurately mark the divisions, then cut into square tablets with a sharp knife, and set aside on a plate to dry. If the flavor of chocolate is objected to, the same proportion of cacao butter may be used instead, with the addition of a few grains of saccharine to sweeten it. One or two grains will be found sufficient for this quantity. The tablets made with

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UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

FREDERICK BAXTER.

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(Successors to S. S. Ritter & Co.) Inventors and Solo Manufacturers of

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GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

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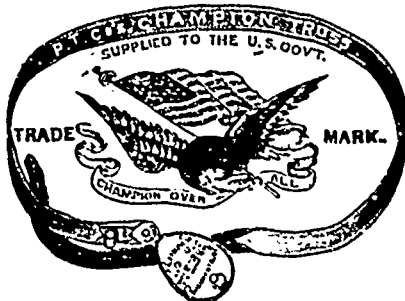
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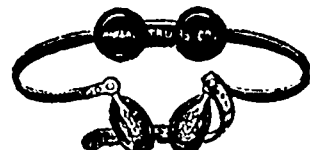
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NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

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

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The Springs are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

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Having introduced the most improved machinery, including a Powerful Ice Machine, we are enabled to manufacture all grades of Carbolic Acid in large quantities.

CRYSTAL CARBOLIC ACID, specially prepared to withstand summer temperatures.

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LIQUID CARBOLIC ACID, same test as Calvert's No. 5. A very cheap disinfecting acid.

In all size Packages.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACIDS of all kinds, percentage of acid guaranteed.

Free from sediment.

CARBOLATE of LIME; CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP, etc.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

The H. W. Jayne Chemical Co.,

FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

cacao butter may be dusted with powdered arrowroot, but those made with chocolate should be sent out dry.

PASTILS.

The pastils of the Throat Hospital Pharmacopœia, suggested by Dr. Whittler, form an agreeable lozenge, and are easily prepared. They are regarded as being specially suitable for cases of inflammation of the tongue or palate. The base is composed of glyco-gelatine, and is recommended to be kept prepared in stock, so that the pastils when ordered may be made fresh. The base is prepared as follows:—

℞ Refined gelatine.....1 oz.
Glycerine by weight.....2½ oz.
Solution of carmine in ammonia q. s. to color.
Orange flower water.....2½ oz.

Soak the gelatine in the water for two hours, then beat in a water-bath until dissolved, add the glycerine, and stir well together. Let the mixture cool, and when nearly cold add the carmine solution. Mix till uniformly colored, and place on one side to set. After medicating as required it should be poured into a flat oiled tray, to about half an inch in depth, and when solidified may be cut into the requisite number of pastils. The following formula will serve to illustrate the process:

PASTILLUS BISMUTHI ET MORPHIÆ (T. H. B.)

℞ Bismuth carb.3 gr.
Morph. acet.1-40 gr.
Glycerine.....3 minims.

Rub together and add the mixture to

Glyco-gelatine (melted in water-bath) . . 18 grs.

Mix and set aside to cool.

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Cheap Dispensing.

BY SIR JAMES SAWYER, M. D., BEFORE THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

In prefacing his remarks Sir James Sawyer said he quite agreed it was, perhaps, a good thing that the physician should sometimes speak to the pharmacist—(hear, hear)—and he also thought it would be a good thing if one of the pharmacist body would occasionally speak to the physician. (Laughter.) He might point out that evening to those before him that this was

AN AGE OF REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

He was proud to deny that that progress was an exclusive privilege of any party. It was a law of the human race. It was a law which in its incidence had affected pharmacy, medicine, and therapeutics and all the arts which had been severally practiced in the most excellent way during the last twenty-five years, over which period his intimate and personal acquaintance with those matters extended. He might point out some of the great triumphs which medicine had accomplished during that time, taking medicine in its broadest and best signification, as representing, not

the act merely of preparing drugs, the duty of prescribing them, and the pleasure of swallowing them—(laughter)—but medicine in its broadest signification, as indicating all they knew with regard to the causation of disease, all they knew as to the process of disease, all they knew as to the prevention of disease, and all they knew as to its alleviation and cure. He might also point out to them, as he had pointed out to medical audiences in the city of Birmingham, how great indeed had been the progress which medicine in its widest sense had made during that time; and he was always proud above all things to point out that, great as had been the advances which surgery (which they, as physicians, hoped sooner or later to do away with) had made, that those advances, brilliant as they might have been in their incidence, striking as they might be in their efforts, cutting as they might be in their effects—(laughter)—that those advances were more than outstripped by the great and nobler branch of the healing art which was represented by medicine and therapeutics. (Applause.) He might further point out the triumphs which had been accomplished during that time in therapeutics—that was in that particular part of the art of medicine as distinguished from its practice, which concerned the employment of drugs and the employment of other remedial agencies, for they knew there were many which were not in the British Pharmacopœia. He should like to point out the great triumphs which the curative parts of medicine had accomplished during the last twenty-five years. Pharmacists knew that they not only had better drugs and drugs which they knew how to use with more precision than their forefathers did, but they had learnt to revive many old drugs with advantage, and they had, on the whole, he believed, in rational medicine, in rational therapeutics, as distinguished from the grimerack humbug which had such an attraction in these days for many semi-educated and exalted minds—(laughter)—as distinguished from all that straightforward and honest medicine founded on the knowledge of disease, founded on the knowledge of the action of medicines, founded on knowledge cultivated by experience of how to employ them; he said straightforward, honest therapeutics, as distinguished from hanky-panky and humbug—(laughter)—they indeed had made a progress in our time of which we might be genuinely proud. (Applause.)

TO COME PARTICULARLY TO PHARMACY,

pharmacy had made great progress, and if he were asked to recount the progress and the improvements which had been made in that particular branch of the healing art, he would point out that they had made great progress in the selection of drugs, and, supposing they had a plant with certain remedial virtues, in the selection of that part of the plant which contained those remedial virtues in the greatest efficacy. He could also illustrate

to them the advances made in pharmacy in the cultivation of drugs, in the development of vegetable drugs, in inducing a growth in parts which developed their remedial virtues to the greatest possible extent. Then, again, they had made great progress in the art of extracting from drugs their efficient and active principles. (Hear, hear.) Great progress has been made in the taking of crude vegetable drugs, which were administered in a more or less crude way, submitting them to the processes of pharmacy and chemistry in such a way as to separate the parts which were efficient from the parts which were inactive, and bringing them into use for remedial purposes. Another group of triumphs in pharmacy might be found in the application of scientific chemistry to the development of the active principles of drugs. They knew how the science of chemistry had advanced in recent years; they knew how great had been the progress, for example, of chemistry since the days of Dr. Priestley. Everyone of these advantages he was proud to think had found its reflection in the process and the work of the pharmaceutical chemists—that was, chemical science had been applied by analysis and by other means so as to bring out, perfect, accentuate, and strengthen all the active principles with which they had to deal in the treatment of disease. He thought he could further point out that pharmacy had made great progress in the perfection of its preparations—that was, that the art of pharmacy had advanced in the preparation of drugs in such a form that they could be better swallowed by or applied in other ways to the living human body when the subject of disease. He did not think he was wrong in saying that some of this progress had been due to the influence and to the guidance of that most excellent association, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. (Applause.) He supposed it was nearly fifty years since the Pharmaceutical Society was founded. He had early opportunities of talking to those who took part in its foundation. He knew that Society had done great deal in advancing pharmacy. It was to the efforts of that Society that they owed the progress they had made in the elevation of a trade into a profession. The Pharmaceutical Society was the first body to show that a pharmacist should be a man, not only of education—though pharmacists were men of education long before the Society was founded—that a pharmacist should be a man of general education and a man of education in the details of his particular calling; but it was the first to insist, and insist with success and with distinct advantage, upon the fact that he must not only be an educated man, but that his education must be proved and tested, and certified by the State. And it was in insisting that pharmacists should be men of education, and that the public must have some guarantee of such, that great progress has been accomplished. Because the more they had advanced in this direction, the more they had raised

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the general character of their calling, and the more they had entered as brothers into the great fellowship of medicine. (Applause.) Now these two callings—the calling of the pharmacist and the calling of the physician had been drawn so close together that neither in the future, it would be found, could go very far without the other. He should like to say to them, and to say it with all his heart, how warm was his attachment to pharmacy, how proud he was to remember that his honored father was a pharmacist, and how proud he was to recall his sound training and guidance in any of the success which he had attained. He based the armth of his attachment to pharmacy not upon the fact that his father took part in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society, and that he was one of the original founders in 1841, but upon the fact that the more he looked back upon his own progress and his own work during the thirty years he has been in Birmingham—part of it as a student, and all the rest as a practitioner—the more conscious was he that it was his duty to advance the practice of medicine in the alleviation and cure of disease. But he owed much of his attachment to pharmacy to the fact that during the time to which he had referred he had experienced over and over again the greatest kindness and consideration from members of that profession in this town and neighborhood. He was going to ask them a plain question, and he was going to ask them to allow him to answer it, for that evening at all events. He asked,

WHAT WAS THE HIGHEST DUTY OF THE PHARMACIST?

He answered. To share in making perfect the art of medicine. He must point out to them that the art of medicine aimed at the prevention and the cure of all disease—not some diseases, not this disease, not that disease, but aimed at the prevention and cure of all disease. And he would ask them to accept, following upon this statement, that the potentiality of the art of medicine was bounded only by the physiological possibilities of human life. They would see what he meant by that—that in that ideal condition of human life that life in each individual should be as exalted and as perfect and, as long as possible, free from every disease, and every pain, and every pang, and every condition of suffering whatever which curtailed that ideal. It was to the prevention of everything which stood in the way of perfection; it was to that that medicine, supported and protected by pharmacy, must direct its aims. They might say that was a high aim, and not likely to be reached; but he was sanguine enough to think that some day it would be reached, and that we were getting nearer to it every day. Towards this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, the art of medicine, the art of therapeutics, was sure to grow. The lines of its development were plain, and they knew them well. Only by slow experience and only by the labor of many hands—the

more the better—could our progress be attained. Little by little would our knowledge surely grow; but only by the experience of reliable observations, infinitely multiplied and laboriously compared. Let him ask them for a moment to look at another aspect of the scope of therapeutics. He need not remind them that the popular view of therapeutics was not the complete view; that it was much more than the swallowing of medicine at stated intervals during the twenty-four hours; that this art of therapeutics was not merely the administration of drugs. Just think for a moment what it was besides that. It includes other agencies which could favorably influence disease. It included dietetics—what a man ought to eat and drink, and what he ought not to eat and drink. It included balneology, a very ancient system of therapeutics, which was better known, he was inclined to think, in one of the ancient civilizations than it was understood now. The art of therapeutics included also climatology, in which we were still much at sea. It also comprised a knowledge, and correct knowledge, of the climatic conditions of different places, the effect of those climatic conditions upon disease, both as to its prevention and cure, and the remedial art included the physiological resources of mechanics, a mine of boundless wealth which, in means for the evacuation of morbid collections, and for securing rest, immobility, and support, had achieved such excellent results; it included electricity and forms of gymnastics; it included the regulation of occupations, pursuits, and amusement, and it included many details of practical education in their physical and psychical bearings upon growth and stability. He asked them as pharmacists to accept such great view as that which he had endeavored to put before them as to the art of therapeutics, and, if they accepted that, it was their duty to take part and share with us who work for the same end. It is their duty to take part and share in making perfect the art of medicine. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Let him be a little more precise as to the lines upon which the art of medicine was making advance. He ventured to say that the art of medicine was

MAKING ADVANCE UPON THREE GREAT ROADS,

three great lines—not quite parallel lines, but still three great lines of advance, like a great army divided into three divisions, but divided so that they might at a certain time reach a certain place. By improvements in our knowledge of the nature, cause, process, and prevention of disease—that in one great line, and there are many men working in that line. Another line was the improvement in the art of diagnosis. They knew that many improvements had been made in the art of diagnosis in our time. How, by instruments, mechanical instruments, of precision; how by training our own hands, eyes, and ears, and our faculties for observing accurately, intelligently, and pre-

cisely; how, by using the instruments which man had made and the instruments which God only could make—the art of medicine was making progress in improvements in the diagnosis, in the detection of disease, in its early recognition, and in the discrimination of the different forms of disease one from the other. There was another great road, and that was by improvements in remedies, by improvements in our knowledge of the remedies, by the discovery of new remedies and the improvements in the selection and preparation and mode of application of those remedial agencies. In this third road more especially pharmacists had shared, greatly to their credit and public advantage in the past, and they were likely to share still more in the future. (Hear, hear.) Now he wished to press this subject a little more closely, and to ask them to unite heartily with the medical profession, especially in improving that part of the art of medicine which concerned the administration of drugs. There was, however, a part which the public could play in this. He had ventured to point out the lines of their duty. He had ventured to point out the lines in which the duty of the medical profession lay, and he did not think the medical profession had ever failed in doing the best by many honest laborers to prevent disease and increase its cure. But there was a part of this great work of carrying forward the alleviation and cure of disease in which the public have a part to play, and in which the general public were interested much more than they were interested—a part which they alone could play. He wanted the public to be good enough to accept one explicit and particular duty in this particular direction, and that was that they should avoid low-priced dispensing. (Applause.) The public could help the progress of the art of medicine, and certainly the alleviation of their own sufferings, by

AVOIDING AND SHUNNING LOW-PRICED DISPENSING.

Now, they all knew that the cultivation of the low-priced was one of the features of this last quarter of the nineteenth century. They knew that in everything—in the clothes they wore, in the food they ate, in the drinks they drank, in the houses they lived in, in the carriages they rode in, and in all that they put on—(laughter)—they knew that there had been a great cultivation in the public mind of that which was low in price. They knew that a great development had taken place in the means of communication with other countries, and that these developments had brought to our doors the products of other countries—whether to our advantage or not he must not now stop to say. All this had induced great competition in trade. The public had got into the way of expecting everything to be low-priced. He asked them to be pleased to note that he did not use the word "cheap"—(laughter)—but they expected everything to be low-priced, and they went about

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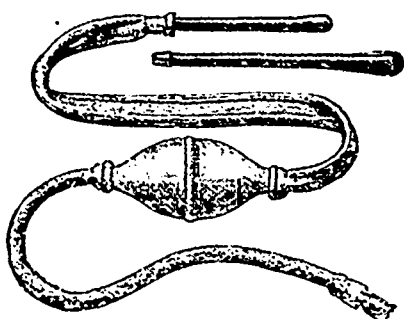
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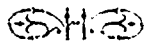
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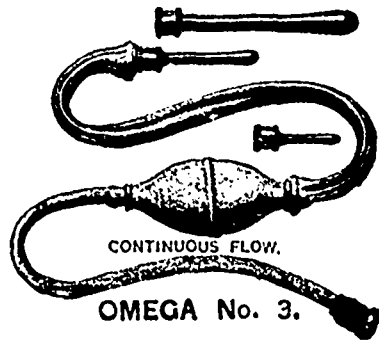
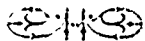
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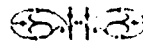
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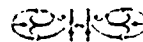
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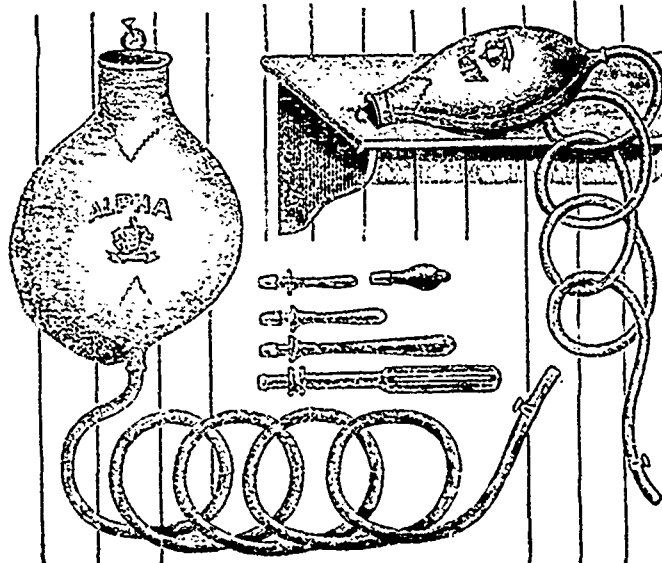


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from one place to another, thinking they could get articles at a little lower price at one place than another. He wanted to make it clear that this sort of fashion was making great headway in our times. The old attachment of the purchaser to the vendor, in which the purchaser trusted the vendor and the vendor very often trusted the purchaser—(laughter)—was disappearing, and his own opinion unhesitatingly, and he desired to say it with the utmost emphasis, was that the public were doing harm to the advancement of remedial art by the excessive pursuit of low-priced remedies. (Applause.) He did not say that the fault lay with the pharmacists. Pharmacists had, to a great extent, to follow the public fashion in these matters. There was a public demand which pharmacists had met and to a certain extent encouraged and to a certain extent discouraged. They had been divided amongst themselves as to the way in which they had dealt with this peculiar feature of our times. (Hear, hear.) Some of them had bowed to it; some had scorned it, and some of them had "wobled." (Laughter.) Some had taken a straight course one way, and some had gone the other way, whilst others had tried to go both ways at once. (Laughter and applause.) The public in the matter of remedies they used, ought to make that all-important distinction between that which was low-priced and that which was cheap. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) They would all agree with him that, more or less, a low-priced article was an uncertain quantity, which was very often to the disadvantage of purchasers. They knew there were employed in medicine a large number of drugs which were derivatives of the vegetable kingdom. He supposed that, on the whole, they used more drugs derived from the vegetable kingdom than drugs derived from all other sources put together. Take a root, or a bark, or any vegetable product. They knew that the Pharmacopœia through which they could drive a coach-and-four in its most stringent clauses—(laughter)—while extremely precise as to the number of grains or the amount of bark they might have to put in a certain tincture; while it was extremely precise as to the alcoholic strength, took no notice, no cognizance whatever, as to the quality or efficiency of the drug which the pharmacist dealt with. Every vegetable drug tended by nature to range itself into three qualities. The root was produced, of course, by nature, and the best pieces picked out of it formed the best quality, and the pieces which were worm-eaten and decayed, which were left after the best pieces were picked out, was the third quality. They knew the Pharmacopœia took no notice as to which of these were used, and this matter was left, he was going to say, to the consciences of pharmacists. When he said that, he knew that that trust was very seldom indeed abused, and he knew the public, on the whole, could trust as safely to the conscience of the pharmacist in that particu-

lar as they could to the conscience of the prescriber with regard to the diagnosis of the disease and the indication of its remedy.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

Do not let it be thought for a moment that he cast the slightest shade of a shadow of imputation upon any member of the profession of pharmacy in what he has been saying, but what he wanted to do was to press upon the public their duty in this particular. If the public would rush for low-priced dispensing in medicine, they must not expect to get the best drugs for their money. It was impossible that it could be otherwise, because not only was the expense of maintaining businesses much greater than it used to be, but they had a long education now to pay for, more expensive assistants now to employ than ever, and he contended that no pharmacist was remunerated if his remuneration depended on the cost of the agencies he employed. They had to pay for much more than that. They had to pay for his experience,—the time, cost, labor and toil which had been expended in bringing the man up to the knowledge which he placed at the disposal of the public. If the public would have low-priced dispensing, let them understand what they were getting for their money. They might say what he was going to suggest was an impossibility in daily work. A man was ill; he was alarmed; he went to the physician. The physician diagnosed his disease, indicated the treatment, and in that treatment there was the swallowing of certain medicines, for the preparation of which the patient went to the pharmacist with the physician's prescriptions. Many a patient thought he could pay a large fee to the physician, and grudged to pay a small remuneration to the pharmacist, and many such patients went from pharmacist to pharmacist and trusted to get the prescription dispensed at as low a price as possible. He said the public were wrong in doing that, and if the public were more generous in this matter then there would be no doubt whatever—as, indeed, there was little doubt now—that pharmacists would always employ the best drugs, as it was their duty to employ the best drugs.

OFFER DIFFERENT QUALITIES.

As it was the duty of the physician to take the best means to find out what was the matter with a man, so it was their duty that the remedies should be supplied in their most active form, and most excellent and efficient condition. (Applause.) If the public would have low-priced dispensing, he would let them know what they were having. He would say, "Here is a prescription, I can make it up for so much, and for so much." (Laughter.) He was not going to mention sums of money; but he should let those prices vary, as did the cost of cottons, or of stuffs, or of satins for a man's wife. She would be equally wary, possibly, in any one of those garments, supposing they were of adequate and proper thickness; but he would let the purchaser know that

there were qualities in drugs as there were qualities in everything else, and he would let them choose which he should pay for. If one or two pharmacists did this for a little time they would soon cure the British public of this pernicious pursuit of the low price. (Hear, hear.) The duty to supply pure drugs was a duty which concerned human pain, and which trenchanted very directly on the sanctity of human life. (Hear, hear.) He was going to say that he wished the pharmacist would not prescribe—(hear, hear)—and he wished—he would not say physicians—they never did anything wrong—(laughter)—he wished pharmacists would not prescribe, and that medical practitioners would not so frequently dispense. (Hear, hear.) It was very easy in turning a sentence to set one up against the other as a kind of an antithesis, but let them not take it that the two things were exactly parallel, or the one precisely the reverse of the other. He knew this was a matter of the greatest difficulty and delicacy, and he did not propose to trouble them by considering it now in its details, but he contended that there was room for the pharmacist to prescribe a little less, and he thought there was room for the medical practitioner to dispense a little less. (Hear, hear.) He knew the case for the medical practitioner could be put rather strongly, and he had a right to dispense if he so choose, and that the pharmacist had no right to prescribe if he so choose. He knew it was also held that in remote districts and out of the way places it was a great convenience to the patient that the medical practitioner should be able to supply drugs and dispense his own prescriptions under certain conditions. He knew there was no one in that room who would not concede that such conditions existed in different parts of the country, but he considered, where these exceptions did not exist, it would be better if the medical practitioner depended more on the pharmacist, and if the pharmacist exercised an improved discretion in the direction of prescribing. (Hear, hear.) The ideas which directed them all were crowding on their minds, and he had only to say again that he thanked them for the generosity and cordiality of their reception. In thanking them, he warmly and sincerely wished all progress and advancement to pharmacy. He hoped that they in their corporate capacity in that influential society might have all prosperity, and, to bring the matter a little nearer home, he wished them in their homes and in their individual lives that highest prosperity which might bring them sufficiency, content, retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books, ease, and alternate labor, useful life, progressive virtue, and approving heaven.—*Oh nist and Druggist.*

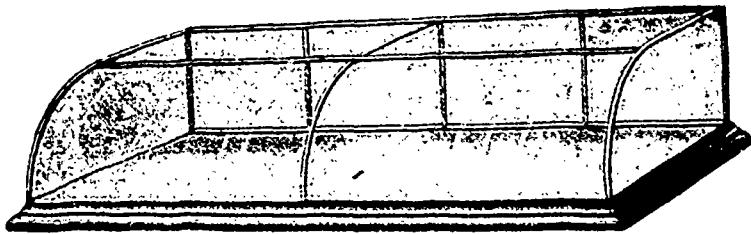
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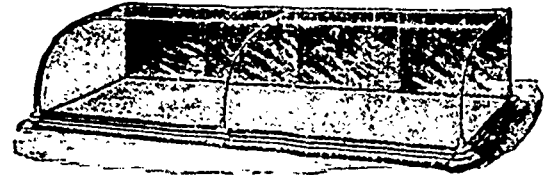
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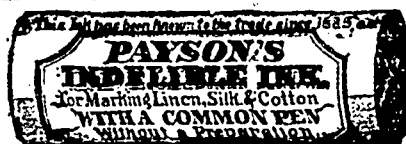
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The Relations of the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—The relations between the wholesaler and retailer in these days of cutting prices and keen competition should be very close for, to make a success in fighting such cases, they should be hand in hand. In times past the wholesale trade has assisted the retailer in a practical way. Outside of cutters the retail trade have dictated to the wholesaler who he should sell and who not, and sometimes this dictation has been done in quite an uncalled for offensive way. Even in these cases the wholesaler has met them in a very fair spirit, and in many cases have ceased catering for a trade out of deference to the retailer, but in nearly every instance the retailer cannot hold the trade and it has gone into other channels outside the drug trade. One would imagine, and not unreasonably so, that the parties asking such protection from their dealers would be willing to do what they could to turn all the business possible into their hands; but what do we find? To be enabled to buy drugs from first hands one man makes up an order for three or four times the quantity of goods he requires, and, to bring the stock down to his requirements, sells his overstock to friends at 5 per cent. advance on cost (at such an advance no house can do business and make money); there are cases where this is done by men who cater for doctors' trade in direct opposition to the druggists who are enabling him to buy goods cheaper than they can. In essential oils and such articles we find them buying at prices they know goods cannot be bought at to be the quality that people expect and should get in drug stores and from houses that sell any consumer that will buy from them. In patent medicines, where, most unfairly, quantity will get the best price irrespective of whether a man is a jobber or retailer, one man buys the quantity and divides up with his neighbor. In sundries the retailer objects to the wholesaler selling outside the trade, but fully half the sundries sold in this country are sold by parties who will sell to men in every line of business who will buy from them. One retailer made use of the argument that they had to buy from fancy goods houses in order to compete with their neighbors. Well, on the same line, the wholesale druggist should sell everywhere and to anyone to be able to buy in the quantities to enable him to sell as cheap as the fancy goods man. But, as I understand the wholesale trade, they do not want outside trade; all they want is fair play from the

retailer in these matters in return for the protection given them. Let the retailer give the wholesaler first chance on drugs, sundries, &c., they may require, as, in many cases, goods can be bought from them at home if prices would be procured for the quantities bought abroad. Every retail druggist should consider these points carefully, as one-sided protection is sure to bring trouble eventually.

Drugs.

The Relation of the Council of the College to "Trade and Commerce."

To the Chemists of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been frequently asked what the Council is doing to help us in the unfair and unequal fight being waged against our business by the "Muslin Drug Stores," as the *Pharmaceutical Journal* appropriately calls them. The increasing number and cost of patent medicines, the withdrawal from us by the doctors of their prescriptions to act as their own dispensers, the rapid substitution of the simple efficacious and inexpensive preparations of our Pharmacopœia by the secret formula, high-priced empirical preparations of the modern manufacturing pharmacists.

These agencies combined are rapidly relegating the business of pharmacists and the medical profession to that of shopkeepers and instruments of trade for the manufacturers to sell their wares, and completely destroying confidence in the science of medicine.

The epidemic has worked sad havoc with the retail drug business in the cities of the United States, and we have stood aloof feeling that in the case of the muslin drug stores at least, we were secure, until we are warned by a circular sent out from Toronto that the disease has gained a foothold in that city, and asking us to unite with them for mutual protection, and I have no hesitation in believing that there are none of us too lazy or indifferent to lend a helping hand to our city brethren. Think you the effect of selling patent medicines at 10 per cent. above cost will be confined to Toronto if a stop is not put to it at once by united and vigorous action? Within three years this, the most profitable part of many drug businesses will count for nothing, which means closing up at least 25 per cent. of the drug stores in this Province. The Council have foreseen this for several years and one of the objects of the Pharmacy Act of 1889 was to waken the trade up to district organization by dividing the country into 13 electoral divisions and voting by districts for men who must live in the district.

If you have no organization, either district or local, start one at once. Bury old feuds and jealousies. To keep them alive is to sacrifice your profits and digestion, and play into the enemy's hands. Come together and know each other, as has been done in Toronto, Ham-

ilton, London, Guelph, Brantford, Stratford, St. Thomas, Galt, Woodstock, and other places. You learn to see that there is no more intelligent, honorable, or trustworthy class than the chemists of this Province. Having thus established mutual respect and confidence, as has been done in the places named, all else follows. Meet frequently, keep the organization alive. We now want a central organization. If only the places named would act unitedly there is no wholesale house or manufacturer of patents or proprietaries dare ignore their voice if they decided that \$2, \$4, and \$8 per dozen, less 5%, was the maximum price they would pay for patents, refuse to buy goods from wholesalers who sell at retail or to cut rate stores, discourage the sale of secret and high-priced preparations, such as Listerine, Aristol, Antipyrine, Antikamnia, Bromidia, Lactopeptin and its Elixir, Wampole's preparations, etc., and do as over a hundred druggists in Chicago are doing, have an expert make an analysis and preparations identical in composition, call it by another name, sample the physicians and give the formula. One hundred druggists in the places named could popularize any preparation in this way over the whole Province. We buy these preparations because we are afraid that our neighbor will if we do not and thus both ourselves and the doctors are being used as catspaws to pull the chestnuts from the fire by these people by handling their stuff. If we but trust each other and establish confidence we should be maintaining the dignity of our profession, discouraging charlatanry and quackery, doing a kindness to the medical profession and the public by restoring to public favor the simple, reliable, inexpensive preparations of our Pharmacopœia, and retaining confidence in the efficacy of medicine.

Again, in the Act of 1889 you will see the Council have power to change the college curriculum from time to time to meet the changing conditions of pharmacy in this country. We believe that the times demand a wider, a more scientific knowledge, and an elegance of finish and detail in pharmacy that it never did before, and, because we have not been instructing our young men along this line, the preparation and manipulation that used to be done in the drug stores is now done for them by the manufacturers. We have changed our curriculum to meet this, by devoting half of the time of the students to practical work, by building an addition to the College for practical work, by engaging a staff of teachers of modern thought and method. And to-day we have the most handsome, commodious, and best equipped College of Pharmacy in the world, so far as we can learn, and giving to the students as good value for their money as any. We hope in this way to build up a class of chemists who can always make a good living for themselves, who are not dependent upon the manufacturer, and in whose hands the future of pharmacy will be safe. This is the legitimate work of the Council, and,

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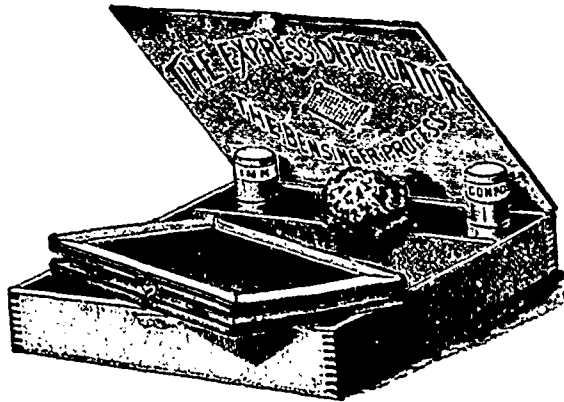
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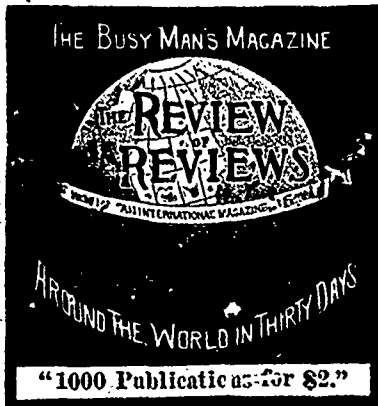
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I believe, has an important bearing upon the future of pharmacy. The Council can go no further as they are created by Government solely to carry out the provisions of the Act, and to see that every man or woman of even mediocre ability may have an opportunity of qualifying himself or herself for a pharmaceutical chemist. We cannot to the slightest extent limit the output, or foster or protect our business by interfering in trade and commerce as a body.

In a future article I may give you my reasons for believing that the practice of medicine and pharmacy should unite to stamp out these proprietaries, because they are secret and uncertain in their effect and very expensive, thus destroying the confidence of the young doctors whose prescriptions show how they run blindly riot among them for a time, and whose therapeutic effect is largely confined to the shock to the nervous system of the patient when he gets his bill, drawing him over to homœopathy. The reflex action upon the doctor is even worse for the druggist. He no longer looks for results, but forthwith proceeds to buy a stock of drugs from one of the embryo manufacturers whose principal merit is cheapness, whose iodide of potassium is largely bromide, whose *spts. ath. nit.* is methylated, and whose *paragoric* is aqueous, and everything else to accord. He buys his vials second hand and his stable boy does his dispensing. How many such cases do you know of? In striking contrast is the old time practitioner whose confidence and faith in the science of medicine is reflected in his simple and inexpensive prescription of the preparation of the pharmacopœia. We would then be fighting for a principle that would benefit the public, the medical profession and ourselves. Again I ask you to arouse yourself and come out and help us. Very respectfully,

JOHN J. HALL.

Woodstock, Dec. 8th, 1891.

Therapeutic Notes of Interest to Pharmacists.

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

Camphoric acid seems to have come to stay as a therapeutic agent. It is now used to reduce the excessive sweating of consumptives.

Tuberculin has been given a careful study by Dr. Karl von Ruck, who draws the following conclusions in an extensive article (*Southern Medical Record*): "The remedy is probably only an aid, but a most important one. It can never be employed in a routine way without incurring various dangers, and cannot be depended upon to the exclusion of proper management and climate and other means which are equally important aids to the local and general nutritive processes, and to the prevention of relapses, all of which constitute, and ever will constitute, the successful means for the cure of pulmonary tuberculosis, until we come in possession of a true specific, which can at once

eradicate not only the tubercular disease, but also the predisposition to its acquirement, by conferring immunity against its extension and against reinfection."

As a diet for adults with heart disease, Dr. Hoffman proposes $4\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk per day.

Fright and grief at best are not very desirable emotions for man or beast. Dr. G. Bassi has investigated the pathology of grief and concludes that it may so interfere with the proper nutrition of the tissue that toxic substances are formed and produce death. Jaundice is mentioned as one of the results of fright.

Turpentine has great antiseptic properties and has been used to sterilize surgical instruments.

Scurvy is a disease not very common at present. A new treatment is an exclusively milk diet. The amount at first is four glasses per day, but this is increased daily until the patient consumes all that is wanted. The trouble is that scurvy often occurs on shipboard when good fresh milk cannot be obtained.

Hiccough is a troublesome symptom that has many so-called "cures." One that is said to be efficient in spite of its shot-gun appearance, is the following:

Subnitrate of bismuth... 45 grs.
Oxide of zinc 60 grs.
Valerianate of zinc 60 grs.
Powdered columbo 60 grs.
Powdered opium 1½ grs.
Spirit of anise to flavor.—Mix.

The dose is half a teaspoonful in a wine glass of sweetened water.

Slight but persistent hemorrhage is controlled by Dr. Ferguson with 15 drop doses every two or three hours of a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and oil of turpentine with 1 part of sulphuric acid carefully added.

The eyes are injured by typewriting is the pith of several items now going the "rounds." This is rather startling news to those who have adopted typewriting in preference to the pen as a means of saving the eyes. Dr. Geo. L. Freeman has used a typewriter for ten years, and says: "Are not most people, while awake, constantly adjusting the organ to different distances, with as much rapidity as when looking at 'the little key-board?' From my own experience, I am firmly convinced that physicians, instead of finding fault with these admirable contrivances, ought to be the strongest advocates of their more extended employment."

Eucalyptus branches are placed in Victoria under the beds of patients confined with infectious diseases for the purpose of disinfecting the bedding and air of the room.

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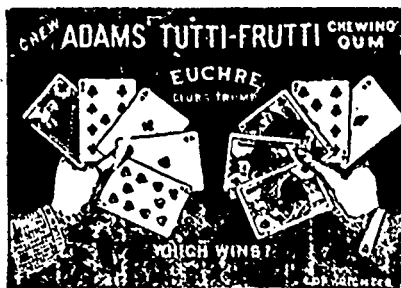
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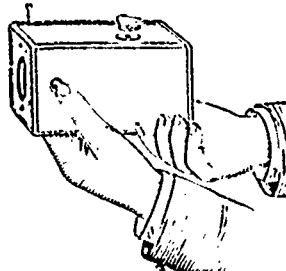
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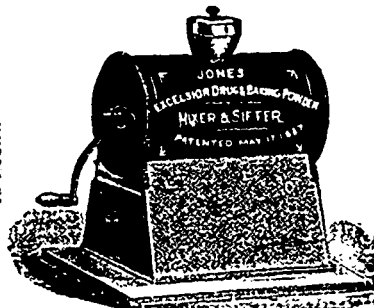
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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. BYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DECEMBER 15th, 1891.

The Wholesale Trade in Relation to Cutters.

There is no doubt that the retail drug trade of Canada is to-day face to face with one of the most serious questions, viz., "cutting." Heretofore this phase of tactics has been confined almost exclusively to individual members of the trade, who, through shortsightedness, came to the conclusion that this was one of the roads to increased prosperity, and many of whom have been convinced ere this that it was only a short cut to the bankruptcy court. Now, however, a different aspect of affairs presents itself, and the "department store," as it is familiarly termed in the United States, has branched out into this line and commenced the sale of proprietary medicines and toilet goods at "cut" prices. We all know that this is not done in the main with a view of making money *directly* out of these goods, but generally as a *drawing* advertisement for their business. How seriously it affects the retail trade is too well known to need any remarks from us, and although little may be made of it in some quarters, there is no doubt that it is one of those business "cancers" that unless a remedy be speedily applied there will be no rooting it out. Some wholesale houses we believe are inclined to treat this matter of "cutting" prices as very trivial and urge caution in speaking of the matter at all, but they probably overlook the fact that not only will this system be carried out in regard to patent medicines, but sundries usually sold by druggists will be subject to the same slaughtering, and who can foretell *where* it may stop. This is one of those cases where the wholesale and retail dealers are mutually interested and any action to be taken in reference to its remedy must be taken simultaneously by both, and feeling that the wholesale drug and patent medicine dealers in Canada were willing in all cases to give what assistance they could in checking this evil system of business, we addressed letters to the leading houses in Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton, asking them "to place themselves on record in regard to the position they assume in the matter," and also requesting "suggestions as to the means that should be adopted for the prevention of cutting." To these letters we have received a number of replies which are given below. At the same time we may express the hope that the retailers will in the future (what we regret to say many have not done in the past), give the wholesaler that protection in the matter of trade to which he is entitled.

The following replies have been received up to the time of going to press:

ELLIOT & CO.

Toronto, Dec. 2nd, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Sir,—Answering your queries, we have never

sold to cutters directly nor indirectly to our knowledge, and think it almost certain that we should have known if goods intended for that unjust traffic had passed through our hands.

Being quite persuaded that if the trade in proprietary articles is taken away from the legitimate drug trade, or rendered unprofitable, we will ultimately be heavy losers, and it is a necessity that any lawful means to ward off the blow should receive our hearty support.

It is suggested that a test case be made of the right of any person or corporation to sell compounds containing spirits without the protection of that clause of the Canada Temperance Act which exempts legally qualified chemists and druggists.

Another case might be made on informations charging cutters with selling "Patents" containing scheduled poisons without having complied with the formalities of the Act, or being qualified.

In case the proprietors of Patents would not *generally and voluntarily* take steps to protect the drug trade, how would it do to get up articles to supplant those in the hands of cutters. It might be done by an association of druggists agreeing upon a set of recipes with appropriate names, directions and wrappers, all of which could be covered by the trade mark of the association. Each member would be entitled to have wrappers with his name, and to make and sell at fixed prices. As there would be no expenses for advertising, travelling, introducing, &c., prices could be fixed lower than those at which cutters sell, and the consumer get a better article in many cases. Hoping to see some effectual remedy speedily put in operation,

Yours truly,

ELLIOT & Co.

T. A. SLOCUM.

Toronto, Dec. 2nd, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your favor of this day, would say that I am pleased to learn that you will publish this important question in your journal.

The position our firm intend taking in this matter is explained by the enclosed letter, a copy of which was sent to the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association, and which you are at liberty to publish.

Trusting that the same may meet with the approval of yourself and the druggists of Canada, I am,

Yours truly,

T. A. SLOCUM.

Toronto, Dec. 2nd, 1891.

Robt. A. Campbell, Esq., Sec'y Toronto Druggists' Association:

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor enclosing a copy of the resolution recently adopted by your association, and to express my sympathy with, and approval of the intended action therein outlined. I feel confident that this course, if persistently and unitedly pressed by your Society in conjunction with the other retail druggists of Canada, will ultimately and speedily replace those goods in their legitimate channel where they have heretofore been. I gladly comply with the implied request therein contained that I shall take every precaution possible to see that my preparations do not get into the hands of cutters. This I had from the first of this agitation purposed doing, by selling only to jobbers under a special contract that they will not supply cutting houses. I feel that this is a matter that affects the manufacturer even more than the retailer, and that an association of manufacturers and jobbers, to give co-operative assistance, should exist; but, as such has not yet been formed, I will gladly place at your disposal such financial aid as will assist you in protecting my interests with your own.

I have been blamed in certain quarters for giving publicity to this matter in the columns of the *World*.

When you are given to understand that a private conversation with an advertising agent of that paper, with whom I was making a contract, was reproduced by the *World* in a totally

uncalled for and unauthorized fashion, you will understand how much of such blame I am deserving of.

Trusting that in any way I can serve you, you will not fail to command me, I remain,

Yours very truly,

T. A. SLOCUM.

EVANS & SONS (LIMITED).

Montreal, Dec. 5th, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—We have your favor of recent date, and in reply can only state that we are quite in sympathy with the retail druggists of Toronto, and it is fully our intention not to solicit any orders from the parties who are in the habit of cutting prices. We will always protect the retail druggists of Canada as much as we possibly can, in the future as we have always done in the past.

Yours truly,

EVANS & SONS (LIMITED).

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.

Montreal, Dec. 4th, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of Nov. 30th, is received, and its contents have been carefully noted.

We may state that since the commencement of cutting prices of proprietary medicines in Toronto, we have felt considerable interest in the matter, and have from the first heartily sympathized with the retail drug trade. We trust their efforts to maintain proper prices for all proprietary medicines will be crowned with success.

As manufacturers of popular goods, our relations with the drug trade of Canada have ever been amicable and friendly, and we have worked together with a peace and harmony which should always characterize true and honest business men. During our years of business intercourse no dispute or wrangling has occurred; and no complaints have ever been formulated by the drug trade against us regarding our present mode of doing business. Indeed, we have made such contingencies almost impossible, as we have always tried to make the interests of the drug trade our interests and have always done our utmost to meet the wants and views of this important branch of business. We have spent yearly, without murmur or stint, more money than any house in Canada to make our goods thoroughly known, and their great merits have accomplished the rest.

While our efforts in this direction have benefited ourselves the drug trade has also received corresponding benefits.

We make these plain and honest statements without any spirit of egotism or vanity, but simply to impress upon your readers the fact that our dealings with the drug trade have been, as far as we know at present, entirely mutual and satisfactory.

At the present crisis in the history of the drug trade, we feel it our duty to speak plainly regarding the sale of our proprietary goods. We intend in the future to pursue the same satisfactory and straightforward course as in the past; and our best efforts will be devoted to the drug trade and its requirements. This course, which in the past has proved so acceptable and pleasing to the trade, will be maintained as long as the druggists handle our goods in a manner consistent with their merits and present popularity.

In order to make ourselves perfectly clear, and to show it is not our wish to hide facts or mislead any member of the drug trade, we desire our friends to know that certain lines of our goods cannot be ranked as essentially belonging to the drug trade. The articles we would now specially refer to are Butter Color, Lactated Food, and Diamond Dyes. These goods, as flavoring extracts, perfumes, hair oils, &c. or oils, corn starch, and tapioca, have for years been handled by the wholesale grocers, who supply the general dealers in hundreds of districts where there is not a drug store to be

Clinical Dietetics.

PREDIGESTED FOODS are now, more than ever before, relied upon by physicians in the treatment of disease. Armour's Peptonizing Tablets---free from the slightest taint of toxic principles---are put up in tubes containing fifteen tablets, accompanied by convenient recipes. Send for prices.

Armour & Company
Chicago

BIG HIT! JUST OUT! LATEST WONDER!

MAGIC PURSE

—OR THE—

Wonderful = Tobacco = Pouch.

Magic - Purse

OR THE GREAT



Oriental.

Mystery.

A Marvellous and Remarkable Novelty.

Bonanza for Dealers.

Beats anything you ever saw. The most curious and interesting puzzle of the century. Orientals have rivalled "Yankee Ingenuity" in producing this wonderful and mystifying curiosity.

Deceives the sharpest eye, and "puzzles em all." A Marvel of Ingenuity. We now offer this great Novelty to dealers for the first time. So now is your chance to send in your order and get the inside track. You can sell hundreds of these Purse, or Tobacco Pouches, as

People Go Wild Over Them.

They can be filled with Silver or Tobacco, and the contents freely offered to any person who will open the same without cutting or injuring the Purse in any manner.

To those understanding the secret it can be quickly opened, while to the uninitiated it appears impossible. Full directions accompany each Purse. They are made of fine quality of Imported Kiu and Goat Leather, elegantly trimmed with silk, and attractively gotten up in a variety of beautiful colors, and is without doubt the most rapid selling Novelty of the age. A perfect Beauty and sells at sight. Dealers and agents, if you want to

Strike it Rich

and make money, you should not fail to lay in a stock of these purses at once. Now is your time, before the market is supplied. We want live agents in every city and town in the United States and Canada to sell this article. Sales and profits immense. Enormous quantities can be sold. Tobacco and Cigar Stores do a big trade. A Perfect Bonanza for all. Every dealer should have a supply immediately. Don't delay, as Time is Money.

Sample Purse or Pouch by mail 25 cents, or three for 50 cents; one dozen for \$1.75; two dozen, \$3.00. Cash with order. All postage or express charges prepaid. Special prices on five gross lots. Circulars free to all. Address all orders, quick, to the manufacturers,

MAGIC PURSE CO., New Milford, Conn.

found. It stands to reason that in such districts that are not visited by drug travellers, that general traders must be provided with what the people ask for. The grocery travellers are often over the ground, and of course get the orders, and the wholesalers naturally come to us for their supplies.

We have also for a long period supplied direct the majority of the largest cheese factories, creameries, and dairies with our cheese color and butter color.

We strongly maintain, however, that we would much prefer to see the general country trade supplied by the wholesale drug houses, as we recognize them to be the proper mediums for furnishing our goods to the retailer.

This great question we hold is one which must be solved by the drug trade, and we shall always be ready and willing to act in its interests when a satisfactory solution of the present troubles is arrived at.

Very truly yours,
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.

LYMAN SONS & CO.
Montreal, Dec. 4th, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge your letter of the 30th Nov. and in reply to same beg to say that we have just received an official communication from the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association upon the subject in question and to which we have replied. We have no objection whatever to the publication of our letter to this body, but at present do not deem it courteous to those most intimately connected with the matter to send same to THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

To your first question our answer is easily given. Our policy is to-day, as always in the past, to protect the retail druggist. In the matter of "cutters" our position has been well defined in the past and in several districts from an actual experience neither your question nor our answer is required. With the knowledge or facts before us we have never supported any improper methods for the securing of trade in the direction of druggists or others, and have neither the intention nor desire to change a policy established so firmly with us, and which experience so amply demonstrates to be sound and in accordance with true business principles.

The present communications which have had our prompt consideration constitute the first intimations we have had of the position existing in the city of Toronto, and our action, we have every reason to believe, cannot fail to be acceptable to the trade in that city. We will not sell "cutters." This covers the question.

As to your second question we must frankly admit our inability to offer suggestions that would satisfactorily cover the case and prevent the obtaining of goods required, to pursue the course complained of in the direction of the cutters. The natural stand that may be looked for in the direction of the manufacturers and wholesale druggists will, without doubt, render the business less profitable and infinitely more difficult (to the cutters) than with a free and direct market open to them. But with an actual knowledge of the progress of cutting institutions in the neighboring United States, we cannot state our conviction that this or other means can be invoked that will successfully cope with the difficulty.

We deem it unwise in the extreme to make these matters public through the medium of the daily press. Nothing is more popular than a "cut" upon regular established prices and certainly no species of advertising can bring more business to the cutter than a spirited newspaper controversy. We are, dear sir,

Yours truly,
LYMAN SONS & CO.

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.
Montreal, Dec. 4th, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 30th ult. to hand. We are quite at one with you in your

denunciation of the action of a certain firm in selling to a recognized dry goods dealer. As regards our own position in the matter it is this. We never sell a general dealer that we know of knowingly, where there is a druggist in the town to handle our goods. We of course sell patent medicines in villages and towns where there are no druggists' trade to be interfered with or damaged by our action. This is especially the case in your own Province. Merchants might say to us, "We are going to sell to whom we please, and it's nobody's business. One man's money is as good as another." We grant that a man's business is entirely his own, but, in our humble opinion, the loss of trade and custom which would inevitably follow through the action of such a firm, would hardly repay them for taking such a step. We hope to see the matter regulated in some manner, but can offer no suggestion as to the means of remedying the evil.

Yours truly,
BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.
Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 5th, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of the 30th ult., we beg to say that we are strongly of the opinion that the sale of proprietary articles should be confined to druggists.

Many reasons might be given why only qualified men should supply medicines of any kind.

We are prepared to join in any movement to protect the interests of druggists and the public alike in this matter.

In order to successfully stop the infringements upon the rights of the druggists which are being introduced in some quarters, we think that combined action will be necessary between retail and wholesale druggists and manufacturers of proprietary articles.

Working together and with our mutual interests at heart we are of the opinion that the evil can be stamped out before spreading much further.

Yours very truly,
ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

J. WINER & CO.
Hamilton, Dec. 1st, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—We have been requested to reply to the following queries, through your columns:

"1st. As to what position your firm intends to assume in regard to the question of other dealers selling proprietary medicines at "cut rates," whether your policy is to protect the drug retailer, as far as possible, refusing the sale of these goods to any but druggists.

"2nd. What means would you suggest for the prevention of this iniquitous system."

We beg to say in answer:

1st. That in the past we have firmly refused to sell to any "cutter." We believe our position in this matter is well known to the trade, but if not we are glad to make it known through your columns. As to the future we are willing to co-operate with the retail trade as far as we legitimately can in any reasonable scheme which they may propose to prevent the spread of the evil.

2nd. As to suggesting means to this end we prefer to leave that to the trade themselves. We are fully in accord with the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association's resolution pledging themselves "to keep silent as to their methods."

Yours respectfully,
J. WINER & CO.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.
Toronto, Dec. 9th, 1891

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—In replying to your letter regarding the position our house has taken to cutters, at the present time would say we do not knowingly sell them and never have done so. We con-

fine ourselves to the drug trade as far as possible and do not wish to hurt our own customers. We think the less public attention drawn to the matter the better for the trade. We are,

Yours truly,
LYMAN BROS. & CO.

Books and Magazines.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary for 1892 has come to hand and besides the usual diary pages with interleaved blotters contains a large amount of useful information for druggists and an interesting chapter on "Scientific Mysteries."

* *

The Physician's Visiting List for 1892, published by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, has now reached its 41st year of publication. They are published in various styles and sizes beginning with the regular edition for 25 patients per day or week at \$1 each, up to one for 100 patients at \$2, or an interleaved edition in two volumes at \$3.

* *

A YARD OF ROSES.—One of the popular paintings at the New York Academy of Design was a yard-long panel of Roses. A crowd was always before it. One art critic exclaimed, "Such a bit of nature should belong to all the people, it is too beautiful for one man to hide away."

The Youth's Companion, of Boston, seized the idea, and spent twenty thousand dollars to reproduce the painting. The result has been a triumph of artistic delicacy and color.

The Companion makes an autumn gift of this copy of the painting to each of its five hundred thousand subscribers. Any others who may subscribe now for the first time, and request it, will receive "The Yard of Roses," without extra cost while the edition lasts.

Besides the gift of this beautiful picture all new subscribers will receive The Companion free from the time the subscription is received till January First, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas double numbers, and for a full year from that date. The price of The Companion is \$1.75 a year.

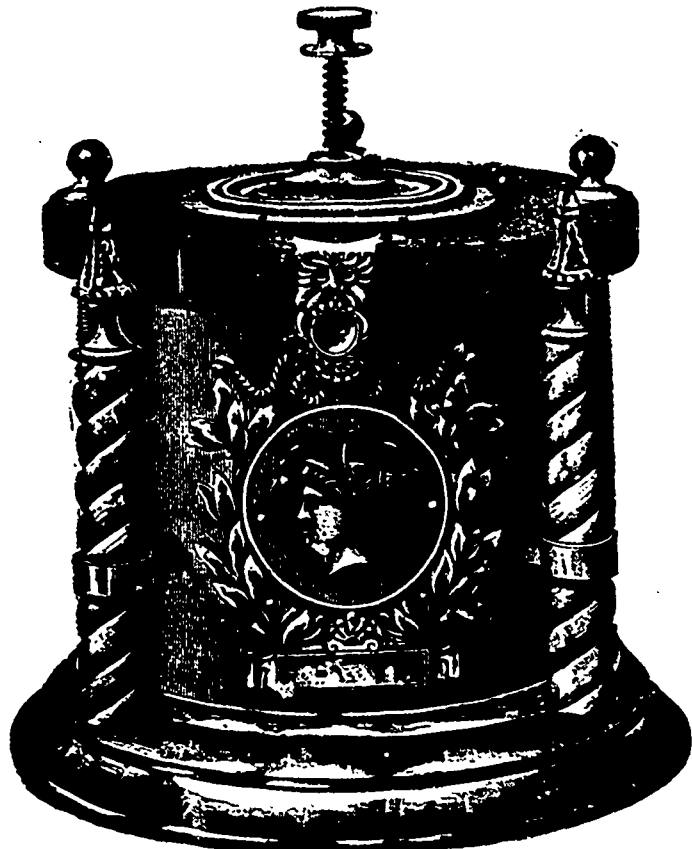
Every family should take this brightest and best of illustrated literary papers in addition to its local paper.

* *

We are in receipt of an advance copy of the Christmas Dominion Illustrated and cannot but feel proud that such a magnificent issue is (as we are informed) entirely the product of Canadian skill and enterprise. It is far and away ahead of any Christmas issue we have seen: the English holiday issues just out do not begin to compare with it for beauty and variety of colored supplements and general illustration: The supplements are four in number; chief of these are two large reproductions of oil paintings,—one "A type of Canadian Beauty" by Mr. J. W. L. Foster, of Toronto, the other, "The Young Recruits" by Mr. C. Patterson, of Montreal; both are beautiful in design

INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

For Parlor,
Dining Room,
or Chamber.



Office, Store,
Cigar Shop,
or Saloon.

Electricity Generated by Chemical Action.

A Handsome Ornament for Table, Mantel or Counter.

NICKEL PLATED. OCCUPIES SIX SQUARE INCHES.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.

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

PRICE, \$5.00.

- Liberal Discounts to the Trade and Agents.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

BARR ELECTRIC M'F'G. CO.,

17 and 19 Broadway, NEW YORK.

and color, and are well worth rich framing and places of honor in any room. Another supplement, also in colors, is an eight-page series of comic sketches of the trials and mishaps of a corpulent English sportsman while hunting in the woods, away back in the French Canadian country. A fourth is a photogravure showing all the universities of the Dominion, printed on a large sheet of heavy plate paper, suitable for framing.

The number itself is a beauty. It contains 40 pages of stories, poems and articles from the pens of some of our most brilliant writers. Almost every page contains an exquisite illustration, printed in colors; no less than five different tints are used in the press-work of the volume. Altogether the issue is a superb one and Canadians should feel proud of such a national contribution to the Christmas literature of the year.

* *

HAPPINESS often consists in reading a good paper, one that leaves a pleasant taste in the mouth, one that you can rise up from perusing with the knowledge that you have gained something of permanent advantage. There are papers which do not give this happiness, but which, while exciting for the moment, result in permanent evil, although the immediate effect at the moment may not be apparent. The *Montreal Witness* is a paper of the former class. It is good; it does good. The weekly edition is sent to subscribers for one dollar a year, the daily for three dollars, and the *Northern Messenger*, a paper for the younger members of the family particularly and for Sunday Schools, for thirty cents a year.

* *

HOW MANY CATS?—"If 300 cats can kill 300 rats in 300 days, how many cats will it take to kill 100 rats in 100 days?" A fine toned upright piano will be given by *The Queen* to the first person answering the above problem correctly; an elegant gold watch will be given for the second correct answer; a china dinner set will be given for the third correct answer; an elegant silk dress pattern will be given for the fourth correct answer, and many other valuable prizes, all of which will be announced in the next issue of *The Queen*. As the object of offering these prizes is to attract attention to our popular family magazine, each person answering must enclose four three-cent stamps for sample number containing full particulars. Send to-day. You may secure a valuable prize. \$10 in gold will be paid for the best original problem to be published in a future number. Address *The Canadian Queen*, Toronto, Can.

* *

THE letters of General Sherman now being published in the *Cosmopolitan* are unique; in fact, so far as the writer knows they are the only letters ever written in the midst of hostilities by a great general to his daughter. We have the brief letters of Napoleon to Josephine, but there

is nothing at all resembling the Sherman letters to be found in the literature of war. They not only throw a new light upon the character of the great man himself, but upon the operations then in process of being carried out. The second and last paper, which appears in the December *Cosmopolitan*, is unique in another respect,—that is illustrated by a man who sat at Sherman's mess table during the campaigns of which he writes to his daughter. This most famous of war artists, Theodore R. Davis, is still alive, and supplements the Sherman letters by a very interesting paper of his own and a great number of sketches which he made at the time. Perhaps the article in the December number which will be read with the widest interest is that on Rapid Transit, by Captain Lewis M. Haupt, which is illustrated by every conceivable suggestion that has been made upon rapid transit. Mrs. Burton Harrison begins a new novel, "The Daughter of the South," and another Southern article is by a gentleman who was a Confederate officer, and is entitled "Social Life in Richmond During the War." T. V. Powderly contributes an article under the Christmas heading "On Earth Peace, Good-Will Toward Men," explaining the great progress made in the cause of humanity during the past twenty-five years. The number contains 140 illustrations by such famous artists as Wilson de Meza, C. D. Gibson, Count Jacassy, Theodore R. Davis, Dan Beard, Lee Woodward Zeigler, and George Wharton Edwards.

* *

BOYS CAN MAKE MONEY FAST.—Any active boy can make plenty of money in his neighborhood by replating tableware and jewelry with one of the Magic Electric Plating Outfits. Those who have already secured one of these machines are making from \$20 to \$25 a week. The price of the plating outfit is \$10, but we have arranged to supply it to one boy only in each neighborhood free for a few hours work, which can be done after school or on Saturday. No capital required. Any boy sending his address and referring to some merchant in his town as to honesty will receive full particulars by return mail. This is a permanent money making business for the right kind of a boy. Apply at once. Address Ladies Pictorial Co., Toronto, Ont.

* *

THE December number of *The North American Review* brings to a close the one hundred and fifty-third volume of that well-known monthly, and contains a full index of the volume. A glance over the index will indicate the quality of the feast which the editor of *The Review* constantly sets before his readers. Among the contributors have been Baron de Hirsch, Professor Goldwin Smith, the late E. P. Whipple, Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, Wm. Henry Hurlburt, Professor E. A. Freeman, Robert R. Porter, Superintendent of the Census; Senator Voorhees, ex-Prime Minister Crispi, Professor James

Bryce, Frederick Douglass, late United States Minister to Hayti; John Russell Young, late United States Minister to China; Richard Henry Stoddard, Charles A. Dana, and James R. Soley, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The December number is fully up to the high standard which has been set by and for *The Review*. It opens with an exceedingly valuable paper entitled, "Thoughts on the Negro Problem," by James Bryce, M. P., who is so well and favorably known in this country by his masterly work, "The American Commonwealth." Mr. Bryce has studied the negro question impartially and in the true spirit of the social philosopher; and what he has to say regarding it cannot but be read with wide and profound interest. The department of Notes and Comments is unusually varied. A most timely contribution to it is a statement by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley in regard to his "gold cure," called out by the recent death of Colonel John F. Mines, whose article describing his cure of drunkenness by the Keeley method appeared in *The Review* for October.

* *

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—No publication comes to our table that is more highly prized than this old, substantial journal. Aside from keeping the public fully posted respecting new inventions and scientific developments, it contains a vast amount of the practical and useful. The engravings are of remarkably high order, and matter accompanying them is so tersely put that such subjects as might under ordinary circumstances be considered dry and heavy, are not only readable, but highly enjoyable. It is the best conducted scientific journal in the United States, as well as being typographically the handsomest. Its circulation is larger than all the others of its class combined. Subscription price, \$3 per annum. Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.

* *

THE Christmas *Century* is something more than the usual number of this magazine under a holiday name. It is pervaded with the spirit of Christmas, and both directly and indirectly touches upon the Christian celebration. This characteristic is first evident in the cover, a new and special design, drawn by George Wharton Edwards, and printed in gold and brown on white. This frontispiece is a reproduction of the painting of "The Holy Family" by Du Mond, a young American artist, who presents in this picture an original conception of the subject. The number also contains engravings of modern pictures relating to Christmas as follows: "The Arrival of the Shepherds," by H. Lorelle (with a poem by Edith M. Thomas); "The Appearance of the Angel to the Shepherds," by P. Lagarde; "The Annunciation to the Shepherds," by J. Bastien Lepage; "Holy Night," by Fritz Von Uhde, and a Madonna by Dagnan-Bouveret, accompanied by a poem by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, entitled "An Offertory." Quite appro-

FELS & Co.

TOILET SOAP MAKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Doubling our business in a short time, and still increasing it, means that the

QUALITY, STYLE AND ORIGINALITY

of our Soaps are

PERFECT.

Write us for Catalogue to

THE HEMMING BROS. CO. Ld.
TORONTO.

McCOLLUM'S Rheumatic Repellant.

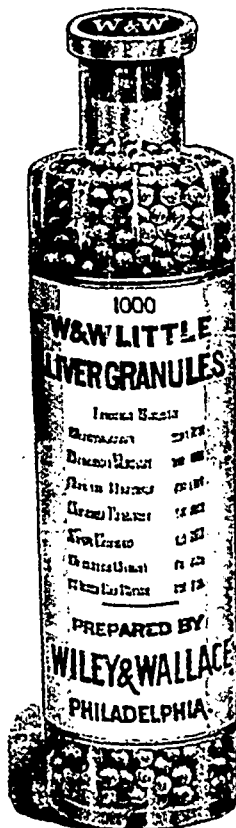
By its intrinsic merit has obtained an extensive and established sale in Canada and the U.S. as a most reliable Rheumatic Cure during the eighteen years that it has been before the public. It is neatly put up in \$1.00 bottles. Taken internally it operates well on the Liver, Kidneys and Blood, and thousands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

McCOLLUM'S KIDNEY RELIEF

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

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

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.
SMALL, PLEASANT, PROMPT, EFFECTIVE.

6,000, (one-bottle) \$1.25. 10,000, (one-bottle) \$2.00.
1 gross in glass, 50 in each, \$10.00.
1 gross in glass, 60 in each, \$8.60.
1 gross in glass, 90 in each, 7.00.

1,000, 10

Buyers Address.

FORMULA.

Alain, 1-10 gr., Jalapin, 1-10 gr., Polophylin, 1-10 gr.,
Ext. Hyonjaunus, 1-20 gr., Ext. Sars. 1-20 gr., Vitro
Res. Capsic, 1-25 gr.

Major's - Cement.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerscham, 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. Advertisers matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 3 inches, first class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. Sent for terms.

A MAJOR, 211 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

priate to the season also is Mr. Stillman's article on "Raphael," accompanied by Mr. Cole's engraving of "The Madonna of the Goldfinch," made especially for this number, and three other examples of Raphael's work—the *Aeneas* and *Parnassus* groups from the Vatican, and the portrait of Maddalena Doni.

* * *

The following tribute to the work of an American magazine is contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior just submitted to Congress:

"Your attention is also requested to the paper contributed by Mr. John Muir to the number of the *Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine* for November 1891, entitled, 'A Rival of the Yosemite—the Canon of the South Fork of the Kings River, California.' It furnishes maps of this section and is illustrated by most admirable engravings of the wonderful scenery there existing. The engravings are chiefly from the pencil of Mr. Charles D. Robinson. These gentlemen, as well as the editors of the *Century*, especially Mr. Johnson, have taken a great personal interest in the forest reserves in California, and are worthy of great consideration, both from their experience and intelligence. The magazine article mentioned advocates the extension of the Sequoia National Park so as to embrace the Kings River region and the Keweenaw and Tule Sequoia groves. The boundaries are there set forth. The subject is recommended to your favorable consideration and action."

* *

THE monthly editorial *chronique* of the *Review of Reviews*, known as the department of "The Progress of the World," is particularly interesting in the December number. Fine portraits are given of a number of Democratic leaders of the new Congress; and the late elections on the one hand, and the probable action of the winter's session of Congress on the other, are frankly discussed. The discussion of our relations with Chili is accompanied by portraits of Jorge Montt, the new president, and Claudio Vicuna the claimant president, who is now in exile. In connection with a discussion of Russian politics and the Russian famine, there is a magnificent full-page portrait of the Czar Alexander III., one of DeGiers, the Russian foreign minister, whose visit to Italy and Paris has just now attracted so much attention, and also a handsome portrait of Mr. Hall Caine, an English novelist who has just gone to Russia for material upon the persecution of the Jews and the great famine, for a novel which shall be the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the Jewish persecution. A portrait of Mr. Tim Healy, also the latest of Mr. Parnell and one of Mrs. Parnell, accompany a full elucidation of the Irish situation.

Styrol has been occasionally dispensed by mistake, it is said, for the antiseptic *styrone*.

Pyrotechny for Pharmacists.

The author defined the word which formed the title of his note as the production of pleasing scenic effect by means of combustion, and added that it had no relation to the manufacture of inflammables and explosives. The Chinese were the first who prepared and used fireworks; with characteristic closeness they kept the art a secret for some centuries. Not until about the thirteenth century were the properties of certain substances to impart color, lustre, or crackling flame discovered in Europe.

At the present time pyrotechny had become a scientific art. The pyrotechnist required first, a fair knowledge of chemistry, especially of inorganic and metallurgic, with a little of organic, and a rudimentary acquaintance with the principles of mechanics. The chief chemical process that came under observation was of course oxidation—a process that chemists were still unable to satisfactorily explain. Oxidation might be produced by the atmosphere, but in many cases this was not enough, and then the pyrotechnist had to employ his knowledge of chemistry in selecting oxidizing agents.

The chief of these oxidizing agents were chlorates and nitrates, the effect of which was to promote the continuance of combustion when it was once started. They were specially useful, owing to their solid non-hygroscopic nature. Then ingredients were needed to prevent the too speedy action of the oxidizing agents, to regulate the process of combustion, such as calomel, sand, and sulphate of potash. Thirdly, there were the active ingredients that produced the desired effect, prominent among which were substances that in contact with flame imparted some special color to it. Brilliancy and brightness were imparted by steel, zinc, and copper filings. Other substances employed were lampblack with gunpowder, and for theater purposes, lycopodium.

The author classified fire works under four heads, viz.:

1. Single fire works.
2. Terrestrial fire-works, which are placed upon the ground and the fire issues direct from the surface.
3. Atmospheric fire-works, which begin their display in the air.
4. Aquatic fire-works, in which oxidation is so intense that they produce a flame under water.

First and foremost among atmospheric fire-works were rockets, made in different sizes, each requiring a slightly different percentage composition. A good formula was:

Sulphur	1 part.
Carbon, wood	2 parts.
Nitre	4 parts.
Meal powder	1 part.

Meal powder was a fine black or brown dust, which acted as a diluent.

Roman candles were somewhat after the same principle. An average formula was:

Sulphur	4 parts.
Carbon	3 parts.
Nitre	8 parts.

Pin Wheels.—These were also similar in composition to the preceding. The formula for the basis was:

Sulphur	5 parts.
Nitre	9 parts.
Meal powder	15 parts.
Color as desired.	

Bengal lights had the disadvantage of being poisonous. A typical preparation could be made according to the formula given under:

Realgar	1 part.
Black antimony	5 parts.
Red lead	1 part.
Sulphur	3 parts.
Nitre	14 parts.

Colored Fires.—*Blue* was prepared by combining together materials which yielded a green with a distinct blue and lavender, thus:

Chlorate of potash	8 parts.
Calomel	4 parts.
Copper sulphate	5 parts.
Shellac	3 parts.

Green had as coloring agent barium salts, thus:

Barium nitrate	16 parts.
Chlorate of potash	16 parts.
Sulphur	5 parts.
Carbon	1 part.

Yellow contains shellac, as a diluent meal powder, oxalate of soda (2 parts) and chlorate of potassium (4 parts.)

Mauve:

Chlorate of potash	28 parts.
Calomel	12 parts.
Shellac	4 parts.
Strontium nitrate	4 parts.
Cupric sulphate	2 parts.
Fat	1 part.

Purple:

Copper sulphide	8 parts.
Calomel	7 parts.
Sulphur	2 parts.
Chlorate of potash	16 parts.

Slow fires are usually made in conical form; barium nitrate was added to give a green color, strontium nitrate for red, copper sulphide and calomel for purple, and sodium oxalate for yellow.

CASTOR OIL tablets, the other component parts of which are cocoa and sugar are being manufactured by a Chicago firm. The tablets are an inch square, and about a quarter of an inch thick, and contain 60 per cent. of castor oil. One tablet a dose, what next? Carbolic acid is put up in the same way, and we understand the advantage of both over the liquid state is not only the portability, but the fact that they retain longer their original virtue, each tablet is subjected to a pressure of 2000 pounds to the square inch.

The Vienna Congress of Analytical Chemists has appointed a committee to consider whether sanitary control ought not to be extended to hairdressers' shops and public baths, and whether the daily disinfection of the brushes and combs used in shops and public places ought not to be made obligatory by legislation. Another question under discussion was the desirability of the sanitary control of all publicly advertised soaps, rouge, and cosmetics,

**SOMERVILLE'S
MEXICAN FRUIT
-
CHEWING GUM.**

The only Pure **MEDICINAL GUM** Manufactured in Canada.

GUARANTEED AN

Aid to Digestion,
Prevents Colds,
Cleanses the Teeth,
Sweetens the Breath.

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

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

Good Advertising Matter.

Everything connected with it is *THE BEST*.

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

C. R. SOMERVILLE'S } LONDON,
Laboratory. } Canada.

**A New Worm Remedy !
DAWSON'S
CHOCOLATE
CREAMS.**

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to the public, being in the form of a Chocolate Cream.

Children Never Refuse Them.

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is certain to make another.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.

Wallace Dawson,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.

Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

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



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

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

Samples sent on application. Address

BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO.

Originators and Manufacturers,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Kennedy's Founder and Hoof Ointment.

CERTAIN CURE FOR FOUNDERED AND CONTRACTED FEET.

By using according to directions, new hoofs may be grown on in about four months, and in good shape. It softens the hoof and takes away the inflammation and soreness almost at once. It cures Cracked Heels, Scratches, is a good healer and keeps the feet in a good condition.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Let the feet be clean and dry. Apply the Ointment with a sponge, rag, or with the hand, around the frog, inside the shoe and outside the hoof, rubbing well into the hair about the hoof. It should be applied once in two or three days. It does away with the necessity and expense of clay stalls or other substances used for packing to keep the feet in order.

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS, Agents.

Dr. Hope's Pile Remedy.

TREATMENT AND CURE OF PILES.

By means of Dr. Hope's appliance, any soothing and astringent medicine can be easily applied to the seat of the disease inside the rectum and soon effect a permanent cure in the worst cases. -Prescription by Dr. E. A. HOPE, member of the College of Physicians, Boston, Mass.

Keep the bowels easy by the use of some mild Cathartic.

N.B.- The Capsules dissolve in two to five minutes, being brought in contact with moisture and warmth.

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,

Agents for Canada.

Notes on Chemical Drugs and Chemicals.

(From *Gehe & Co.'s Handelsbericht.*)

Balsam Copaiba.—Some time ago a considerable quantity of balsam of copaiba was brought into the market from the west coast of Africa, but did not find a purchaser, and it was very dirty and there was no information as to its source. A subsequent examination showed that it was genuine balsam of copaiba, unpurified. Hitherto it has always been supposed that the copaiba tree was found only in South America.

Camphor.—Since the territory, in Japan, in which camphor is produced has been gradually extended northward, Hiogo has become the chief place of export. Great carelessness is shown in the manner in which the crude camphor is shipped. While heretofore it suffered a loss of only 5 or 6 per cent in transit, it now loses often more than double that amount. This is chiefly due to the fact that it is brought to the market in too damp a condition.

Cinchona.—The shipments of Java bark in 1886-87 amounted to 2,000,000 Dutch pounds, and in 1890-91 not less than 6,630,000. This immense quantity is not likely to be maintained or exceeded for many years to come, since the owners of plantations are gradually abandoning cinchona cultivation, owing to the loss it entails upon them. While cinchona bark ruled at the comparatively high prices which made its cultivation so desirable some twenty or twenty five years ago, the industry has been so overdone that there is no longer any profit in it.

The Javanese cinchona planters contemplate the erection of a quinine factory in Western Java, where the principal plantations are situated, and base upon the satisfactory results obtained in British India through the manufacture of quinine [only an impure form of quinine is produced there, besides a mixture of cinchona alkaloids, called "febrifuge," formerly "quinetum"]. They expect to find a good market for their product in San Francisco.

Duboisine.—This alkaloid [which is really hyoseyamine, obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*] has recently been highly lauded as an active sedative and hypnotic in cases of insanity (psychosis with excitement). It is said to have this advantage over hyoscyne, that it is "not dangerous." It is administered hypodermically, as sulphate, in doses of about $\frac{1}{60}$ grain ($\frac{1}{30}$ grain per day).

Euphorine (Phenyl-urethane) has been somewhat more in demand as an analgesic and antirheumatic. The dose is about 7 grains, two, three, or four times daily; best administered in wafers.

Euphorenium is the latest "substitute" for iodoform. It is an isobutyl-orthoercsol iodide. It appears as an amorphous, yellow powder, of an aromatic odor, somewhat recalling that of saffron; easily sol-

uble in ether, alcohol, and oils. It is very light specifically, one volume possessing only about one-fifth the weight of an equal volume of iodoform. This is a material advantage when it is used in substance. According to observations so far made, it is very efficient in ulcerated legs, syphilitic eruptions, lupus, and burns. It is used externally as dusting powder, or in form of ointment (1 to 10 per cent). Internally it may be given, dissolved in oil, in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain up to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Iodopyrin.—This new derivative of antipyrin is still merely on trial. Curiously enough, a recent patent claim has been filed in which this substance is proposed to be used for etching metals.

Lanolin and Sulphur.—A patent has recently been granted for a sulphurated lanolin, prepared by heating lanolin with 25 per cent of flowers of sulphur. The object is to produce an ointment containing sulphur in an easily absorbable form.

Phenocyl Hydrochlorate.—This substance, which is closely related to phenacetin, being the hydrochlorate of amidacetparaphenetidine, has been introduced as a new antipyretic and antineuralgic, but does not seem to make any headway.

Resorcin.—Gehe & Co. state that they have never seen any resorcin which was perfectly neutral, as is demanded by the Pharmacopoeia. It always had at least a faint acid reaction. It would seem that the latter is a normal condition.

Sulphonal.—The occasional failure to obtain satisfactory results with this hypnotic is no doubt due to its difficult solubility and an improper method of administration. The best method according to Stewart is the following: Dissolve 15 to 30 grains in 1 to 6 fluid ounces of boiling water, allow the solution to cool somewhat, and administer it while yet warm, with or without the addition of a little peppermint. The effect appears sooner and the sleep is deeper.

Coto Bark.—Gehe & Co. state that the supplies, in first hands, are nearly exhausted, and that it is not intended for the present to renew them. This shows that there is but little demand for the drug in Germany.

Vanilla.—The vanilla market has become completely revolutionized since the commencement of cultivation upon Reunion (Bourbon). Last year's harvest of the three chief localities in the Indian Ocean was as follows:

Bourbon, about	80,000 kilos.
Mauritius "	15,000 "
Seychelles "	18,000 "

Total, about 113,000 kilos.

These immense quantities, of course, throw the Mexican and other commercial sorts quite in the shade.

Sugar of Milk.—The establishment of numerous new factories has still further depressed the market, and is likely to result in overproduction.

Dutch almonds are an artificial fraud, made of glucose and essence of mirbane.

A Guttapercha Famine.

How will it fare with us in these days of submarine cables when no more guttapercha is to be had? That this state of things must come about, and that at no distant period, unless something is done to replant the Malayan forests, which are practically the only source of this valuable product or at least of the fine quality required for telegraphic insulation—is evident from the notes and correspondence in the *Kea Bulletin* on this important subject. Fifty years ago guttapercha was in Europe absolutely unknown. Now the consumption is estimated by the enormous quantity of pounds annually, and the demand is constantly increasing. Hence the destruction of this interesting zone of Malay forests is proceeding at an alarming rate. The natives, it is stated, cut every available tree, and repeat the process as fast as the tree springs up again. It is not surprising to learn that little by little, the exportations are beginning to cease from the Malay ports. The scanty plantations in the East Indies are not of the special quality which the telegraphic cable manufacturers require. Unfortunately, the tree is of slow growth, and is confined to a limited district. Some gleam of comfort is found in an alleged invention by which the gum can be economically extracted from the twigs and leaves of the tree, but it is clear that systematic replanting of the Malayan forests has become a matter of urgent and world-wide importance.—*London Daily News.*

A Substitute for Starch Paper.

A writer in the *Chemical News* says: "While analyzing qualitatively a mixture containing iodides and bromides, the other day, it occurred to me, as my starched paper was gone, and I was disinclined to break off my work to make more, that I might find an efficient substitute in ordinary white writing paper. I tried this after moistening with water, and found to my delight that it did as well as the best starch paper that ever was prepared; and why not, seeing that in the process of manufacture, writing-paper—or, indeed, any common paper—is finished with size which contains a notable quantity of starch?"

AMMONITE.—This is the name of a new explosive which is said to be especially adapted for mining purposes, as it is alleged to be perfectly safe under all conditions likely to arise. The compound consists of pure ammonia nitrate and nitro naphthaline, both of which substances are in themselves in explosive, but in intimate combination they form a highly explosive compound. The ingredients are dried and separately ground, and are afterwards incorporated in edge-running mills under a moderate heat. The resultant is a yellowish powder, which is sifted and filled into metallic cartridges of various sizes, which effectually protect it from the absorption of moisture.

The American Antipyretic, Analgesic and Anodyne.

Antikamnia

OPPOSED TO PAIN.
A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.

The GENUINE is put up in two forms only:—"POWDERED" AND "FIVE GRAIN TABLETS."
Valuable in Neuralgia, Sciatica, Acute Rheumatism and Typhoid Fever; also Headache and other Neuroses due to Irregularities of Menstruation. Exhibited in Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, LaGrippe and Allied Complaints, it secures the desired result. Further information and samples sent free on application.

ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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HIGHEST AWARDS:

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Paris International Exposition,	1878
New Orleans Exposition,	1885



STICK LICORICE, { 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb. Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.
LICORICE LOZENGES, { in 5 lb. Tin Cans.
 { in 5 lb. Glass Bottles.
 { in Bbls., Bulk.
CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box.
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE.
POWDERED LICORICE ROOT.
AMMONIACAL GLYCYRRHIZIN, in Scales.

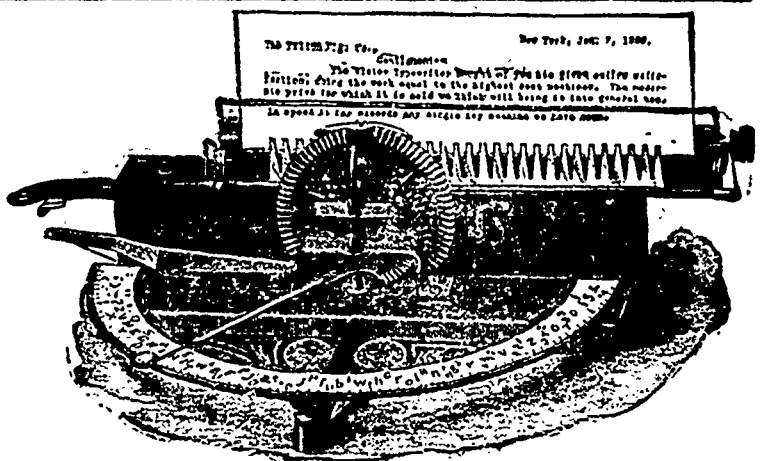
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1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET
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Proprietor of the following Specialties:
Father Mathew Remedy,
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Wrapping Papers,
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Printing at lowest prices.
14 Front St. West. TORONTO.

EVERY
DRUGGIST
SHOULD
HAVE ONE OF
THESE
MACHINES.



Your writing is readable. Mistakes prevented in writing your wholesaler. They do the work like the larger machines. The Canadian Druggist has one. "Can we send you One?"
GEORGE BENGOUGH, Agent.
Agents wanted in every town and city in Dominion. 4 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont. Corner Yonge.

Now is the time to Advertise
SPECIALTIES in
HOLIDAY GOODS
To the Drug Trade—through the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Letter From Dr. W. Thornton
Parker,

RECORDER ASSOCIATION OF ACTING ASSISTANT
SURGEONS, U. S. ARMY.

(Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.,
October 5th, 1891.

The relief of suffering is the object of philanthropy. The relief of pain commands the highest efforts of the physician. Remedies which are useful in the relief of pain are always highly prized and the discoverer is entitled to the highest honor. For many years numberless remedies have been offered to the profession as analgesics and anodynes; the list is a long one, and contains many products of great reliability; the result of faithful study and experiment. One especially has received the confidence of the profession, the anti-pyrin of Knorr; but recently there has appeared a product which bids fair to be a successful rival of this and all others, and in truth to deserve the title, "A succedaneum for morphia."

Antikamnia is no longer a stranger to the medical profession, but is daily winning laurels in its mission as "opposed to pain." It is described as a new combination of coal tar derivatives, of the series C_nH_{n-6} into which the amines have entered, forming the various amido-compounds. It is by the further combination of other organic bodies with the amido-benzoles that many of the valuable anti-pyretics and analgesics have been brought into existence. Antikamnia has as its base the derivatives of the amido-benzoles so combined as to obviate the bad effects caused by many of this series of organic bodies when administered alone.

Briefly stated, it is indicated in cephalalgia, neuralgia, attacks of acute rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, sciatica and the disorders of menstruation accompanied by pain. In the treatment of malaria, typhoid and other fevers, it is fast winning its way. In the treatment of diseases where it is important to exhibit quinine, the action of antikamnia will be found especially desirable in preventing disturbance of the nervous system so frequent when quinine is given in large quantities.

Several very interesting articles have appeared of late describing its action. Dr. Holland, in the *Medical Summary*, of May, describes an interesting case of dysmenorrhœa promptly relieved by its use. My own experience confirms this. I believe it to be one of the best remedies for the relief of pain in this disease. Experience with its use in cases of la grippe, asthma, etc., have convinced me of its efficacy. Indeed to state the merits of antikamnia more fully it would be necessary to mention all the diseases in which pain is a prominent symptom. It can be used advantageously in the treatment of the various forms of hysteria where bromides have been indicated heretofore.

So far as my experience goes, we need not anticipate unfavorable after-effects; its action is soothing, tranquilizing, and diminishes the tendency of a rise of the

bodily temperature. Antikamnia has been found by Dr. Alvord, of the St. Louis City Hospital, especially valuable in the treatment of phthisis.

Dr. Grayle, of Kansas City, Mo., reports very satisfactory results from its use in the treatment of typhoid, in an article published in the *St. Louis Courier of Medicine*, August, 1890.

A very successful operation, performed by Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgery, Missouri Medical College, in a case of a severe stab wound of thorax and abdomen, published in the same journal of December, 1890, shows how valuable is antikamnia as a remedy for the relief of pain. It is best exhibited in doses of from three to ten grains every three or four hours, in powder or tablet form, taken in water or wine. Its anodyne action is admirably shown in the treatment of the insomnia of neurasthenic patients, and for the treatment of many cases of sleeplessness in over-worked business and professional men.

Very sincerely yours,

W. THORNTON PARKER.

Europen.

The following circular has been issued to the trade:—

Elberfeld, August, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—We have the pleasure to inform you that we manufacture now a new product, which we call EUROPEN (patented) which appears destined to play an important part amongst medicines.

All publications on this subject show that our EUROPEN acts in the same manner on the microorganism as Iodoform, and that as a healing medicine, it is effective in the same cases as iodoform not only but also in many others, where Iodoform is of no avail.

Dr. Eichhoff, on employing EUROPEN, observed particularly a falling off in the siphilitical symptoms, recommending it for local and general treatment of syphilis. It is moreover praised as a remarkable remedy for cicatrization and as an anti-septic.

EUROPEN is a voluminous yellow powder, about five times lighter than Iodoform so that one part of EUROPEN is sufficient to cover the surface of a wound, where five parts of iodoform were required.

It must be protected against light and dampness, as it would be decomposed by their action.

We sell it in tin packages of 1 oz., 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., 1 lb. and 2 lb.

As soon as the pamphlets are ready and wherever new information has been obtained, we shall be glad to supply you with these.

We trust you will give this new product the full attention which it deserves and remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

FARBENFABRIK VORM.
FRIEDR. BAYER & CO.

Sole agents for Canada, — Dominion
Dyewood & Chemical Co., Toronto.

New Inventions.

Papier mache oil cans, which are now being made are very durable and impervious to any spirit or oil likely to be used in a machine room.

Among the recent inventions is a calendar that will register for the next two hundred years, besides telling any date figure within that period.

A Frenchman has invented a process for obtaining chlorate of potash by electricity, the feature about it being that the by-products are of sufficient value to pay for the whole cost of working.

White tar is one of the latest inventions or discoveries. It will not become soft under the sun's rays in any climate, and is expected to be used largely in calking the deck seams of fine yachts.

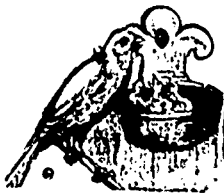
Very satisfactory results are now being obtained by some of the English paper manufacturers in bleaching paper by electricity, the process rendering the paper perfectly white without in the least injuring its strength.

By a new process a superior quality of illuminating gas is made from wood (maple preferred) and crude oil. It is called the Ramsdell process, and the inventor is said to have expended \$40,000 in perfecting it. Charcoal is the residue from the wood after extracting the gas.

A late invention, the cushion-car wheel, is described as being a thick rubber band placed between the tire and centre of the wheel, and which acts as a cushion, absorbing all vibrations. The rubber is so attached as to make any danger from a hot box, or from corrosive action, an improbability.

One of the latest electrical novelties consists of the usual alarm clock with an electric attachment, which includes in circuit one of the rollers at the bottom of the legs of the bed. When the hour arrives at which the sleeper has set the alarm his weight closes the circuit and the bell rings and continues to ring until the sleeper gets off the bed. A spring adjustable to the weight of the person is used.—*Shareholder*.

THE USE OF EUCALYPTUS BRANCHES.—Baron Sir Ferd Von Mueller, M. D., F. R. S., has introduced in Victoria the use of green Eucalyptus branches in sick rooms by recommending the placing of them under the bedsteads, and renewing them when necessary. He considers this plan applicable to all infectious and contagious diseases, and it is said to have been successful with phthisical patients, not only antiseptically, but also as a sedative, and to some extent hypnotic. Dr. J. B. Curgenvén states as his experience of this plan in scarlet fever, in twelve months' trial, that the bedding is thoroughly disinfected, and the volatile vapor penetrates every article, even the mattress, and the room requires no other disinfection, as every germ that escapes from the patients is killed by the vapor.—*Ph. Journal of Australasia*.



"COTTAM'S
Bird Seed and Cattle-
fish Bone keeps our
Birds in health and
song. It is so very
choice and clean we
use no other."
Miss Fletcher.
ONLY 100. PER LB.
ASK YOUR GROCER AND
DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your
vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and
trouble you sales.

COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)

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

Send for Price List, etc.

BART. COTTAM,
400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines,

481 St. Paul St., - MONTREAL.

Our Specialties :

TURKISH DYES.

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING :

- Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.
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- Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills.
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- Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.
- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
- French Magnetic Oil.
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.
- Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.
- Strong's Summer Cure.
- Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.



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 in
stead 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% Discount to the Trade.



OUR COMMUNION WINE,

"St. Augustine"

"Chosen by Special Committee Synod of Ontario,
assisted by Analytical Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa,
for use in all the parishes of the Diocese."

For Sale in Cases, 12 qts., \$4 50.

Catalogue of all our Wines on application.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO,

BRANTFORD. Sole Agents for Canada.

Scientific American
Agency for



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SPECIALTIES :

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- Burlock L. and K. Plaster,
- Burlock Pills,
- Victoria Hypophosphites,
- Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi,
- Hagyard's Pain Remedy,
- Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam,
- Hagyard's Cathartic Pills,
- Hagyard's Yellow Oil,
- Hagyard's Black Oil,
- Hagyard's Condition Powders,
- Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,
- Hagyard's Cattle Spice,
- Dr. Fowle's Extract Strawberry,
- Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,
- Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges,
- National Pills,
- Egyptian Salve,
- Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy,
- Freeman's Soothing Syrup,
- Freeman's Worm Powders,
- Freeman's New Domestic Dyes,
- Dr. Low's Worm Syrup,
- Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap,
- Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil,
- Milburn's Quinine Wine,
- Milburn's Peef, Iron and Wine,
- Rosecoe's Hair Reviver.



**FRANKLIN'S
ELECTRIC INHALER**

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

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

Retails for 25c.

- Franklin's Blood
Remedy, - 50c.
- Blair's Gold Oil, - 25c.
- Blair's Cement, - 15c.
- Blair's Wild Indian
Blood Purifier, per
package, - 25c.

Put up by FRANKLIN MED. CO., 30 King-St. east,
Toronto, or 178 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**MILK OF
MAGNESIA**

CURES
DYSPEPSIA
INDIGESTION
SICK
HEADACHE
HEARTBURN

The best, safest and
most agreeable of the
preparations of Magnesia.
For all disorders
of the stomach it will
afford immediate relief.
Its pleasant taste and
milk-like smoothness
render it very valuable
for infants. It posi-
tively prevents food sour-
ing on the stomach.

Immediately corrects
bad taste in the mouth
and renders impure
breath sweet and agree-
able. Ladies using this
preparation will find it
of such real value as to
make it a standard re-
medy in every house.
For sale by all Che-
mists.

**BAD TASTE
in the MOUTH**
NAUSEA
Sour Stomach
Impure Breath

PREPARED ONLY BY
THE PHILLIPS PHARMACEUTIC Co.

LIMITED

No. 4 St. James St., Court House Sq.

MONTREAL

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



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

**WATSON'S
COUGH DROPS**

Are the best in the world for the
THROAT and CHEST and
for the VOICE.

— UNEQUALLED. —

R. - & - T. - W.

Stamped on each drop.

FORMULARY.

COPYING INK WITHOUT PRESS, BLACK.

Nigrosin, C. P., fine	10 ounces.
Glucose "A"	1½ ounces.
Hot water	1½ ounces.
Glycerine	1½ ounces.

Dissolve the nigrosin by trituration in the hot water and then add the other ingredients and strain through a piece of silk. If too thick when cold, dilute to the proper consistence with water.

MEURER'S ANTI-OPHTHALMIC POMADE.

Aristol	1 part.
Vaseline	5 parts.
Lanolin	5 parts.

Mix.

The author recommends this application in conjunctivitis, blepharitis with tumefied and ulcerated edges, and in those forms of papulous keratitis which have a tendency to ulceration and chronicity.—*National Druggist.*

STAIN REMOVER.

The *Quarterly Therapeutic Review* gives the following:

Extract of quillaya	1 part.
Borax	1 part.
Ox gall, fresh	6 parts.
Tallow soap	15 parts.

Triturate the quillaya and borax together, incorporate the ox gall, and, finally, add the tallow soap and mix thoroughly by kneading. The product is a plastic mass, which may be rolled into sticks or put up into boxes.

EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL WITH CONDENSED MILK.

According to the *Schr. Wochenschr. fur Pharm.* the following gives an excellent and palatable emulsion of cod-liver-oil:

Take of

Cod-liver oil	8 parts by weight.
Condensed milk	3 parts by weight.
Glycerine or simple syrup	3 parts by weight.
Distilled water	2 parts by weight.
Essential oil almonds.	} q. s. to flavor.
" wintergreen.	

Rub the condensed milk in a mortar then add the oil gradually, following with the glycerine or syrup, then the essences, and lastly the water.

ARTIFICIAL SEAWATER.

Sodium chloride	78 parts.
Magnesium chloride	11 parts.
Potassium chloride	3 parts.
Magnesium	5 parts.
Calcium sulphate	3 parts.

Of the dry mixture 100 kilos are to be dissolved in 3 cubic meters of water. The compound was used with entire satisfaction (*Chem. Cent. Bl.*) in the acquaria of the late Paris Exposition.

Some Cough Remedies.

Under the heading "Medicated Sugar Goods," the *London Confectioners' Union* has been publishing a series of receipts for cough lozenges, drops, tablets, etc., some of which we herewith reproduce as being of interest to the retail drug trade:

EXTRA STRONG COUGH TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	9 pounds.
---------------------	-----------

Brown sugar	5 pounds.
Licorice paste	1½ pounds.
Extract of poppies	2½ ounces.
Tartaric acid	1½ ounces.
Ipecacuanha	1 ounce.
Tincture of tolu	1 ounce.
Oil of aniseed	½ ounce.
Cream of tartar	½ ounce.
Water	2 quarts.
Lemon flavoring.	

Method: Melt the sugars in the water, and bring them to a sharp boil. Add the cream of tartar, and continue to boil, and continue to boil up to strong crack degree. Pour in the extract of poppies let it boil well in; then pour the batch on an oiled slab, spread the licorice on the sugar, and add the remainder of the flavoring ingredients. Work all thoroughly into the sugar, pass it through the acid tablet rollers, and when cold, sift icing sugar with the goods.

LEMON COUGH DROPS.

Dutch crushed sugar	10 pounds.
Brown sugar	4 pounds.
Licorice paste	1 pound.
Cream of tartar	½ ounce.
Tincture of capsicine	½ ounce.
Oil of aniseed	½ ounce.
Water	2 quarts.
Lemon flavoring.	

Method: When the sugar has been melted in the water, bring the solution to a sharp boil. Add the cream of tartar, and continue the boiling up to a strong crack degree. Pour the mass out on an oiled slab, spread the licorice on the sugar, and add the flavoring, capsicine, and aniseed. Work these thoroughly into the batch, and then pass it through the small tablet rollers.

BRONCHIAL COUGH TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	8 pounds.
Brown sugar	6 pounds.
Glucose	2 pounds.
Licorice paste	1½ pounds.
Tartaric acid	1½ ounces.
Paragoric	1 ounce.
Tincture of tolu	½ ounce.
Oil of aniseed	½ ounce.
Water	2 quarts.

Method: Dissolve the sugars in the water and bring them to a sharp boil. Stir in the glucose, and continue to boil until crack degree (see table) is reached. Pour the mass out on oiled slab, spread the licorice paste on it, turn in the edges of the sheet, add the acid and the remaining ingredients. Work all thoroughly into the sugar, and then pass it through the acid tablet rollers. When cold, sift some icing sugar with the tablets.

LEMON CHARCOAL TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	7 pounds.
Powdered charcoal	4 ounces.
Cream of tartar	½ ounce.
Water	1 quart.
Jetoline black.	
Vanilla flavoring.	

Method: Melt the sugar in the water, and bring both to a sharp boil. Put in the cream of tartar, and then continue the boiling up to strong crack degree (see table). Pour out the mass on an oiled slab; cut the batch into two equal portions, and flavor each with vanilla. Mould the charcoal and sufficient jetoline black in one half of the sugar, add a touch of blue to the other piece, and pull it over

the hook until it is of a glossy whiteness. Stretch this out wide enough to case the black part, and pass the whole through the honey drop roller.

CAPSICUM AND ANISE COUGH-TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	21 pounds.
Cream of tartar	3 ounces.
Water	3 quarts.
Tincture capsicum	q. s.
Essence anise	q. s.
Cochineal coloring	q. s.

Dissolve the sugar in the water. Bring sharply to boiling point; add in the cream of tartar, and continue the boiling up to strong crack degree, when pour out on the oiled slab, add sufficient cochineal to make the batch a bright red color, work in the flavorings and, when cool enough, pass the whole through the tablet rollers.

CAPSICUM—LICORICE COUGH TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	9 pounds.
Brown sugar	5 pounds.
Molasses	2 pounds.
Licorice paste	4 ounces.
Water	2 quarts.
Essence anise	q. s.
Tincture capsicum	q. s.

Dissolve the sugars in the water and bring the solution to a sharp boil; stir in the molasses, and continue the boiling till strong crack degree is reached. Pour all out on the oiled slab, add the licorice paste and flavorings, and mould them well into the batch, passing the whole through the tablet rollers when cool enough.

BRONCHIAL POPPY COUGH TABLETS.

Dutch crushed sugar	9 pounds.
Brown sugar	5 pounds.
Licorice paste	1½ pounds.
Extract poppies (or tincture of opium, oz. 1)	2½ ounces.
Tartaric acid	1½ ounces.
Ipecac	1 ounce.
Tincture tolu	1 ounce.
Oil anise	½ ounce.
Cream tartar	½ ounce.
Water	2 quarts.

Melt the sugars in the water, and bring them to a sharp boil. Add the cream of tartar, and continue to boil up to a strong crack degree. Pour in the extract of poppies, let it boil well in; then pour the batch on an oiled slab, spread the licorice paste on the sugar, and add the remainder of the flavoring ingredients. Work all thoroughly into the sugar, pass it through the acid tablet rollers, and when cold, sift icing sugar with the goods.

CHLORODYNE COUGH DROPS.

Dutch crushed sugar	14 pounds.
Tincture of chlorodyne	½ ounce.
Tincture of tolu	½ ounce.
Cream of tartar	½ ounce.
Water	2 quarts.
Aniseed flavoring	q. s.

Dissolve the sugar in the water, and bring the solution to a sharp boil. Add the cream of tartar and let the syrup boil up to a strong crack degree. Pour out the mass on an oiled slab, add the chlorodyne, tolu, and a slight flavoring of aniseed. Work all well into the batch, and then pass it through the acid drop rollers. When cold, sift icing sugar with the drops.

Amarylline is an alkaloid discovered by B. Fragner in *Amaryllis formosissima*.

LAWSON & JONES, Label & Printers

AND DEALERS IN

DRUGGISTS' CONTAINERS,

Advertising Novelties, Etc.

Having just put in a New Lithograph Plant, we are prepared to do better work than formerly in

Lithographed Labels

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

Folding Cartons for Cough Drops, 5c. and 10c. sizes - our New Specialty. Write for samples.

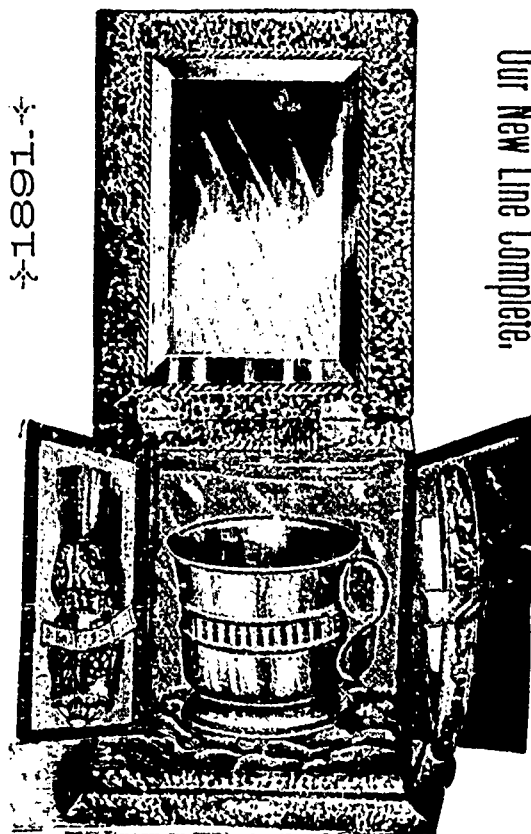
LAWSON & JONES,

LONDON, CANADA.

Reinhardt - Manufacturing - Co. MONTREAL

Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

1891.



Our New Line Complete.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891

PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

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

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

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

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HOMESTEAD, PA.

SMOKE

MINERVA

—AND—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

SELECTIONS.

The banana plant has been found to contain a greater quantity of pure fiber than any of the other numerous vegetable products used for paper making.

TO PRESERVE RUBBER TUBING.—The Polytechnic Society, of Berlin, recommends that rubber tubing, when not in use, should be neatly coiled in vessels of water carrying a small quantity of common salt in solution.

SAFFRAN ALGERI (extra), a French substitute for saffron, is an orange-yellow powder of faint saffron odor, soluble in water, producing a solution identical in color with one made from pure saffron; under the microscope small quantities of powdered saffron can be recognized. It is a mixture of Martius-yellow (dinitronaphthol), and tropaeolin ooo N.2, with a small quantity of saffron.

The use of corrosive sublimate as a disinfectant will ere long be greatly restricted, in the estimation of Dr. A. C. Abbott (Johns Hopkins Bull.), for the reason that by its coagulating action on the albuminous material surrounding the microorganisms, its germicidal influence can be only superficial, while its irritating and poisonous character seems to prohibit its retaining first place in the list of substances at our command for destroying infectious germs.

THE CARE OF THE HANDS.—Chemists and surgeons should treat their hands as follows (Pharm. Centrall.): To counteract alkali, rinse with 1 per cent. acid solution, then use soap and water; to counteract acid use soap and water direct—the acid decomposes the soap and thus precipitates on the skin the fatty acids in the soap; alcohol removes carbonic acid and also the white discoloration of the skin; after corrosive sublimate apply a two per cent. salt solution, and a ten per cent. sodium thiosulphate solution to remove iodine.

TREATMENT OF BOILS BY BORACIC ACID, INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.—M. Alison, of Baccarat, in the *Revue de clinique et de thérapeutique*, recommends the employment of boracic acid externally and internally, simultaneously, in the treatment of furunculosis. He administers the acid in doses of 80 cgm. to 1 gm. thrice daily, and orders light frictions on and around the boils with a hot four-per cent. aqueous solution of the acid. In the meantime the furuncles are kept covered with compresses impregnated with the acid. The same treatment is pursued with the best effects in anthrax.

AN ELECTRICAL FLY-PAPER.—An ingenious Yankee shopkeeper, says the *Optician*, with some knowledge of electricity and considerable skill in getting up window attractions, recently constructed an electrical fly-catcher that is unique. It consists of a small induction of coil giving about a quarter-inch spark, with a couple of cells of battery and a series of fine wires strung on a board, very much as in

the musical instrument called the zither. Each alternate wire is connected to a terminal of the coil, and the sliding regulator so adjusted that the spark will not quite strike across between wires until an unlucky fly alights on one wire; then the projecting body receives a spark, and the victim takes a header between the wires and leaves the field clear for the next comer.

NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR GUM ARABIC.—A glutinous substance, greatly resembling gum arabic, is prepared according to a recent German patent, from bran. The *Muhten-und Maschinen Industrie Zeitung* contains the following information: By first washing with water all adhering starch is removed from the bran, whereupon it is boiled with an ammoniated salt solution in order to remove the proteins. After expressing and lixiviating with clear water, there remains a mass of cellular tissue containing an hitherto unknown carbohydrate—*metaraban* (metaraban?) This cellular tissue is boiled, under pressure, with milk of lime or a one per cent. solution of potassa, then expressed, the liquid neutralized and finally concentrated by evaporation. The resulting mucilage is claimed to possess strongly adhesive properties.

Boroglycerin Cream and Pomade with Lanolin as a Base.

Boroglycerin cream, useful in the treatment of frost bites, cracked skin, etc., is prepared by dissolving 1 part boracic acid in 24 parts of glycerin, and adding to the solution 5 parts of lanolin and 70 parts of vaselin. Color and perfume to suit the taste.

The pomade is prepared as follows:

Tinctura of benzoin.....	5 parts.
Glycerin	5 parts.
Lanolin	30 parts.

In the preparation of creams and pomades there are two things to take into consideration, viz.: It is essential that the liquids which enter into the composition of these products shall mingle intimately with fatty bodies, and that they shall be absorbable by the skin.

It is well known lanolin has the property of taking up a large percentage of fluid, even of water, and this property makes it valuable in the direction cited. It can, however, be reproached with the fact that it is an impure product, and that it has not fulfilled the therapeutic hopes and expectations that it once excited. As to vaselin, it is still a matter of doubt whether pomades of which it is a constituent are absorbed by the skin or not. It seems to us, therefore, best to eliminate both products, vaselin and lanolin, from these preparations, and to replace them with the following formulae:

1. Oil of sweet almonds	10.00 gm.
Vegetable wax, white.....	12.50 gm.
Spermaceti	16 gm.
Glycerin	28 gm.
Boracic acid.....	1.20 gm.

Dissolve the boracic acid in the glycerin, mix the solution with oil, wax, and spermaceti, and melt together with a

gentle heat. Pour into a mortar, add the water at once, and beat energetically. In case the mixture becomes lumpy, apply a gentle heat and beat again until smooth.

2. Tincture of benzoin	5 gm.
Glycerin.....	5 gm.
Lard.....	30 gm.
Oil of sweet almonds.....	5 gm.

Mix the tincture and glycerin in a mortar, add the lard, and beat; finally, add the oil, little by little, with constant beating. The oil which does not mix with glycerin, when the two are brought directly together, incorporates with it under these circumstances and facilitates the absorption of the liquids. Pomade thus prepared with benzoated lard keeps excellently.—*Translated from the Moniteur de la Pharmacie.*

Antiquity of the Telephone.

English travelers and officers in India who have managed, through favoritism with the priests, to gain access to some of the half ruined temples of Panj, a city about 200 miles from Madras, have learned that the principles of the telephone have been known in that country for thousands of years. In the city of Panj there are two temples, about a mile apart. In the interior on the ground floor of each, there is a small circular room guarded day and night from natives as well as strangers. These rooms are supposed to be the abiding places of "governing spirits," but in reality are the termini of a telephone line which is laid underground from one building to the other.

The superstitious natives regard these little circular rooms with the greatest awe, because they have had demonstrated to them on various occasions the power of these "governing spirits" to communicate with the other temple. When this miracle is being performed the natives are required to make their offerings in one building and make known their wishes and desires. Then, upon immediately repairing to the other temple, they are informed of all they have said and done. To us that is all easy enough, but to the superstitious native of India it is proof that the priests are supernatural beings.

Those who have visited these telephone-connected temples say that the transmitters are of wood, and that they are about the size of the head of a flour barrel. The wire is said to be of neither steel, copper nor brass, but of a substance closely resembling the latter metal. Old worm-eaten transmitters, said to be 2,000 years old, have been shown those fortunate enough to gain admission to these temples.—*Electrical Review.*

Bellamarine is a new alkaloid found in the highly poisonous bulb of *Amarylils Belladonna* by B. Fragner.

A pound of coal will yield enough magenta to color 500 yards of flannel, vermilion for 2,560 yards, aurine for 120 yards, and alizarine sufficient for 150 yards of Turkey red cloth.

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.

Do you need a typewriter. Save time and thereby save money, look at the advt. of the Odell Typewriter.

David Rea & Co., of Montreal, advertise special lines in chamois, split skins, and fine leathers for druggists' use on 2nd page of cover.

Read the change of advertisement of Adams & Sons Co. in this number. Tutti Frutti is a good seller, and all their makes of chewing gum are choice goods.

We would direct the attention of the Canadian drug trade to the advt. of H. D. Sleeman, which appears for the first time on page 7 of this month's issue.

Read Archdale Wilson & Co.'s change of advt. at the head of Prices Current. They are offering some special lines, including a number suitable for the holiday trade.

Condensed Milk is now not only used for household purposes and in cases of sickness, but is recommended by some authorities for laboratory purposes, such as the preparation of emulsions, etc. See the advt. of the Eagle Brand, made by the N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.

Unlike the majority of patent medicines, K.D.C. is recommended only for dyspepsia and indigestion, not going through the whole calendar of ailments as is too frequently the case. This preparation is being extensively advertised, and we believe is bound to be a leading article in the trade.

We would call special attention to the advt. of F. Stearns & Co. on page 3, in which they call attention to their choice lines of Perfumery in regular and special odors. A very unique sample rack, holding eight half ounce bottles, with elongated stoppers, is given with every order of eight pounds of perfume.

Our readers know a good thing when they see it and are always open for a good selling novelty. One of the best we have seen is the Magic Purse advertised on page 23, and which should have a very large sale. We would advise dealers to place an order immediately as nothing could be more suitable for the holiday trade. Mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST and your order will receive prompt attention.

An Interesting Novelty.

The most astounding of the latter-day surprises have been the beautiful gifts of the unknown, but most beneficent and prolific force, we call electricity. To be sure it was captured by Ben Franklin in the middle of the last century, but it continued in its condition of primordial wild-

ness until Professor Morse, in comparatively modern years, succeeded in taming it and harnessing it to the Progress of the age. In these later days, although it occasionally visits us with its old-time ferocity, when excited by tropical weather, it has become very tractable, helping us to talk and listen over the continent and under the sea, to retain transcriptions of speech and sound for future use, to give health to the sick and power to our energies, and now is gently invading our households to add to our security and comfort.

One of the most delightful of the minor accessories it furnishes to the household is the newly invented "Electric Lighter," a cut of which is shown in our advertising columns. This is a beautiful little ornament for the parlor, dining-room or chamber, always instantly responsive to a call for light and of valuable service in other ways to the family.

It is operated by pressing the little button seen at the top of the centre rod, when the light instantly appears at the opening under the ornament upon the upper band. It is made of highly polished nickel plate, is but six inches high and occupies only six square inches on the table or mantle. Its construction is so simple it can be readily taken to pieces and as easily readjusted to working order. It needs no wires or connections, the current of electricity being generated by chemical action within the cylinder. It is perfectly safe, always secure, and a child can operate it.

The material used in the battery is sold by every druggist, and a charge costing but 10c. is sufficient to keep it in constant service for thirty to sixty days. With usual care it will last a life-time, and if it should become disabled by an unfortunate tumble, any damaged part can be replaced at trifling expense. Its construction is so handsome and ornamental it will readily find its place among the bric-a-brac of the choicest apartments and is easily portable from room to room.

It will be found a most desirable companion for the merchant or lawyer in his office, the professional man in his study, the student in his lodgings, as well as the housewife, and its neatness and quick responsiveness will recommend it to all.

Though originally designed simply for a lighter, it has been found practicable to add several useful accessories. A Medical Coil with hand electrodes can be readily attached, by which either gentle or sharp electric shocks can be given to a member of the family afflicted with nervous affections, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, headache, etc. This attachment can also be connected by wire to the doors and windows of the house, thus providing the homestead with a complete and perfectly reliable electric burglar alarm, or if in a city, it can be connected with a street wire to the nearest police station. The price of the medical coil is \$3.50.

Another adjunct is the call bell, which is also easily adjustable and operated by

pushing down the central rod, as in a dinner table or call bell. The price of this with 100 feet of wire, is but \$1.25.

It is manufactured and sold by the Barr Electric Manufacturing Co. at Nos. 17 and 19 Broadway, New York. The price is \$5, a veritable trifle when its beauty and service are considered.

Preparation of Salicylate of Bismuth.

Of all the processes of preparing bismuth salicylate, the most simple in the outset is that by the double decomposition of a bismuth salt and an alkaline salicylate. But the salts of bismuth are not soluble in water, save in the presence of acid, and the latter displace the salicylic acid from its combinations. As this latter acid is insoluble in water, we obtain a mixture formed of salicylate of bismuth and salicylic acid, to which are added products resulting from the action of water upon the salts of bismuth.

A salicylate of bismuth of regular composition can be obtained, therefore, only by operating in a neutral liquor, and by freeing the result from the secondary action of water.

Having established this much, Mr. Causse succeeded in preparing a satisfactory salicylate of bismuth by operating as follows:

Dissolve 100 gm. bismuth subnitrate in concentrated hydrochloric acid. When the liquor clears, throw into it a liter of a concentrated solution of sal ammoniac. To avoid any free acid, add subnitrate of bismuth as long as it is dissolved. If expedition is desired, the same result may be obtained by the addition of ammonia. The first portions of the alkali will cause a precipitation, but this is taken up again at once as long as the liquid contains free acid. As soon as it begins to remain the bismuthic solution will be found to be neutral.

The neutral solution is now mixed with a solution consisting of 120 parts of salicylate of sodium and 500 parts of saturated solution of sal ammoniac. At first there is no precipitate, but at the end of a few seconds the liquid suddenly fills with a voluminous crystallization of bismuth salicylate.

Pour off the mother liquor and wash the salt until it is entirely free from ammoniacal salts, and dry at the ordinary temperature.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has passed the following resolution: "That this board while disclaiming any right to interfere with the matter of the amalgamation of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association with the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, desires to express its opinion that no action should be taken which would tend to weaken the unity of Northwestern trade, which the mercantile element of this Province has sacrificed so much to build up and cement, and in which sacrifice the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association has borne its share.

To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN :

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

The following Agents have thus far been appointed :

DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

TORONTO, ONT.

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

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

LONDON, ONT.

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

HAMILTON, ONT.

J. Winer & Co.
H. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL, QUE.

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

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

OTTAWA, ONT.

H. F. McCarthy.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley & Co.

GUELPH, ONT.

A. B. Petrie.

MY PREPARATIONS :

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

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

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been quieter than anticipated, owing to unseasonable weather and the fact that farmers are holding their grain for higher prices. No one will object so much to this if they would sell enough to pay their debts, the balance they can hold and it's nobody's business but their own. There have been no special changes in prices to note.

Carbolic acid is firm,

Borax, firm; higher prices predicted.

Chloroform—some makes have already advanced and it is expected others will soon follow.

Cocaine—higher prices looked for.

Morphia, firm.

Mercurials, tending higher.

Sennas show signs of advancing.

Canada Balsam, firm.

Essential Oils remain at about former prices, and mostly firm.

Bals. Tolu, advanced.

Insect Powder promises to be higher.

Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

Tromsø, Norway, Nov. 3, 1891.

Since my last report, dated September 1, there has been no material change in this article. The mild weather has kept buyers back and only small parcels have changed hands at 72s 6d to 75s per twenty-five imperial gallon barrels, c. i. f., United Kingdom, east coast.

However, within the last ten days or so inquires have been more numerous, and now that cold weather has set in it is likely that prices will move up ere long.

The last report from Hamburg states that cod-liver oil is the only fish oil that there is any strength in at present. Prices have improved a little, holders are very firm and stocks very small. In the London market this season's oil is firm at about 80s, and old oil at 75s.

Everything points to dearer prices in the near future, and buyers ought not to delay any longer but should cover their winter requirements at once.

JOH. RYE HOLMBØE.

A firm engaged in the manufacture of native wine read in some journal of the advantage to be derived by using saccharine in place of sugar. Acting on this, and without making any inquiry as to value they ordered two hundred pounds as a sample from their agents in London. The agent, under the circumstances, thought it better to send a *pro forma* invoice asking them to ratify the order. On receiving the invoice and on figuring out the cost laid down it would have cost them just \$26,000. It is needless to say the order was not confirmed.

Phenerythron, the color-producing body discovered by Fabini in red carbolic acid, contains nitrogen.

Novel Treatment of Ingrown Toe-Nail.

Dr. Puerckhauer recommends a novel and simple, and, at the same time competent treatment for ingrown toe nail: A forty per cent. solution of potassium is applied warm to the portion of the nail to be removed. After a few seconds the uppermost layer of the nail will be so soft that it can be scraped off with a piece of sharp-edged glass; the next layer is then moistened with the same solution and scraped off; this must be repeated until the remaining portion is as a thin piece of paper, when it is seized with a pincette and lifted from the underlying soft parts and severed from the other half. The operation does not require more than half an hour's time, is painless and bloodless, while the patient is delivered from his suffering without being disabled even for an hour.—*Memphis Medical Monthly*.

FRANK SIDBALLS, the prominent soap manufacturer, was once asked why he did not follow in the footsteps of other manufacturers, putting up sign boards, etc. He replied that in his experience he found that the man who does not read the newspapers never uses soap.

ACCORDING to the latest statistics there are 340,625 miles of railway on the earth, of which 138,750 miles, or 44 per cent. are in the United States. Germany, the leading railway country in Europe, has 21,843 miles; France, 21,396; Great Britain and Ireland, 19,811; Russia, 17,823, and Austria, 15,442 miles.

CHEMISTS IN AUSTRALASIA.—According to *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* the total number of chemists on the register of Victoria at the end of last year was 780, on that of New South Wales 507, on that of Queensland 203, on that of Tasmania 113, on that of New Zealand 347. This gives a total of 1,950. There remains South Australia, where it is believed there are about 140 chemists, and Western Australia, where the number cannot much exceed a dozen. These are estimated by our contemporary to represent not more than 1,400 businesses in all the colonies.

Flips.

The path of duty—through the Custom House.

Professor of Physiology—What is the special function of the lymphatic glands? Brilliant student—They secrete an oil which keeps the joints in the limbs from creaking.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

Teacher of History—Titus Oates, it is said, was put on the pillory—what is a pillory?

Pupil—it is a place where they manufacture pills.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

Don't give way to despair my dear, "said a mother to her son, who was an

apothecary," "but rest on hope." "Hope!" exclaimed the son—"hope is life's patent medicine with which every body is miserably deceived."

Vender of Patent Medicines—Can I sell you a bottle of my celebrated corn cure, sir.

Gentleman—No, the supply in these parts is greater than the demand. You should emigrate to the Western states my friend—that is a far better corn country.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

Physician—"Now, Mrs. Smalltalk, will you let me look at your tongue?" "Mrs. Smalltalk (two minutes later)—"Well, doctor, why in the world don't you look at my tongue if you want to, instead of writing away like a newspaper editor? How long do you expect I am going to sit here with my mouth open?" Physician—"Just one moment more, please, madam, —I only wanted you to keep still long enough so that I could write the prescription."

Thysodin is a name given to dithymol di-iodide (aristol, annidalin) of his own manufacture by a Pennsylvania pharmacist.

Maltose, according to the specifications of a Belgian patent, may be prepared by the action of hydrofluoric acid on starch, without the intervention of diastase.

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.

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CANADIAN AGENTS FOR

W. R. TILBURY & Co.,
English Tooth Brushes.

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English Perfumes, Toilet Soaps, etc.

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French Perfumes. Soaps and
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French Solid Back Hair Brushes.

HUGHES-GUEZET, Grasse, - Finest Bulk Perfumes in 20 oz. G. S. Bottles.

THESE GOODS ARE SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 10th, 1891.

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.....	\$4.03	\$4 20	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	7 50	\$ 00	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
ALON, 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
ANTHURUS, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	HENT, Althca, 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.....	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80	Bouquet, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	CONFERTON, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BAK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	35
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DENTISE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Camella, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hearhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	30	35	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIN, 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	28	Elder, lb.....	29	22	Sage, Ozs, lb.....	13	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearment, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	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, Val'a, 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.....	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	29	32
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BEHNS, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 50	1 60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Barbadocs, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	23	25	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb.....	15	18
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	75	80	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacaz, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	60	75	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPION, lb.....	65	70	Beuzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 60	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gumbooge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaiac, lb.....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20	Timevelly, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	'8	Kino, true, lb.....	45		Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	2 60	48	Vva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEUCUS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	3 50	3 60	LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Seammony, 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	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60	
" Acno Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10			
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	1	75	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11			
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2	25	2	50			
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3	00	3	25	1	50			
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	25	1	50					
MACE, lb.	1	20	1	25	13	15	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15			
MANNA, lb.	1	60	1	75	Star, lb.	35	40	Burdock, lb.	30	35		
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	10	13	Caraway, lb.	1	25	1	50
Irish, lb.	9	10	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50	Celery	30	35		
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	00	50	00	30	35	Colchicum	1	00	1	20	
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	30	35	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12			
Powdered, lb.	25	30	1	00	15	20	Cumin, lb.	15	20			
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	1	10	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	22	25	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
ONIENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Citrine, lb.	45	50	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
PIRCH, black, lb.	3	4	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
PLASTER, Calcined, hbl cash	2	25	3	25	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Lead, lb.	25	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
ROBIN, Common, lb.	24	3	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
White, lb.	34	4	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Athen, cut, lb.	30	35	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Blood, lb.	15	16	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Bitter, lb.	27	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Coloshi, Black, lb.	15	20	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Columbo, lb.	20	22	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Cureana, powdered, lb.	13	14	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Galangal, lb.	15	18	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Gentian, lb.	9	10	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Ground, lb.	10	12	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Po., lb.	13	15	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Jamaica, blechl., lb.	25	28	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Po., lb.	28	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Ginseng, lb.	2	60	3	00	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Indian Hemp.	18	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	3	00	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	3	10	3	20	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Jalap, lb.	55	60	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	60	65	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Licorice, lb.	12	15	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	28	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Pink, lb.	75	80	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Parsley, lb.	30	35	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Poke, lb.	15	18	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Rhatauy, lb.	20	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	59		Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Cut, lb.	50	55	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Senega, lb.	55	65	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Squill, lb.	13	15	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	25	27	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
RUM, Bay, gal.	2	25	2	50	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Essence, lb.	3	00	3	25	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
SACCHARIN, oz.	1	25	1	50	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Star, lb.	35	40	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Burdock, lb.	30	35	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Caraway, lb.	10	13	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Celery	30	35	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Colchicum	1	00	1	20	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Coriander, lb.	10	12	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Cumin, lb.	15	20	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Fennel, lb.	15	17	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Fennel, lb.	7	9	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Ground, lb.	4	5	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Hemp, lb.	6	6	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	15	20	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Pumpkin,	25	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Quince, lb.	65	70	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Rape, lb.	8	9	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Worm, lb.	22	25	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Powdered, lb.	25	35	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
SERMACETI, lb.	55	60	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Venice, lb.	10	12	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
WAX, White, lb.	50	75	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
Yellow	40	45	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17		
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	10	12	Fennel, lb.							

Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.	2	00	2	10	Lemongrass, lb.	1	50	1	60	
Powdered, lb.	23	25	ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75			Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65			
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30			Neroli, oz.	4	25	4	50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15			Orange, lb.	3	75	5	00	
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65			Sweet, lb.	3	25	3	50	
Iodide, lb.	3	60	3	75	13	60		Origanum, lb.	65	70			
Nitrate, gram., lb.	8	10	Oxide, lb.	9	11			Patchouli, oz.	1	75	1	80	
Pernmanganate, lb.	50	55	Sulphate, lb.	25	30			Pennyroyal, lb.	2	00	2	10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.					Peppermint, lb.	4	25	4	50	
Yellow, lb.	32	35	ESSENTIAL OILS.						Pimento, lb.	2	60	2	75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80			Rhodium, oz.	80	85			
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Sweet, lb.	50	60			Rose, oz.	6	00	7	00	
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45			Rosemary, lb.	70	75			
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	25	28	Rec't, lb.	65	70			Rue, oz.	25	30			
Ozs., oz.	30	36	Anise, lb.	2	75	3	00	Sandalwood, lb.	5	50	9	00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bay, oz.	50	60			Sassafras, lb.	65	70			
SALICIN, lb.	2	75	Bergamot, lb.	5	00	5	25	Savin, lb.	1	60	1	75	
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cade, lb.	90	1	00		Spearmint, lb.	6	00	6	25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	95	1	Cajuput, lb.	1	80	1	90	Spruce, lb.	65	70			
Fused, oz.	1	00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65			Tansy, lb.	4	25	4	50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Caraway, lb.	3	50	3	75	Thyme, white, lb.	1	80	1	80	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2	75	Cassin, lb.	1	50	1	60	Wintergreen, lb.	3	00	3	50	
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1	50	1	60	Wormseed, lb.	3	50	3	75	
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Citronelle, lb.	70	75			Wormwood, lb.	6	50	6	75	
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Clove, lb.	1	60	1	65	FIXED OILS.					
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Copaiba, lb.	1	60	1	75	Castor, lb.	10	13			
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Croton, lb.	1	50	1	75	Cod Liver, N. E., gal.	1	00	1	25	
Salicylate, lb.	1	80	Cubeb, lb.	18	00	20	00	Norwegian, gal.	1	25	1	50	
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Cumin, lb.	5	50	6	00	COTTONSEED, gal.	1	10	1	20	
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Erigeron, oz.	20	25			LARD, gal.	90	1	00		
SPIRIT NITRIZ, lb.	30	55	Eucalyptus, lb.	2	00	2	10	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	75	75			
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Fennel, lb.	1	60	1	75	Raw, gal.	73	75			
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1	10	Geranium, oz.	3	20	3	50	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1	25	1	30	
SULFONAL, oz.	40	45	Rose, lb.	4	50	5	00	OLIVE, gal.	1	35	1	40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2	4	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4	50	5	00	Sakal, gal.	2	25	2	40	
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Wood, lb.	70	75			PALM, lb.	12	13			
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3	00	3	50	SPERM, gal.	1	60	1	75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Garden, lb.	1	50	1	75	TURPENTINE, gal.	60	70			
			Lemon, lb.	3	50	3	75						

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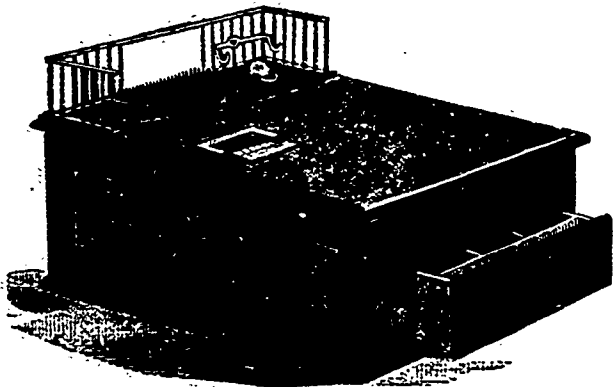
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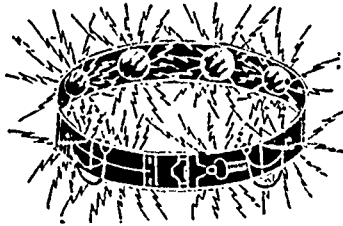
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