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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 3.

NOVEMBER, 1891.

No. 11.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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

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

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

Keep Abreast of the Times.

THE merchant who is bound to succeed is the one who in every particular will endeavor to keep abreast of the times. The day of the easy going, listless, half hearted man of business is gone, and to be able to compete with his fellow business man, he must have energy, ambition and unremitting attention to his business. He must have discretion in purchasing, economy in the details of management, and a keen sense of the requirements of the public. We all hope in our battle of

est measure of "success," as it is generally understood, be secured, unless it is diligently striven after. The merchant must strive to master a complete knowledge of his business, to be fully alive to



A. B. PETRIE.

the fact that there are others competing with him and endeavor to convince his customers that he can serve them as well and as favorably as anyone. There are many ways in which this keeping abreast of the times might be signified, namely, carefulness in buying, always having a full stock of the lines you handle without overstocking, avoiding as much as possible the giving of credit, one of the *harmacles* which unfortunately still clings to the modern methods of doing business, paying cash for purchases whenever at all possible, thereby saving discounts and making your first profits, reading carefully all that appears in your trade journals, advertising pages as well as others, and aiming to be first in offering to the public that which promises to be a good and profitable line, all these combined with honesty, sobriety and straightforward business methods will gain customers and guarantee success.

SILVER FLUORIDE may be readily prepared, according to M. Moissan (Soc de Pharm.), by the action of hydrofluoric acid upon silver carbonate free oxide. The solution is to be quickly evaporated in the dark chamber.

Collodium Belladonnæ, B. P. C.

BY MICHAEL CONROY, F. C. S.

THIS is one of the late additions to the British Pharmaceutical Conference Formulary. The formula is as follows: -

Alcoholic extract of belladonna 5 oz.
Spirit of camphor.....2½ fluid oz.

Dissolve, and add

Flexible collodium, sufficient to produce 1 pt.
Set aside, and decant the clear liquid.

These directions are simple in the extreme, but, unfortunately, the result is very unsatisfactory, the extract dissolves in the spirit of camphor, but most of it is thrown out of solution on adding the collodium, and the mixture, being of a viscous nature, takes a very long time "to settle." The sample before me, made over a month ago, has not yet cleared. Life being too short for formulae that takes up so much time, the following modification was tried, with the result that a perfectly clear preparation was produced in a very short time.

The extract was dissolved in the spirit of camphor, but, instead of adding the collodium to it as directed by the formula, ether and spirit, in the proportions



JOHN MCKEE.

life for at least a certain measure of success, some are content with little, sailing along with the hackneyed idea that "the world owes them a living," others are looking forward to a future of ease and affluence, but by none will even the small



F. JORDAN.

used in making collodium, were added. In other words a mixture consisting of three parts of ether and one part rectified spirit was used instead of collodium. This was shaken up at frequent intervals during the course of one hour, and the

clear solution poured off. In this perfectly clear solution the necessary amount of pyroxylin, Canada balsam, and castor oil were dissolved. This produced an article identical with the B.P.C. formula without requiring the inconvenient and tedious settling process. The essential difference between this modification and the original formula is that the pyroxylin is added to an easily obtained and bright solution of the extract instead of the extract being added to the collodion.

I do not claim that this modification turns out a satisfactory preparation. Far from it. All that can be said for it is that it enables one to produce the article within a reasonable time. In other respects it has all the defects of the B.P.C. article. By whichever of these methods the collodium belladonna is prepared, one is naturally struck with the fact that most of the extract is left undissolved, and it seemed to me desirable to ascertain the quantity and alkaloidal value of the dissolved extract, as well as of the undissolved portion. For this purpose I took 5 oz. of the B. P. alcoholic extract of belladonna, dissolved it in 2½ fluid ounces of rectified spirit, and added sufficient of the collodion solvent (three ether and one spirit.) to produce 20 fluid ounces. This was well shaken up at frequent intervals during the course of one hour, and allowed to settle for twelve hours. The liquid portion was then decanted and found to measure 15½ fluid ounces. The undissolved extract, holding part of the solvent, formed a semi-solid mass, measuring 4½ fluid ounces, its weight being 5 oz. 260 grs.

The extract used on drying at 212° F. lost 12.5 per cent. of its weight.

One fluid ounce of the liquid portion, evaporated and dried at 212° F., yielded 16.5 grains, equivalent to 18.8 grains of the extract used.

From these figures we arrive at the following:—

	Grains.
Total weight of extract used, 5 ozs.	2,187.5
Weight of ext. in 15½ fl. ozs. of liquor	18.8 x 15½
	294.3

Weight of undissolved extract, 1,903.2

On testing the alkaloidal strength of these extracts by Dunstan and Ransom's process, I obtained the following results:

	Grains.
The extract used yielded 2.34 per cent. of alkaloid, equivalent on the 5 oz. to	51.18
One fl. oz. of the liquid portion of the preparation gave 1.55 gr. equivalent on the 15½ fl. ozs. to	23.44
The undissolved extract gave 1.1 per cent. of alkaloid, equivalent on the 5 oz. to	26.02

The alkaloid from the liquid portion and from the undissolved extract—23.44 grs. and 26.02 grs.—amounts to 50.36 grains, which, allowing for experimental errors, agrees fairly well with the total alkaloidal content of the extract used, 51.18 grains.

Taking the alkaloidal contents as the basis of valuation, we find that more than one-half is wasted. This being so very unsatisfactory, it occurred to me that probably the B. P. extract was not a suit-

able one for this preparation. The B. P. extract is not in reality an alcoholic extract, water being used to follow the spirit in extracting the powdered root by percolation. This introduces into the extract substances that are less soluble in collodion, and which, to a very considerable extent, reduces its alkaloidal value. Accordingly an extract of belladonna was prepared with rectified spirit alone, and with this extract the same experiments were repeated, with the following results:—

On dissolving 3 oz. of this extract in 2½ fluid ounces of spirit, adding sufficient of the collodion solvent to produce 20 fluid ounces, shaking for one hour at frequent intervals, and allowing it to rest for twelve hours, 15½ fluid ounces of clear liquid was obtained. The undissolved extract holding some of the solvent measured 4½ fluid ounces, its weight being 5 ozs. 145 grs.

The extract used, on drying 212° F., lost 14 per cent. of its weight. One fluid ounce of the liquid portion, evaporated and dried at 212° F., gave 22.7 grains—equivalent to 26.4 grains of the extract used.

From these figures we get the following:

	Grains.
Total weight of extract used, 5 ozs.	2,187.5
Weight of extract in 15½ fl. ozs. of liquor, 26.4 x 15½	409.2

Weight of undissolved extract, 1,778.3

The results on testing the alkaloidal strength of these are:—

	Grains.
The extract used gave 3.84 per cent. alkaloid, equivalent on the 5 oz. to	\$4.00
One fl. oz. of the liquid portion gave 2.05 equivalent on the 15½ fl. ozs. to	31.77
The undissolved extract gave 2.2 per cent. alkaloid, equivalent on the 5 oz. to	51.31

More of this extract was dissolved than of the previous kind, and although more of the alkaloid was taken up, still the proportion of the whole is less than in the experiment with the B. P. extract.

I quite admit that it is easier to criticize than to originate, but I hope at an early date, to go further into the matter, and with your indulgence, to submit to a future meeting of this association, if I succeed, a better and less wasteful formula for this useful preparation.

I may say, in conclusion, that Dunstan and Ransom's method for the estimation of the alkaloids in this extract is an excellent one—easily worked and yielding reliable and constant results.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

A New Solvent of Camphor.

From the frequency with which the indications for the subcutaneous injections are met with, it is evident that a good and reliable solvent for this substance is a great desideratum. Etheral solutions rapidly evaporate. Alcoholic solutions also evaporate, and the camphor becomes precipitated, so that injections of such solutions produce severe pain or even abscess. Solutions of camphor in oil are difficult to employ, while besides possess-

ing the disadvantage of the liability of becoming rancid.

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

Restoration of Etheral Oils that have become Resinous.

The *Drogestin Zeitung* gives the following: The oxidation of etheral oils from exposure to the atmosphere is much retarded by exclusion of light. Amber-colored vessels for such oils are therefore recommended. The addition of ½ of 1 per cent. of sodium bisulphate to such oils will keep them from change indefinitely.

When oils have already become resinous, they may be restored to their pristine condition by mixing them with one-half their weight of any odorless fat and adding a 3-per-cent. solution of common salt, and then distilling. If the quantity of damaged oil is a small one, shake with a mixture of animal charcoal and a solution of borax for fifteen to thirty minutes. The gummy or resinous portions will saponify with the borax, while the oil, restored to its original color and smell, may be decanted or filtered off.

Depilatory Powders.

DR. CLASEN says (*Monatshfte f. Prakt. Dermat.*, 1889, 9, 541) that among the best depilatory powders are sulphohydrate of sodium and sulphide of barium. As to the sulphohydrate of sodium, he says that used as a paste, one part to eight of water, and allowed to remain on for a very short time, it acts well. But it deteriorates very rapidly and is dangerous to give to a patient, as it is quite capable of producing scars. The sulphide of barium is a safer powder for the purpose. It may be used by mixing fifty parts of it with twenty-five parts each of starch and oxide of zinc. This is mixed with water so as to form a soft paste and spread upon the face. After ten minutes it is scraped off, and leaves a smooth skin.—*Medical Tribune.*

PRESERVATION OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM.—It frequently happens, says the *Bolletino farmaceutico*, that the valerianate of ammonium of Commerce, after being kept awhile, acquires a disagreeable odor and presents an acid reaction. This is due to loss of ammonia, and the consequent formation of valerianic acid over the surface. By neutralization with ammonia the valerianic acid again disappears and the strong, disagreeable odor is lost.

AN acid cellulose solvent has been discovered by Cross and Devan, consisting of zinc chloride dissolved in two parts of acetic anhydride.

STEARNS' PERFUMES ARE THE FINEST.



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

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

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

The following is a list of odors furnished:

SPECIAL ODORS.

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

REGULAR ODORS.

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

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

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

PERFUMES BOTTLED FOR RETAILING.

We furnish all our Odors bottled in the following styles.

IN GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

NEW TALL STYLE.

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

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

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

Round glass stoppered bottles, kid-capped, and handsomely ribboned.

	1 gross	6 doz.	3 doz.	1 doz.
One ounce	\$15 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 00	\$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 ←

THE

American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Branch:—WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES have a world-wide reputation, and are known as the STANDARD goods of America.

SPECIAL ODORS

WILD CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM.
 WHITE LILAC.
 WHITE HYACINTH.
 MARIE STUART.
 EASTER LILY.
 WHITE ROSE.
 VICTORIA REGIA.
 MARY ANDERSON.
 WHITE HELIOTROPE.
 JOCKEY CLUB.

PRICE LIST :

Half Pound Bottles,	-	\$2.00 each.
Dime Size,	-	.85 per doz.
½ oz., No. 993,	-	2.00 "
1 oz., No. A,	-	4.00 "
1½ oz., No. B,	-	6.00 "
2 oz., No. C,	-	8.00 "

Our line of Imported Cut and Decorated Bottles for the HOLIDAY TRADE has been received, and we are now ready to fill orders for Perfumes, Cognes or Toilet Waters, put up in various sized bottles, which shall be handsomely boxed. Our line will be presented early, and we respectfully ask the Druggists to see it before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their interest to do so.

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

Seely Manufacturing Co.,

DETROIT, MICH.

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 Fivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

Belladonna

Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

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

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

THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Atkinson's Perfumes,

Bertrand's "

Lautiers' "

Lubin's "

Lundborg's "

Piesse & Lubin's "

Pinaud's "

Warwick's "

Woodworth's Blue Lilies Perfume, in 1 and 8 oz.

Pinaud's Sachets, Lilas de France.

" " Ylang Ylang.

" " White Rose.

" Soap, Lilas de France.

" " Persian Boquet.

" " Pean de Espagne.

" Lotion Vegetal, Lilas de France.

" Lotion Vegetal, Violette.

" Brilliantine.

Baldwin's Perfumes, Lalla Rookh.

" " Queen Bess.

" " Wild Plum.

" Sachets, Lalla Rookh.

" " Queen Bess.

" " Wild Plum.

" " Wild Flowers,

Parke, Davis & Co.'s Goods in Stock

AT BEST PRICES.

Full Assortment.

TRADE NOTES.

J. G. Walton, druggs, Sherbrooke, Que., has assigned.

R. F. Greer has opened a drug store at Alexander, Manitoba.

Oldfield Bros., druggists, Dundalk, Ont., have made an assignment.

Sutherland & Hughes, physicians and druggs, Leamington, Ont., have dissolved.

C. H. Bowes & Co., druggists, Victoria, B. C., have removed to 27 Johnson street

Hugh McPhail, druggist, of Hamilton, Ont., has assigned. He bought out J. J. Wheeler's stock in 1888.

The estate of Dr. W. A. Kyle, of Lunenburg, druggist, insolvent, will pay its creditors 14 cents on the dollar.

G. S. Hill, formerly with Kenneth Campbell & Co., Montreal, has opened a drug store at Regina, N. W. T.

S. W. Trott, druggist, Calgary, N. W. T., a well known and popular citizen, died last week of congestion of the lungs.

Munson & Dickie, druggs, Carberry, Man., have dissolved partnership; A. E. Munson will continue the business.

John Ashbury, a prominent druggist of Chicago, formerly of London, Ont., is visiting relatives and friends in that city.

Chas. Shupe has sold his drug business at International Bridge, Ont., to Dr. W. R. Hunter, formerly of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

R. F. Greer, of Toronto, has opened a drug store at Alameda, a point which will be on the Canadian Pacific Souris extension.

Joseph Johnson, druggs, Rat Portage, Ont., has formed a partnership with F. W. Canniff, under style of Canniff & Johnson.

The drug store of J. W. Higginbotham, of Virden, Man., was damaged by fire last month. Insurance of \$1000 on stock in the City of London Insurance Co.

A local company has been formed to erect a paper mill on Barkley Sound, Vancouver Island, with a capital of \$500,000. In addition to all kinds and grades of paper, pulp will also be manufactured.

Body & Noaks' linsced oil mill at Winnipeg, which has been out of raw material for some time, commenced running on new flax seed last week, two carloads having been received from Plum Coulee, Man.

A medical newspaper says that the Norwegian dramatist, Ibsen, was originally a druggist's apprentice at Gremstock, Norway, where he wrote his first drama, and that he afterwards became a medical student.

Mr. Geo. M. Anderson, one of the travelers for the London Drug Co., being about to go into the retail drug business on his own account, was made the recipient of a gold-headed cane accompanied by a flattering address, on the evening of the 6th inst. Mr. Perry, a fellow-traveller,

made the presentation on behalf of the staff.

Stuart & Schroeder, druggists, 814 College street, assigned some weeks ago to H. K. S. Hemming, of Hemming Bros., 76 York street, but the assignment was only recently registered. Stuart left the city and has not been heard of since the assignment. As the firm had only just started business the assets are expected to pan out fairly well.

John W. Edy, who opened one of the first drug stores in the County of Waterloo, Ont., died Oct. 22nd at Port Elgin, Ont., at the advanced age of eighty-eight. He was quite active up to within a month before his death, which was hastened by an accident that befell him a short time ago. Deceased was the father of M. F. Edy, druggist, of Port Elgin.

Christopher Wetherill, drug importer, and interested largely in white lead and paints in Philadelphia, died on October 24 at the age of 77 years. He was identified with the firm of G. D. Wetherill & Co. for 60 years, and for 40 years was its senior partner. He was an active member of the Drug Exchange and at one time a trustee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

John Dawson, formerly of the firm of Dawson, Bole & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, has arranged to represent S. Davis & Sons, cigars, in the west. Mr. Dawson will continue his headquarters at Winnipeg, and will have charge of the territory from Port Arthur to the coast. He has opened a sample room at room No. 1, McIntyre block, Winnipeg. He will also represent D. Ritchie & Co., cigarettes, tobacco, etc.

James E. Costello, of Chicago, Ill., has taken charge of the transfer work in the lithographic department of Lawson & Jones' label works, London, Ont., and Joseph D. Barry, formerly with the Pictorial Printing Company, is at the head of the engraving department. With the addition of new and improved machinery this firm promise their customers superior work in lithograph labels and at American prices. The druggists of Canada will be glad to be able to depend on Lawson & Jones for the best value in these lines, as well as promptness in execution of orders.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec of minor and major candidates for certificates as certified clerk and licentiate of pharmacy respectively, was held lately in Laval University, Quebec, when eleven major and nine minor candidates presented themselves. These were examined in chemistry, materia medica, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, weights and measures and botany, the examination being both written and oral. Three of the candidates passed the examination for the degree of licentiate of pharmacy, and five passed as certified clerks. Their names, in order of

merit, are as follows—Licentiate of pharmacy, Edgar du Berger, J. P. Durand and O. St. Amour. Certified clerks, D. J. McManamy, George Lawrence and W. K. Brown, equal; L. T. Mongenais and J. A. R. de Cotret. The examiners were Messrs. Alex. Munson, S. Lachance, John T. Lyons, Montreal; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; Jos. E. Morrison, Quebec, and A. E. Du Berger, Waterloo.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the college building, St. James' square, on Tuesday, December 8th, and following days.

Intending candidates must send in their names with the examination fee of ten dollars, not later than Tuesday, 24th of November, also furnish written evidence of having served the full term of three years with a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Registrar, Isaac T. Lewis, Toronto.

Manitoba Notes.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was held in Winnipeg on Oct. the 10th. The members present were, G. W. McLaren, Morden, President; W. J. Halpin, Brandon; B. M. Canniff, Portage la Prairie; E. Casselman, Emerson; J. F. Howard, C. Flexon, and A. Monckton, Winnipeg. Among the subjects that came up for discussion was the Pharmacy Act. Several amendments were proposed. It was finally left in the hands of a committee composed of Messrs. Monckton, Flexon and Howard to report upon at next meeting.

The Educational Committee was instructed to confer with a committee of the Manitoba Medical College to consider a basis of affiliation and report at next meeting.

A very animated discussion took place re the sale by municipalities of strychnine for gopher poison. The same difficulty in restricting the sale of this poison is experienced by this association as is by the Ontario College of Pharmacy with Paris green for the destruction of the potato bug.

The sale of liquors for medicinal purposes came in for a fair share of consideration and many cases of real hardship were cited where druggists in local option localities are compelled to refuse to sell a larger quantity than six ounces at one time to worthy and honorable farmers on whose word they could rely, who had driven twenty or thirty miles expressly for it. In a country where the towns are so far apart, as is the case in some of our districts, it is a trial both for the druggist to refuse to be humane and the poor sufferer who needs the stimulant. As to finding a doctor who would write an

order, it would in many cases necessitate a drive of another twenty or thirty miles. One would suppose in such a case the most zealous temperance advocates would not object to the druggist supplying the required amount, but unfortunately such is not the case.

The report of the examiners in the semi-annual examination which took place on Oct. 9th and 10th, was presented to the Council, and from the small percentage of candidates who succeeded in passing, it is evident the high standard of this progressive institution is being maintained.

Mr. John Field, of Calgary, made a very creditable display of druggists' sundries and fancy goods, of which he carries a large stock, at the Calgary Exhibition. The same gentleman has also made large improvements in the furnishings of his store.

Dr. R. G. Brett, of Banff, is about to open a drug store at Anstruther, N. W. T. Dr. Hay will be in charge.

Montreal Notes.

Dr. DesRosiers, one of the professors of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, has just published a volume of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*. In addition to being on the staff of the College of Pharmacy, Dr. DesRosiers is Professor of Therapeutics at Laval University Medical College. The book is in the French language and contains 798 pages. All the new remedies are treated of in an able manner. The book will undoubtedly be popular, especially with French physicians, and it is to be hoped the author will see his way to having it translated into the English language, which would open a much larger clientele for the publishers of the work. From a strictly pharmaceutical standpoint the space given to the physiological action, administration, and doses of the various drugs, takes away a little from its value as a text book for pharmacy students, while it is thereby rendered much more valuable to medical students and physicians. The price of the book is \$5.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Montreal Druggists' Association is busy at work getting up a proposed schedule of retail prices, which will be brought up for approval at the next meeting of that body. English and French specialties are the articles requiring the most attention as there appears to be no fixed price for them in Canada. American specialties, which have the retail price plainly marked on them, are, for the most part, sold at those prices at all events, in all respectable pharmacies. Pharmacies run with little or no capital are beginning to find out that cutting prices doesn't pay. Their richer neighbors can always bent them at that game.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of this Province resolved itself into a Committee at its last meeting to watch the proposed amendments to the

Medical Act, which will probably be introduced by the College of Physicians and Surgeons at the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly at Quebec. Two of the clauses, with reference to advertising specialties, were thrown out in Committee at the last session, after receiving violent opposition from the pharmacists and newspaper men. As a rule medical legislation is not very popular with the Local Legislatures, the impression prevailing that the profession is quite well enough protected as it is.

Mr. Geo. Papineau has his new pharmacy in running order on the corner of Sanguinet and St. Catherine sts. No pains have been spared in fitting it up, and Mr. Papineau is a pushing man. Time alone will tell whether he can make it pay or not.

Two or three doctors who have embarked in the drug business are inclined to rush into the law courts rather than pay the annual license fee required by the Pharmacy Act, consequently the Council decided at its last meeting to allow the law to take its course. The tendency to go to law about everything seems to be born in some people. They appear always to be quixotically opposing something or another "on principle." What would become of the lawyers if such "won't pay" gentlemen didn't exist?

A student has protested, through a notary, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, because he failed to pass his Major Examination before the Board of Examiners, which recently sat in Laval University, Quebec. It is passing strange that the young gentleman should desire to draw attention to his failure; probably the public will consider that the Board is a fitter judge of the young man's ability than he can possibly be of his own.

"When self the wavering balance shakes
'Tis rarely right adjusted."

I am not sure my quotation is correctly given, but it is suggestive as it stands.

The Province of Quebec has had an outbreak of small-pox, and, at the time of writing, although the outbreak is not quite over, it is nevertheless kept well in hand by the energetic action of the Provincial Board. There have been eleven infected places with 122 cases; to-day there are 37 cases, all well isolated and quarantined. The mortality so far has been 26, nearly all unvaccinated. The recoveries are 59. In two or three weeks it is hoped, if no new cases occur, that the Province will have a clean bill of health, so far as small-pox is concerned. The outbreak has created a lively demand for vaccine, and physicians begin to think it is time they devoted a little more time to vaccination.

The city was treated last night to a medical students' jollification. A converted something or another proposed to show up the rottenness of the church he had just cut loose from. So the embryo medics thought they would enter a protest. About 250 marched into the church, and, as they say, had a good old time. Meantime the police appeared, arrested the

ringleaders and dispersed the remainder. It is said that some of the students looked rather unwell at their early morning lecture this morning. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

Notes from England.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

In an article in one of our trade journals a correspondent has described pharmacy in the South of England. From the description one is inclined to think that the state of the trade is hardly so desperate as is frequently announced. The usual average number of chemists to the population in the three largest towns is about 1 to 2000 of inhabitants, and in every case there are more than two doctors to every chemist. The perennial complaint of "cutting" is not so well founded either in their case as in that of their metropolitan confreres. It is true that there are one or two large stores which endeavor to poach upon pharmaceutical preserves, but the dispensing of prescriptions is entirely in the pharmacists' hands. Even in Brighton, which has been aptly described as London *sur mer*, the "cutting" of the Sussex drug store is very mild compared with that experienced in London itself.

A feature, which I have always noticed in towns where competition is keenest, is that the pharmacies are far better equipped and more tastefully decorated than elsewhere. The old-fashioned style of heavy mahogany fittings, with dull array of bottles, is fast disappearing, and instead we have carved walnut with mirrors behind the shelves. These display to the fullest advantage the newer bottles with handsome burnt in labels of gold, enamel-white and black.

Two suggestions recently made to me by a West-end chemist, who has just had his dispensing department altered, are worth noting. A curved piece of wood is fixed on the counter so that a small pill-mortar just fits tightly in it. The advantage of this, when mixing a refractory pill mass, is at once seen. The other alteration is to the pill machine itself, by placing a little ledge at its open end so as to prevent the pills from rolling off during the process of rounding.

The revelations of Mr. Edgar Patch, in an American exchange, as to the delinquencies of some pharmaceutical manufacturers, might be extended somewhat in this country. We have numerous preparations in which ingredients are stated (according to the label) to be present, but which a very cursory examination shows to be absent. Combinations of the pepsin and ouonamin type are frequent sinners, having absolutely no peptonizing action whatever, perhaps owing to the preparation having been boiled. Some combinations of copaiba and santal oil are quite devoid of the latter. Bland's pills are frequently colored so as to give them a bright greenish appearance. Tasteless extracts of cascara have wonderfully

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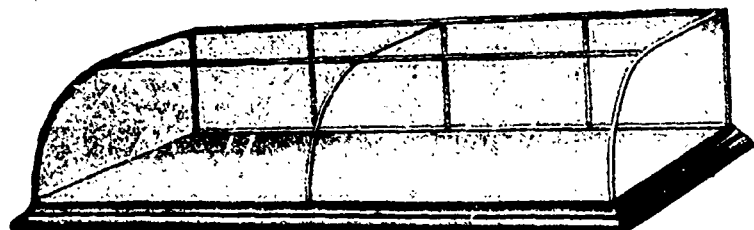
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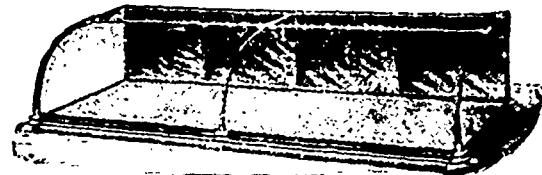
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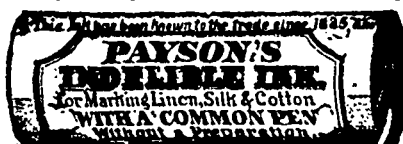
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bitter effects on the palate in spite of the label, whilst soluble ones precipitate largely on standing when diluted with water. It is only fair to say that most of these results are due to the spirit of imitation which abounds, as the original preparation is usually genuine. Suppose Jones & Co., after experimenting at an expense of time and money, produce a liquid extract of cascara perfectly miscible with water, and determine to introduce it to the medical profession by advertisement. No sooner done than Brown & Co. have an article ready as near to it as they can produce at a few hours' notice, and should the physician neglect to order or prescribe specially Jones & Co.'s article, they will infallibly forward their own.

This spirit of substitution has always been considered reprehensible by leading pharmacists, but there is an element of self-protection in it which cannot wholly be blamed. No doubt a manufacturer who produces a novelty by means of his skill and money, and commands a certain sale for the same, is entitled to every benefit; but when certain wholesale houses induce the physician to order only their Easton's syrup, or their liquid extracts, the pharmacist may well feel inclined to rebel. It is bad enough to load one's shelves with every new antipyretic and synthetic remedy that is produced without having to possess a dozen different samples of articles, each one of which you are able to prepare yourself as accurately and as reliably.

Some amusing blunders have already been made by candidates in the new subjects of the schedule—referred to in my last letter—of the Pharmaceutical Society. But, for colossal ignorance, it would be difficult to beat the answers and arguments of a candidate who was asked to describe a microscope. This ingenious youth replied that it consisted of a tube full of pebbles! When the examiner mildly inquired why pebbles should be used instead of glass, the youth replied that glass did not magnify, and instanced an ordinary window pane as proof. The pebbles appear to have originated through some confusion on the subject of spectacles.

FORMULÆ.

Aqua Camphora Conc. 1-40.—Camphor, 3 ozs.; distilled water, 16 ozs.; rectified spirit, 4 fl. ozs. Dissolve.

Aqua Menth. Pep. Conc.—Oil of peppermint, 7½ fl. ozs.; glycerine, 1 pt.; distilled water, 4 pts.; rectified spirit, 8 pts.

English Market Report.

London, Oct. 27th, 1891.

The last month has been very quiet, although a distinct improvement is noticeable towards the close. An advance has taken place in quicksilver and mercurials have followed suit. The soda compounds are remarkably firm, a slight advance in crystals having been made during the last week. Quinine has changed hands extensively at 18c for German manufacture.

Drugs have been flat, but prices are well maintained. Ipecacuanha is tending even further upward. Ergot is dearer and capsicums are also. Shellac is in decidedly better odor.

The following are current rates:

CHEMICALS.	
Acid citric	per lb\$ 33
“ oxalic	“ 7
“ tartaric	“ 26
“ carbolic	“ 20
Borax	“ 6
Cream of tartar	“ 22
Mercury	“ 46
“ perchloride	“ 62
“ subchloride	“ 72
Potash chlorate	“ 11
“ cyanide	“ 52
“ bichromate	“ 8
Soda caustic	per cwt 2 58
“ crystals	“ 82
“ bicarbonate	“ 1 68
Sulphur roll	“ 2 10
“ flowers	“ 2 00
DRUGS.	
Aloes barb.	per lb\$ 20
Balsam copaiba	“ 42
Capsicums	“ 12
Cascara sagrada	“ 6
Camphor refined	“ 35
Cinchona	“ 9@13
Elaterium	per oz 39
Ergot	per lb 34
Ipecacuanha	“ 2 06
Jalap	“ 42
Oil aniseed	“ 1 48
“ peppermint H G H	“ 3 62
Opium	“ \$2 00 @ 2
Senega root	“ 40
Shellac T N	“ 20
“ Button	“ 18

Patent Office Facts.

We have received a pamphlet entitled “Information and Advice Relative to Patents,” from C. A. Snow & Co., patent attorneys of Washington, D. C. It contains directions for procuring patents and the cost of the same in the United States and foreign countries; information about the registration of trade-marks, copyrights, caveats and designs; also abstracts of court decisions in patent cases, and much other matter of interest to inventors, patentees, manufacturers and others interested in patents. It will be mailed free to any one addressing C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

A Few Corn Cures.

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

It must not be forgotten that the conditions which caused the corn in the first place will induce its return under like circumstances. Always impress the customer's mind with this fact. The use of the surgeon's knife in removing toes is the only means of preventing the return of corns on some people's feet. But then the druggist need not worry over that, for the trade is a source of revenue, if properly handled.

Probably the most popular corn cures depend on the action of salicylic acid. Among the many therapeutic properties of this comparatively new remedy is its power to disintegrate epithelial tissue. It

is usually combined with Cannabis Indica. The form I have found useful is to mix nine parts of salicylic acid with one part of extract of Cannabis Indica and forty-eight parts of collodion. This is applied to the corn every night with a camel's hair brush. The foot should be clean before it is applied and the mixture permitted to thoroughly dry before it comes in contact with clothing.

I am aware that there are several other formulas published for this same mixture, and that they usually call for less of the salicylic acid, but I believe the above amount should be used in order to get good results.

A salicylic acid corn plaster is made by mixing six parts of resin and adding five parts of balsam of fir, and then stirring in ten parts of salicylic acid as it cools. This can be spread on any suitable medium for a plaster. When used the corn must not be rubbed with the shoe.

Lanolin forms the basis of another salicylic acid plaster, and cocaine is added with the idea of making it painless. To form the plaster mix six drachms of salicylic acid thoroughly with ten drachms of lanolin. Dissolve five grains of hydrachlorate of cocaine in a small quantity of warm alcohol and mix the solution with one fluid ounce of creosote. Mix one half ounce of melted white wax with one half ounce of vaseline and add the creosote solution. To this add the cocaine solution and mix.

Some of the salicylic acid corn cures are simply a salicylic acid cerate, made by mixing one part of salicylic acid with eight parts of simple cerate.

Among the corn plasters made without the use of salicylic acid is one composed of forty parts of resin cerate, forty parts of galbanum plaster, fifteen parts of verdigris, five parts of turpentine (the oleo-resin), and three parts of creosote.

There is also in the market a corn plaster which is ordinary adhesive plaster with about fifteen per cent. of salicylic acid and a small percentage of benzoin.

Salicylic acid is sometimes associated with arsenic in the proportion of two drachms of the salicylic acid with one drachm of arsenious acid and one ounce of vaselin. This is used as a salve on linen.

Still another corn plaster is made of salicylic acid one part, Burgundy pitch one part, and yellow wax one part.

A caustic corn salve is made by mixing a hot saturated solution of caustic soda or potassa with twice its bulk of glycerite of starch.

A solution for the cure of corns has been made by dissolving thirty grains of tannic acid in one ounce of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine, acetic acid and glycerin.

This list could be continued for some time, but the above formulas will enable the energetic druggist to satisfy his customers and aid in filling his money drawers.—Notes on New Remedies.

Hygrine is claimed by F. Giesel to pre-exist in coca leaves.

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Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*)

THE formula known as Bland's pills has of late become very popular, and is now frequently prescribed by medical men. The pills are composed of sulphate of iron and carbonate of potassium, the object being to exhibit ferrous carbonate, and in the process of making requires a little care. Occasionally the admixture of drugs, such as nux vomica and aloin is made. A good mass is formed in the following manner, with the aid of a little powdered sugar, tragacanth and water:—The sulphate of iron should first be reduced to a very fine powder and then mixed with the powdered sugar and tragacanth. Finely levigate the carbonate of potass in a separate mortar, and slightly moisten with a drop of water or glycerine. It may then be added to the sulphate of iron, &c., and the whole well beaten together until it assumes a green appearance and the mass is of proper consistency. A great deal of the success in turning out a good pill depends on the ingredients having first been reduced to a finely powdered condition. In using some excipients, especially in the case of solvents, dexterity and quickness is necessary in working and rolling the mass. The following formula, known as Easton's pills, may be taken as an example:—

℞ Ferri. phosph	16 grs.
Quina	12 grs.
Strychnine	½ gr.
Acid phosph. conc	q. s.

Divid. in pil. 15. Misc.
The strychnine should be finely powdered and carefully triturated with the phosphate of iron until they are thoroughly mixed. The quinine may now be added and the whole again well triturated. The mass is made with syrupy phosphoric acid, and as it acts as a powerful solvent it must be used with caution, about 18 or 20 drops being usually sufficient. The ingredients should be massed rapidly, rolled and divided into pills without delay, or they will soon become too hard to mould. When skilfully made the result is an excellent pill.

The compounding of pills in which creasote and oxide of silver are ordered in combination is at times not without danger to the dispenser, and care must be exercised in mixing them, to prevent the violent chemical action that might otherwise take place.

The creasote should first be massed with a little soap, the oxide being carefully mixed with some powdered althea or liquorice before being brought into contact with the creasote. They may then be worked up into a mass with safety. Excipients should be avoided that would act as reducing agents, and so probably cause an alarming explosion. Pills containing oxide of silver should be kept in a cool place, as they are liable to take fire spontaneously. Caution should also be

observed when compounding permanganate of potass to avoid using as an excipient any substance of a deoxidising nature.

PILL FINISHING.

It is the custom of some dispensers to finish and send out pills simply dusted and rolled in a little powder, or else they are ordered otherwise by the prescriber. With others it is a rule to silver or coat all pills dispensed, and as in pharmacy too much attention can never be paid to small details, the rule can be commended as one that is generally appreciated by the patient. As dusting powders, lycoperidium, powdered starch, liquorice, French chalk, and arrowroot are commonly used, or a mixture of the latter two forms a good powder for the purpose.

SILVERING.

Pills may be silvered at a very little expenditure of time and trouble. The surface should be perfectly round, smooth, and free from powder. The apparatus necessary is of the most simple description. For one or two dozen pills all that is needed are a couple of ordinary covered pots—a one and two ounce—and a one ounce willow box. The pills should first be placed in the box, with one or two drops of mucilage added, and well shaken until thinly coated, then turn them into the large pot, into which a sheet or two of silver leaf has been introduced, agitate, and rotate them for a few moments until covered with the leaf. The superfluous silver should now be blown off, and the pills placed into the small clean pot to be finished and burnished. This is done by simply rotating them rapidly for a short time, and the process is finished. As a rule, one sheet of the leaf will silver a dozen five grain pills. The student should remember that silvering will not hide the imperfections of a badly-made pill, but usually adds to their prominence. Pills containing sulphur and other drugs that act on the metal should not be silvered.

VARNISHING.

When properly varnished, pills present a very neat appearance and are rendered practically tasteless. Perhaps the best varnish for the purpose is that composed of gum sandarach dissolved in ether or alcohol. That suggested by Martindale is made by dissolving one part of the gum in one of absolute alcohol. It soon dries, and remains bright. A thinner varnish may be made with sandarach and ether, in the proportions of one to two. Pills to be varnished must be well rounded and free from powder. They should be placed in a covered pot, a little of the varnish added, well shaken for a few moments, then turned out into a plate and put into a cool place to dry taking care to separate each pill, and gently move them now and again to prevent sticking.

GELATINE COATING.

Gelatine forms an excellent and soluble coating for pills, and is simply done by immersing them for a moment in a hot

solution. The usual method is to stick each pill on the point of a fine needle, dip it into the solution, and then place the other end of the needle into a pine cushion, and allow it to remain until the coat becomes hard. The drawback is, that each pill having to be done separately, the process takes some time. A simple and useful apparatus by means of which a dozen or two may be coated at once, can be made in the following manner. Take a piece of wood about fifteen inches long by one inch wide, quarter-inch deep, and place on it a layer of plaster of Paris made stiff, about half an inch in depth. Insert in the plaster, with the points upwards, a number of fine needles, at about half an inch apart, and allow it to set. A narrow tin bath to hold the gelatine solution for this arrangement about the same length, and a couple of inches in depth can be made for a few pence. To use the apparatus the needle points should be slightly greased and a pill placed on each. They may then be immersed for a moment in the solution, carefully drawn out, being slowly rotated until the gelatine begins to set and the coat appears even. They may then be reversed and allowed to remain until dry. The solution should not be too thin, and is made by dissolving two parts of fine French gelatine in eight parts of water, and straining through muslin. The admixture of a small quantity of glycerine or mucilage of acacia is thought by some to improve it.

PEARL COATING.

A very elegant appearance and finish may be imparted to pills if coated with French chalk, a process which is now very popular. A large quantity can be coated more successfully than a small one, consequently it is not an easy matter for any one who has not had practice to coat really well a dozen pills or so when ordered, in a prescription. There is a considerable amount of "knack" or aptitude in pill coating, and it takes both patience and perseverance to acquire it. Numerous kinds of apparatus have been introduced and are in use for pill coating, from rotary machines to tin dishes and cylinders, but from my own experience for dispensing purposes and coating small quantities capital results can be obtained with three covered pots of suitable capacity. To coat from one to four dozen pills, one 4-oz. and two 2-oz. covered pots, with concave bottoms and closely fitting lids is all that is required. The pills should be well-rounded, dry and hard, also free from powder.

The next thing required is the mucilage, which may be made by dissolving four grains of gum tragacanth in one ounce of water, and adding half a drachm of syrup. Half an ounce of mucilage acacia, with two drachms of syrup and a drachm of water, also answers well.

The Powder.—Finely powdered French chalk, or talc, may be used alone, or the admixture of some powdered starch (1 dr. to 1 oz.) gives the coat a whiter appear-

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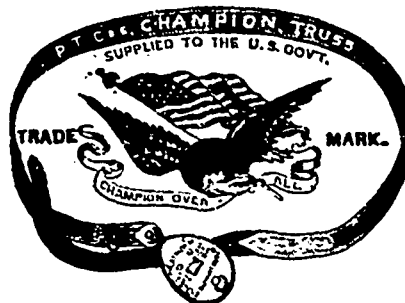
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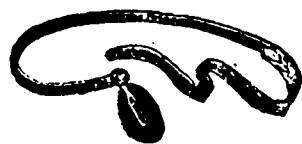
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ance. The chalk tinted pink with a little carmine forms an effective coating.

The Process.—Place the pills to be coated in one of the smaller pots, add sufficient mucilage, and shake well until each pill is well covered with the gum. Now transfer the batch to the large pot, in which some of the powder has been placed; and rotate it continuously for a few minutes. When the coating appears to be white and even allow them to stand for about ten minutes, then blow off the superfluous powder, and turn them into the remaining clean pot, and again rotate rapidly for some minutes until the coating is polished and the surface smooth. Care should be taken in the way the pots are shaken that the movements are even and regular, and not too rapid. Pills containing essential oils, iodide of iron, &c., and those made up with excipients like glycerine, that do not easily dry, should not be coated, as they will become discolored after a while. A preventative against the coat discoloring is to varnish the pills first with a thin solution of tolu resin in ether.

SU'AR COATING.

This process cannot be recommended for treating small quantities, but with practice successful results may be obtained from the following method:—A simple apparatus is formed with a small flat enamelled pan, about two inches in depth, with a handle. The pills should first be evenly coated with a mixture of mucilage acacia and syrup in equal parts. A thin layer of fine sifted sugar (not that in an impalpable powder), is next dusted over the bottom of the pan, and the pills placed in it. The pan must now be gently and regularly rotated, more sugar being dusted in as the other is taken up, the pan being slightly warmed over a spirit lamp. This is carried on until the pills are evenly coated. They should then be allowed to stand for a quarter of an hour or so, and the process repeated if necessary. A finish is given to the coating by rotating the pills afterwards in a circular tin dish, the inside of which has been rubbed over while warm with paraffin wax.

The mania for pill coating may be carried to excess, when the utility of a drug is sacrificed to giving it an elegant appearance. Several instances of this kind have been brought under the notice of the writer, in which pills that have been coated by some so-called patent processes have passed through the system of the patient unchanged.

Words of Advice.

From an address delivered before the Sheffield School of Pharmacy, by Robert Hamjson, President Phl. Soc.

KNOWLEDGE should be valued for its own sake. This is not only a trite saying but an acknowledged truth, especially to the honest and faithful student, who holds in the treasury of his mind some self-sought truth, some hard-earned piece of knowledge, which at length he has made part of himself. Indeed we may fairly say that a man is unworthy of the honor-

ed-name of student unless he has felt a real thirst for knowledge, and for its own sake.

Let me venture then to urge you to make a full and conscientious use of your opportunities ere they escape your grasp. "Learning is a superior sight; learning is a livelihood." The bare pass regulation quantity, like the watered milk up to Act of Parliament standard, opens as it were only the outer gate leading to success in life and to the temple of learning. You will find that there are many more barriers to pass ere you become competent and worthy students and worthy men. Every particle of seeming unprofitable knowledge gathered by you, if really made integral parts of yourselves, will help you with fitness on the way of life. Before you have begun business for yourselves, you will thus be laying in your most priceless and precious stock in trade, not quoted on any price-list of the wholesale houses and not affected by the ordinary laws of supply and demand.

The attainment of fuller and more thorough knowledge having given you more flexible brains, you will find yourselves better fitted for anything that may befall you, either in or out of business.

An earnest and resolute purpose is, no doubt, required, as well as honest, genuine work. Nearly all the obstacles of former days for getting knowledge are now removed—schools and colleges and other facilities abound, as well as books, and, therefore, excuses are unreasonable and unworthy.

Again, with the advance of elementary and secondary education, both of which are within the reach of the poorest, it is more than ever imperative, especially for him who deals with science as a part of his calling, to be well equipped and ready. More is expected of him than formerly, and it is essential that his mind should be better stored and trained. If you are not so equipped, if you are not so made ready, can you expect, or do you deserve, to succeed?

The mere schoolboy of to-day is able to ask questions in chemistry, and many other subjects, which some years ago many of us, your seniors, would have been puzzled how to answer.

Have you ever tried to estimate the importance of your calling in its relation with the public and faculty of medicine? If you have done so, it is impossible that you should undervalue a sound technical training and the acquirement of adequate knowledge.

We are entrusted to prepare and give out the remedies for disease. We are the accredited allies of the physician in his warfare with suffering and death. We should be ready, therefore, personally, from our own knowledge, to guarantee that the medicines we supply are pure, potent and efficient. This is indeed a great responsibility and an honorable trust, one that requires from us a just and faithful fulfilment.

The only possible and reasonable way

of maintaining our positions as pharmacists in the public estimation (and adding to it), and in defying the cut-throat competition of the times, is in this better equipment which education and thorough training afford. No Act of Parliament, however valuable or however necessary, can take the place of improved qualification; and, in the public interest, if we desire an adequate recognition by the state, this must be the only plea for such recognition.

If the best hopes for pharmacy are to be realized—I mean the establishment of a right relationship which should exist between the physician and the pharmacist, and the consequent separation of pharmacy from medical practice, resulting in the public good—it is only by an improved and ever improving qualification and fitness of those practicing pharmacy these needful and beneficent changes can be brought about.

Be not then satisfied in obtaining the Minor qualification only, but pass forward to the Major; and afterwards, if possible, keep fresh and pliant your partly cultured brains by taking up some special work requiring investigation, or at least by endeavoring to raise a higher standard of knowledge in one or more branches of your studies. Then you will have thoroughly earned the honored name of faithful students in science, and fresh lustre will be added to your calling.

Success in study and the overcoming of the difficulties which beset the student can only be realized by well sustained and methodical effort and honest work.

To some, pliancy of brain and ease of acquisition come with painfully slow and halting steps. I would quote the Persian proverb, "Have patience! All things are difficult before they are easy?" Yes, be patient, and not faint-hearted; strive, still strive with persistency and hope, and you will at length reap the golden grain of knowledge, for we all know that the race is not always won by the swift of foot.

Do not attempt to take in more mental food than your minds can digest and assimilate, you will thus avoid embarrassing attacks of mental indigestion and bewilderment of mind. Mental assimilation differs in each individual. The advice given by Seneca in the first century of the Christian Era is good even to-day:

"As long as the ailments of which we have partaken retain their own nature and float as solids in our stomachs, they are burdensome; but when they have changed their former state, then, and not till then, they enter into our strength and blood. Let us do the same with the food which nourish our minds, so that we do not suffer the things we have taken in to remain whole and foreign. Let us digest them! Otherwise they enter our memory but not our minds."

While avoiding everything that is likely to interfere with or withdraw you from the steady prosecution of your studies, obtain, when you can afford the time, needful mental and bodily recreation and

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change, for reasons of health as well as that of pleasure. It is scarcely necessary for me to prescribe this in set terms. You have each your own prescription. I have great faith in good fun and innocent laughter. These two curative agencies, with the addition of music might well be added to the "Extra Pharmacopœia." In these times of relaxation have thought for the parts of your minds that are lying fallow and are in danger of atrophy, and which may need reminding of their rights of existence. Whether it be the country walk for botanical purposes, as well as for physical exercise and fresh air, or for the scanning of Nature's varied face; a ride on a cycle, or an hour spent in reading a well-written story, or in the reading or re-reading of some favorite author who has endowed our literature with immortal gifts; or in any other way best adapted for individual need, you will need some kind of innocent and welcome change to keep you fresh and ready for renewed effort and concentration of thought.

Having acquired the needful technical knowledge to enable you to pass the Minor and Major examinations, and having in your possession the much coveted diplomas of the Pharmaceutical Society, it is still possible that you may lack much that makes the pharmacist fit for his responsible position, and some of the qualities of a successful man of business.

Have you acquired good business habits—a compound quality of many sides and parts—the demeanor and habits of a gentleman, and the inestimable quality of common sense? There are text books and treatises to be had upon almost every conceivable and inconceivable subject, for the last-named desideratum, the *vade mecum* is yet unwritten, and if it were written it would not help you much.

Like the accomplished *chef* in the culinary art, are you ready to use your knowledge in a practical manner at the dispensing counter? Can you make a perfectly satisfactory pill? This is not always an easy thing to do, for some pills prescribed are a serious problem for satisfactory manipulation.

When I have observed ill-shapen, soft and doubtfully compounded pills, it has been my habit to describe them as containing a large proportion of original sin, and it was necessary that they should be made again before they were fit to pass the patients' throats. Alas! I have occasionally seen pills sent out from some pharmacies—considered very reputable—which truly were morsels of iniquity.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of the great importance of promptness and punctuality in delivering medicine to patients after their prescriptions are dispensed. It is obvious that no time should be lost before the patient is enabled to use the medicine he requires, especially when relief of suffering is anxiously sought. I never like the patient to get well until he has taken some of the physic ordered. Remember that an hour's sleep in a critical case may turn the balance against death.

Now, just a word about the necessity of cleanliness, as well as of accuracy in all your manipulations, particularly in the pharmacy proper. There, indeed, "cleanliness is next to godliness." Practice the virtue of cleanliness in all that you do. It is equally salutary at all times and in all places. Of this George Herbert said, "Let thy mind's sweetness have its operation upon the body, clothes and habitation."

One thing I would especially ask you to cultivate—that is a good, clear style of writing: this very often secures an appointment, and decides in the favor of a man. I may tell you quite privately that my style of calligraphy requires much improvement, and is often a trouble to my friends. By the bye, I wish I could give a gentle hint to some of our medical friends in this important particular. In a city in the north of England, many years ago, it was currently reported that a certain physician wrote with a dog's tail, so strange and peculiar was the appearance of his written prescriptions.

I have occasionally heard it stated in sober earnestness, although it is rank heresy, that the "examined man" is often a spoiled man of business. It may be so in some few exceptional instances, when a little knowledge has made a foolish man more evident, but it is wholly untrue as a statement of a fact. It is just as true as the oft repeated saying, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing!"

Genuine knowledge, the knowledge that makes clear to a man how little he knows and how little he has gathered from out its vast domain, surely means, and is, in effect, increased ability, ability to cope with difficulties, and to make the paths of life smoother, and the judgment better and more effective.

Be ever on the alert to add to your stock of general knowledge about men and things. This personal ingathering of mental stores, this ever present receptivity, with the judgment which comes slowly after the experience of years, will make you worthy to be accounted wise. You will then be able to form just and ripe opinions—opinions truly your own, and not belonging to some one else—opinions to be safeguarded and prized, and which distinguish the select man from the unthinking multitude.

When you begin business for yourselves, and even before, cultivate the feeling of good-fellowship toward all these who practice the same craft. Stand honorably by your fellows! they have the same business trials, the same interests, and the same aspirations incident to an honorable calling. And when the weak or unfortunate fall by the wayside, overcome by trouble or sickness, let the united hand of benevolence be ever ready to give help and sympathy. We live in altered days. We cannot, if even we desired, re-establish the ancient Guilds and Companies whose histories we might profitably read, but we have the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which is of jubilant age, with its Benevolent Fund. This

is our *Alma Mater*. It stands to us to-day in place of the ancient Guilds. It stands as a necessity with us, to represent our views and to carry out our behests. We can—I mean the trade—make it strong and important; we can if we choose guide and govern it, and make it a truly representative Institution, worthy of the loyalty and esteem of all.

I have nearly finished my very discursive address. I dare say it may be likened by some to an unauthorized lay sermon—made up too much of "wise saws" and sage moralities. It tells you nothing new, I know. Let me entertain the hope that it may leave an impression, however faint, not untinged with good.

Life is made up of impressions, none of which can we wholly efface. Our actions, and these include our thoughts, are indelible—cannot be rubbed out or obliterated. Let us, therefore, have guard over ourselves, that we may reverently build up the fabric of our lives, no stone or particle of which can we remove, though we may try wisely to add to the edifice of mind, and heart, and soul.

"Man is his own star, and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man
Commands all light, all influence, all fate,
Nothing to him falls early or too late.
Our acts our angels are, good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

—*Ph. Journal and Transactions.*

Filing Physicians' Prescriptions.

BY O. H. WOODWARD, KENOSHA, WIS.

THE question as to the best methods of filing and preserving physicians' prescriptions has been ventilated by pharmacists for years, without, however, having as yet been satisfactorily solved. The main objects to be attained in a system of filing prescriptions are, first, simplicity and, second, readiness to find any given prescription, besides fixing the latter's identity when found. As to this last point, it is well known that not infrequently the prescription itself is given a wrong number or that a mistake is made in numbering the label, and although the date on the prescription will serve as a check, yet this will not always prove a safe guide. This question is of great importance, and no system of filing prescriptions is perfect that fails to include a perfect plan for numbering.

How do these mistakes arise? They are due to carelessness on the part of pharmacists, and to overcome the trouble we must say with the physician when treating diseases, Remove the cause.

I have tried many plans, but have found that only when each dispenser, be he the proprietor or the clerk, binds himself over *his own signature* that he is responsible for each and every prescription compounded by himself—then, and then only, will we approach perfection and enjoy satisfaction. I have adopted, and am now using with great satisfaction, a prescription blank (termed by

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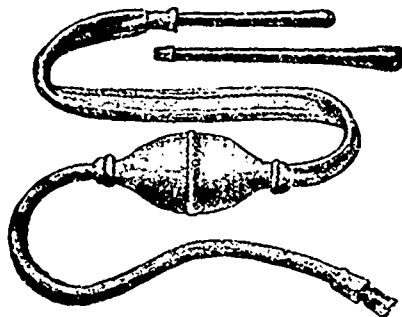
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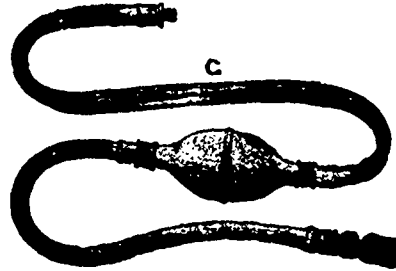
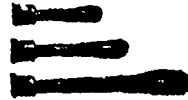
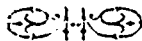
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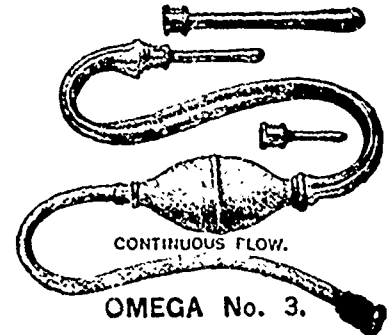
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No injection of air.

No local matter can be drawn into the tubes.

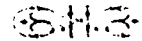


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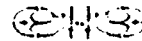
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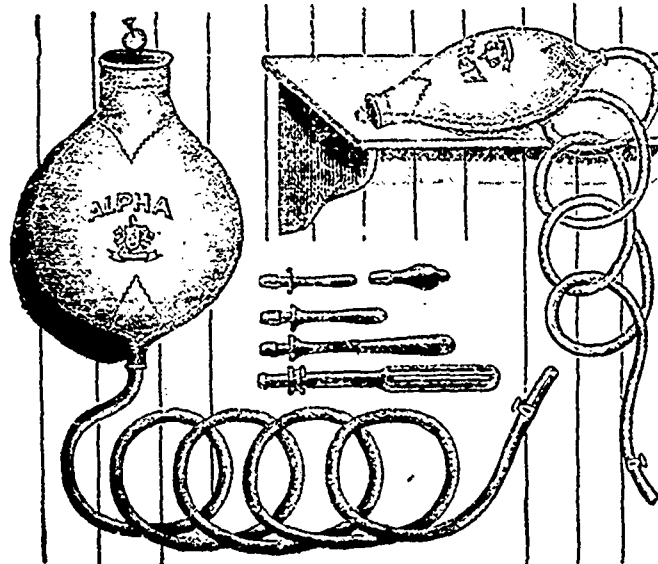


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A simple invention of great merit. All Hard Rubber Pipes.

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



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

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me the "protective" prescription blank) arranged as follows:

R

This
Prescription
Was Filled
By.....
A Registered
Pharmacist,
Certificate No

When a pharmacist is obliged to put his signature on every prescription he compounds, it will be an incentive to extra care, while fixing the value of his services and gratifying justifiable pride. And let me say to the members of the state board of pharmacy that I hope the day may not be far off when only registered pharmacists shall be permitted to compound prescriptions and when a dispenser shall be compelled by law to affix his signature to every prescription compounded by him, and he only to be responsible for the same.

In numbering prescriptions, I make use of a numbering machine. Mine is of German manufacture and has six wheels, but a similar one made in this country is equally as good and costs but half as much. After writing directions, you number the label and the prescription, the machine being arranged to print duplicate numbers ranging from 1 to 900,000, no error being possible. Being very plain, no trouble is experienced in deciphering the numbers in cases of repetition.

After being numbered and signed, the prescriptions are placed on the ordinary spindle file, from which they are removed every second or third day to be pasted into a Winsor patent back prescription book. This book measures 13 inches by 18 inches, and is 6 inches thick. The prescriptions are pasted in so as to exhibit them entirely. These files, having inscribed on their backs the range of numbers and dates represented by the prescriptions contained, are placed in a rack and in a position where their backs may be easily read when a back prescription is to be referred to.

In conclusion then, the combined use of the above form of prescription blanks, a numbering machine and the "Winsor" prescription file constitutes the best system of filing and preserving prescriptions with which I am acquainted.

Dialysis by Means of Sulphate of Calcium.

BY GUADALUPE MORALES, PH. G., NICARAGUA; C. A.

In a monograph published by Mr. A. L. Herrera, from Mexico, wherein he treats of chemical dialysis, a new process he has invented, caused me to try his experiments, following his instructions, to

determine if that process could have any practical application for the extraction of alkaloids. He says that it has not been studied with elaborate care; what he has done has been to establish the general principles, corroborating them with a certain number of experiments, done with several substances under different conditions, and to point out the application they may have, leaving to the study of others, who may want to try them, to determine if the applications which he indicates can have any practical value; he declares that he does not know how many of the imperfections and objections attached to his process. In order to understand better the process of Mr. Herrera, I will extract and condense from his paper the more important points:—

"When water or any aqueous solution is separated from any calcined sulphate of calcium by a membrane of parchment paper, the water passes through the membrane and is employed in the hydration of the sulphates; besides if the substances in solution are crystalloid, they totally pass from the interior to the exterior of the dialyzer; it does not happen thus if they are colloid.

"For example: If a parchment paper filter be filled with water containing albumen and sodium chloride, and its external surface is put in contact with calcined sulphate of calcium in powder, and the water and the salt pass to the absorbent, and the albumen remains in the dialyzer. If the sulphate be substituted by fused chloride of calcium, by quick lime and in general by any hygroscopic substance, the same result is obtained as with the first of these absorbents. Taking as a foundation the results gotten above, it can be said that the chemical affinity of the absorbent for the liquid is the determinate cause of the phenomenon."

PRACTICE OF THE CHEMICAL DIALYSIS.—Mr. Herrera indicates first the different kinds of septum that can be used, viz: parchment paper, animal septum, the epidermis of American agave, clay vessels, slate, etc., and he presents the advantages and disadvantages of each one, but at last recommends parchment paper as more convenient and general in its application. The calcium sulphate should be freshly calcined, should absorb at least two parts by weight of water and should produce heat in the act of being hydrated. The empty dialyzer, folded like a filter and attached to a rectangular wooden frame, is introduced into a vessel containing the calcined sulphate of calcium in powder, taking care that the contact with the outer surface of the membrane may be as complete as possible; the liquid is poured in and the whole set aside for some time. In order to increase the rapidity of the operation the solid crust of hydrated sulphate of calcium formed around the filter is removed, powdered and put again in the vessel. If organic matter in a state of decomposition be dialyzed, the membrane must be changed frequently. In order to recover the crystalloid sub-

stance, the calcium sulphate is powdered, packed in a percolator and extracted with alcohol.

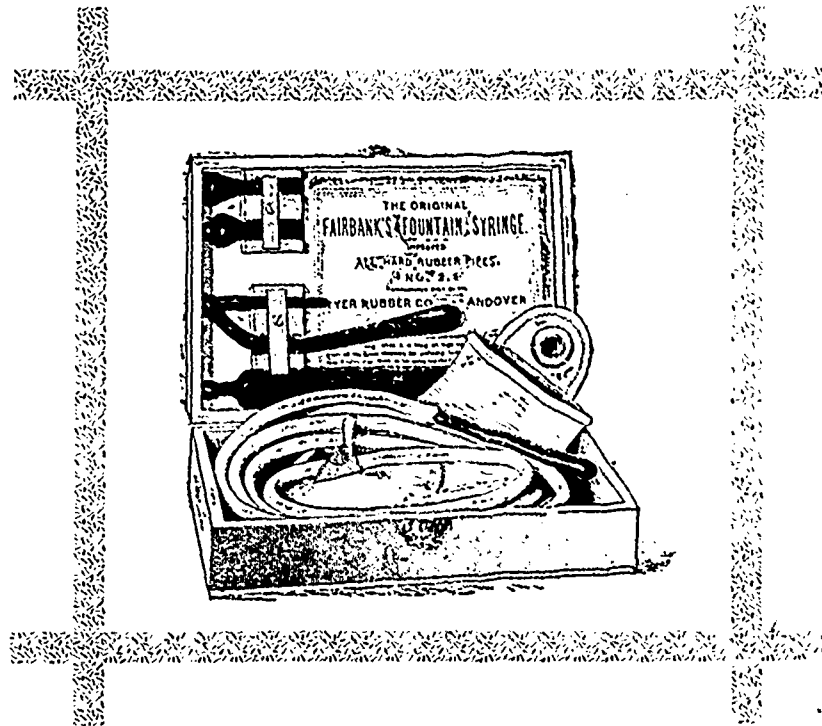
APPLICATIONS.—The process may be applied to the separation of organic acids from solution, or to the extraction of alkaloids. The latter is founded on the general facts: 1st, that the salts of organic bases belong to the class of crystalloid substances; 2nd, they are soluble in acidulated water, and, 3rd, the same salts are soluble in alcohol. He gives the following method that may be adopted: After macerating the powdered drug for 24 hours in water slightly acidulated with tartaric acid the mixture is filtered, and the filtrate subjected to dialysis with the precautions given above. When the liquid contained in the dialyzer is not precipitated by the general reagents for alkaloids, the process is discontinued. The hydrated absorbent is powdered and by means of lixiviation or maceration with concentrated alcohol the organic salts are separated. Proceeding in this way an almost pure alcoholic solution of the alkaloidal salt is obtained, not containing extractive, coloring or resinous matter. For extracting the organic base it is sufficient to separate the alcohol by distillation or evaporation, to dissolve the residue in water and precipitate by means of an alkali or alkaline carbonate."

MY OWN EXPERIMENTS ON THE ABOVE METHODS.—The following are some of the results of my own experiments which I made three times:—

Ten grams of powdered opium were macerated for 24 hours in water acidulated with 0.5 per cent. of tartaric acid, after which time the liquid was filtered and the residue washed with water until 200 cc. of the liquid were obtained. I started the dialysis, using two dialyzers made of parchment paper, folded like filters and fastened to wooden frames. I divided the liquid between the two and surrounded them with recently calcined sulphate of calcium. After 24 hours the level of the liquid in the dialyzers had lowered, and with the object of putting the septum in contact with a fresh portion of the absorbent, I carefully removed the filter and scraped the hydrated part off and removed it as completely as possible from the non-hydrated portion, using the latter as an absorbent for a continuation of the process. The operation was then continued for four days, at the end of which time one of the parchments commenced to decompose and the liquid was transferred to the other; at the end of two more days the second parchment commenced to decompose and the operation was stopped. After powdering the hydrated sulphate it was packed in a percolator and treated with 1,200 cc. of 95 per cent. alcohol, employing about five days in the percolation, which was stopped when the percolate ceased to give any reaction for alkaloids. The alcohol was recovered from the percolate by distillation, and the residue treated according to Dr. Squibb's method for the estimation of morphine.—*Amer. Journal of Pharmacy.*

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MOULD WORK A SPECIALTY.

Basham's Mixture.

BY F. W. HAUSSMANN, PH. G.

Few formulas of the present pharmacopœia have experienced as much adverse criticism from both pharmaceutical and medical standpoints as the *Mistura Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis*. Every pharmacist in following out the official method, has doubtlessly experienced the same result, namely, instability of the mixture and gradual precipitation of the iron as oxyacetate. When freshly prepared the mixture presents an attractive appearance, but on standing several days, especially in warm weather, or only partly filled bottles, the above change takes place. It is generally noticed, when bottles which contained it are presented for renewal, when the bottom and sides of the vial are stained by the iron.

While recommending recent preparation in a number of the official mixtures, the pharmacopœia neglects this necessary order in this instance, a rule which whenever possible should be observed.

The reason for this decomposition may be found in the insufficient amount of acetic acid ordered, also the very general dilute condition of the preparation. While perhaps not often called for in some localities, in others it is continually in demand, and the pharmacist, to save both time and labor, is compelled to keep a supply on hand. It is in such instances that the above disadvantage is mainly felt.

The suggestion has been made, in the necessity of keeping a "stock" on hand, to prepare a concentrated mixture, according to the pharmacopœia, with the omission of the 50 parts of water, which was to be added at the time the mixture was dispensed. This "concentrated" mixture does, however, not last much longer than the finished article, precipitating in almost the same time.

An increased amount of acetic acid, is perhaps, the only remedy.

From a medical standpoint, the exceedingly slight amount of the active ingredients is the main objection, and frequently physicians prescribe this valuable remedy extemporaneously. Others, again, in prescribing it, specify "Old formula."

An older edition of the National Dispensatory gives a formula which yields a preparation in medicinal efficacy improved and in stability more perfect. It is nearly three times the strength of the now official article and, while not without fault, is better than the pharmacopœia preparation. The following is the formula:

Liq. ammonii acetatis..... 4½ ozs.
Ac. acetici dilut..... 1 oz.
Tinct. ferri chlorid..... ½ oz.
Tinct. aurant. cort..... 1½ ozs.
Glycerini..... ½ oz.

The "modus operandi" is similar to the one of the pharmacopœia. When prepared by this method the mixture will be of a deep brown, almost black color, due to the action of the iron upon the tincture

of orange peel. If elixir of orange, U. S. P., or better a mixture of it with simple syrup, about equal parts, be substituted for the tincture, the preparation will be, though slightly darker, similar in appearance to the freshly prepared official mixture. It does not precipitate, unless under certain conditions to be mentioned.

A sample, one and a half years old, has not shown any change as yet.

In preparing the mixture, a few points are to be observed, viz: (1) The solution of acetate of ammonium should be freshly prepared, care being taken that it is not too alkaline. This happens frequently, especially as is often the case when made by this method, if the carbonate of ammonia is left too long in contact with the acetic acid. If the second pharmacopœial method is followed, namely, mixture of a solution of carbonate of ammonia with the corresponding strength of acetic acid, more satisfactory results may be looked for. (2) In summer an increase of acetic acid often becomes necessary, as decomposition, especially in very hot weather and particularly before a thunderstorm, frequently takes place. It manifests itself by the gradual darkening of the mixture, which soon becomes of a thickish consistence, with final, bulky precipitation. It becomes necessary to recommend to the consumer to keep the medicine in as cool a place as possible.

A change of this nature often gives rise to suspicion, and by previous information possible distrust may be avoided. In the selection of the material employed some care is also necessary.

The acetic acid must be strictly U. S. P., free from empyreumatic impurities. If the latter be present, on neutralization with the carbonate of ammonia, it will manifest itself both in odor and taste. Also, on the addition of tincture of iron, it will produce a considerably darker mixture. The same precaution may be observed in the ammonia salt, which is often of inferior quality.

In offering the substitute for the official Basham's Mixture, no new features are presented either in composition or method of preparation, merely slight alterations in an old and tried formula. But as improvement upon the pharmacopœial formula is a necessity, it may be worthy of consideration. It certainly has one advantage which the other does not possess, that of being stable.—*Amer. J. of Phar.*

A female jewelry drummer is the latest novelty on the road in Maine. She is handsome, dresses stylishly, wears a man's soft felt-hat and hails from New York. She is away up on the art of travelling, cannot be imposed upon by hotel clerks, hackmen or railroad men, and always sells as many goods as the smartest of her male competitors.

Situation Wanted.

BY Graduate of O. C. P.; long experience in city and country; good salesman, and good address; strictly temperate; highest references; would like position of manager or head clerk. Address—drawer D, Canadian Druggist, Stratford, Ont.

ADVERTISE

—IN THE—

London Free Press

Only Morning and largest Evening Paper west of Toronto.

Arrives at Cities, Towns and Villages hours ahead of all others. Try it.

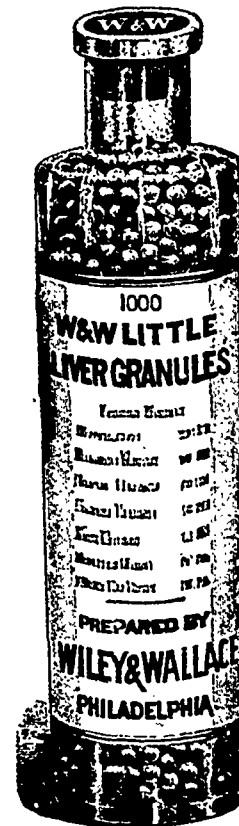
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FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,

LONDON, ONT.

Mention this paper.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



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

1,000, 90 Cents.
6,000, (one bottle) \$7.50.
10,000, (one bottle) \$8.00.
1 gross in glass, 40 in each, \$10.00.
1 gross in glass, 40 in each, \$5.50.
1 gross in glass, 80 in each, 7.00.
Buyers Ad Press.

FORMULA.

Alon, 1-10 gr.; Jalap, 1-10 gr.; Podophylin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. 1-20 gr.; Oleo Res. Capsic, 1-25 gr.

This Beats All.

\$1.00 FOR NOTHING.

Are you selling RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES? If so, write to me at once and some paying advertising matter will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you do not handle them and want to start in right now, write me at once, and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you in their care, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, two (2) boxes of RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, which retail at 50 cents each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal sign, etc.

MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.

ALLAN & Co.

53 FRONT STREET, EAST,
TORONTO, - ONT.

SPECIALTIES:

Dr. Carson's Bitters.
Pectoria.

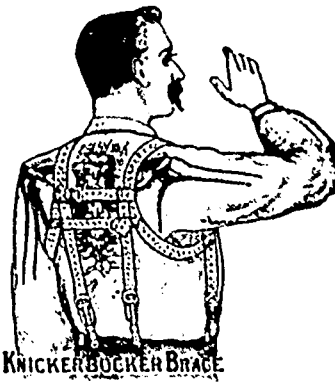
Stowe's Liniment.

Allan's Cough Candies.

Silver Cream.

E. B. Shuttleworth's Fluid Extracts & Pharmaceuticals.

We are offering special inducements in above lines, and will be glad to quote lowest prices for anything in our line on application.



KNICKERBOCKER BRACE

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS

KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace

—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.



Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



ESTABLISHED 1876.

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

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

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

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

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods. Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. Send for terms.

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

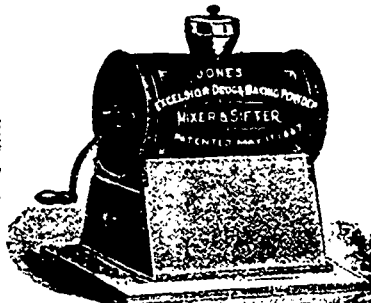
LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR

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

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.

Only \$10.—The Best in the World.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Seent.



Just Proof and Changeable Sieves.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted. 80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Talc, pepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor. AGENTS WANTED.

M. J. JONES, Rochester, N. Y.,
280 East Main St.

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

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
20c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

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

Humphreys' Medicine Company

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1891.

Back Numbers Wanted.

A few copies of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST for July and September, 1891, are wanted to complete files. Any one having copies which they do not require will please forward them to this office.

Pharmaceutical Legislators.

THIS month we present portraits of three additional members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, viz.: Messrs. A. B. Petrie, Guelph; John McKee, Peterboro, and F. Jordan, Goderich, all former members of the Council who were re-elected last July.

Illinois College of Pharmacy.

THE winter term of the Illinois College of Pharmacy began September 24th. Its present class is the largest it has ever had, and contains 67 seniors and 144 juniors. Seven of the students are ladies. The summer term will begin March 10th, 1892.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

It is probable that the next annual meeting will be held at the Profile House, White Mountains, N. H., on July 14, as at the time in September at which the meetings are usually held the hotels cannot accommodate the number that are likely to attend, while at the date named they are just about opening and have the convenience and rooms at the disposal of those who attend.—*Pharm. Record.*

The "Cutting" Problem.

Our friends in the United States during the past decade have been wrestling with the problem, how to check the evils that have beset their business in the matter of the sale of proprietary articles at prices which give an inadequate margin of profit to the average dealer, and, as such a problem will soon have to be solved by ourselves, it may be interesting to know their plan which seems to be the most feasible of any yet tried or propounded. The plan embraces eight conditions. The first binds the manufacturers and owners of proprietary preparations on the contract plan, to sell their products only to druggists, wholesale dealers in patent medicines, and established agencies. The second prohibits the wholesale druggist or established agency from supplying any dealer on the cut off list except at retail prices. Under the third condition the retailer agrees to sell all contract goods at full retail prices, that he will not substitute another article for any article on the con-

tract plan, nor deliver such goods to any dealer on the cut off list; and it further provides that the names of all violators of this agreement be placed on the cut off list. Condition four prohibits the manufacturer or wholesaler from supplying such proprietary goods to those on the cut off list. Condition five prohibits the sale to commission merchants, brokers, expressmen or agents except for export. Condition six prohibits the sale to any retailer who refuses to sell the same at full retail prices. Condition seven refers to the construction of contract plans by manufacturers. Condition eight refers to the penalty to be imposed for violation of any of these conditions, which is that the offender shall be placed on the cut off list. It would seem, on reading this carefully, that every point has been covered, and we will watch with interest its working.

The Great Advantage of Advertising.

A firm that manufactures a condiment of world wide fame had been in the habit of advertising to the extent of about £5,000 a year through one of the most eminent advertising agencies in London. They thought they could dispense with advertising, seeing that their specialty was on every table. Accordingly all orders and contracts were stopped. Sales began to fall off, and the decrease continued until the firm went back to their agents and announced that they intended to advertise again. But the decline had become so serious that in order to recover lost ground they have now to spend £10,000 a year, where formerly they spent £5,000. It is well known that wholesale houses reduce their orders when they find the article they have been dealing in is no longer advertised. They do this to save themselves from future loss, because their experience teaches them that the public demand declines as advertising declines.—*London Cor. Birmingham Gazette.*

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

THE National Wholesale Druggists' Association convention was held on October 19th, 20th and 21st, at Louisville, Ky.

Over 300 representatives from all parts of the United States and Canada were present exceeding that of any previous year.

The plan for regulating the sales of proprietary goods, submitted by the American Pharmaceutical Association, was adopted. The following were appointed officers for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. A. Robinson, Louisville.
 First Vice-President—John Nickerson, jr., New York.
 Second Vice-President—H. S. Clark, Lincoln, Neb.
 Third Vice-President—J. H. Rhodes, Chicago.
 Fourth Vice-President—Charles Hubbard, Buffalo.

Fifth Vice-President—Henry B. Gilpin, Baltimore.

Secretary—A. B. Merriam, Minneapolis (re-elected).

Treasurer—S. M. Strong, Cleveland, O., (re-elected).

Messrs. Daniel R. Noyes, St. Paul; Alex. H. Jones, Philadelphia; W. Rankin, Atlanta; George K. Hopkins, St. Louis, and J. A. Gilman, Boston, were chosen as the Board of Control.

Montreal was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Pupils vs. Faculty.

THE slow progress made in the work of completing the laboratories at the Ontario College of Pharmacy has given rise to some dissatisfaction on the part of the students in attendance.

The *Empire* of Oct. 29th, with its usual reckless assertion in regard to matters in connection with the College, published a sensational paragraph which was very misleading, not only as to the reason of the dissatisfaction but also as to the shape the affair assumed. It said:

"The troubles at the Ontario College of Pharmacy are not yet ended. A short time ago the Council Board, after a big effort, got rid of Principal Shuttleworth and Prof. Avison, employing other professors in their stead. Since then, as far as the public are concerned, it was generally believed that matters had got into normal shape again. But this does not appear to be the case.

"The students in attendance at the College have been working under what they call "straitened circumstances." In other words, the students and the professors have not been able to hitch well together.

"This ill-feeling resulted in a big row yesterday. In fact, there was almost a riot at the lectures, which are supposed to commence at 5.30, and conclude at 6.30. The professors were hooted, and the din and confusion was kept up until 8.30 o'clock.

"During the afternoon a deputation from the students waited upon Prof. Shuttleworth, and asked if he would take charge of the institution again.

"A great row is expected to occur at the College to-day. The Ontario College of Pharmacy is certainly doing well in the way of keeping up its reputation."

The *Toronto Evening News* of the same date puts a different aspect on the affair and shows plainly that no such "friction" existed as mentioned in the *Empire's* report. The *News* says:

"The students at the College of Pharmacy give an emphatic denial to the statement in the *Empire* this morning that there was ill-feeling between themselves and the faculty, and that it resulted yesterday afternoon in an unseemly disturbance at lectures. A deputation of the young men brought the following letter to the *News* this morning:

"*Edron News.*—We, the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, desire to make an emphatic denial of the statement

A Solution of Pepsin

Should not mould or turn sour. Should possess high digestive activity in small bulk. Should be low in price. Armour's Glycerole Pepsin answers all these requirements. 10 minims equal 1 grain 2500 test pepsin. Select formulas for preparations containing the Digestive Ferments accompany each bottle and are furnished by mail if desired.

Armour & Company
Chicago

To Druggists Only!

WE beg to call your attention to the following

SPECIALTIES:

	DOZ.
No. 2, 1 qt. EASTLAKE FOUNTAIN SYRINGES, - - -	\$6.50
" 3, 2 " " " " " - - -	7.50
" 4, 3 " " " " " - - -	8.50
" 5, 4 " " " " " - - -	9.50

Put up in paste board boxes with three Hard Rubber Slip Pipes. Quality guaranteed. They sell well at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each, respectively. Our prices on Fountain Syringes are the lowest.

Fever Thermometers.

OUR own make at \$6.00 per doz. In hard rubber cases. We sell grosses every week.

HICKS imported and reliable. In safety cases. Our price, \$11.50 per doz.

DEAN, FOSTER & Co.,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

120 Lake Street, CHICAGO, Ill.

made by one of the morning papers to-day to the effect that there was friction between the faculty and students, and that a disturbance occurred at the College last evening. We might say that we have had a few grievances which were laid before the faculty and part of the Council last evening, but the statement that the students were disorderly was a gross fabrication. A meeting of the students was held in response to the wishes of the faculty. A committee was appointed which conferred with the same with regard to grievances, but the whole of the proceedings were conducted in a perfectly orderly manner, and there has not been any ill-feeling of any kind between the students and faculty. Though the replies of the members of the Council were not exactly what the students desired, still we earnestly trust that matters will receive an early adjustment.

"Signed on behalf of the students,

"C. W. PARKER,

"J. E. COGAN,

"V. BARBER,

"CHAS. HILL, Chairman;

"G. A. WEISTER, Secretary."

What difference there is between the students and the faculty does not arise, as was intimated in the *Empire* this morning, from a desire on the part of the students to interfere in the management of the College. The statement that they waited upon Professor Shuttleworth last night and urged him to take charge of the institution is ridiculous. The students recognize the folly of the assumption that the control of the College is in any manner within their province.

"But what lies at the root of the trouble is a firmly fixed conviction on the part of a large number of the students that the members of the Council, themselves druggists in business, dread the increase in the number of competitors and have not only raised the standard of examinations without just cause, but have taken other means to check the progress of their young rivals. In the new building several large laboratories are in course of preparation. But the contractors have been slow and the work has not been finished. A month of the fall term has passed away and the students are still without their laboratories. If much more time is lost they will run a great danger of failing at the Christmas examinations. This lack of laboratories is the prime grievance, and the students got hold of the idea recently that the Council for the sinister reasons which have been mentioned, had failed to spur the contractors to the efforts which they should have made.

"Another grievance is the lack of a library. The students think hard and deep on the expediency of paying fees and getting little for it.

"At lectures yesterday afternoon Dr. Scott told the students that he had heard that they were about to hold a meeting for the discussion of their grievances. He advised them to do so and to appoint a deputation to wait upon the Dean and

Faculty. He dismissed them a quarter of an hour before the usual time in order that his suggestion might be carried into effect.

"The meeting was held, the grievances were formulated, and a deputation was appointed to lay them before the faculty. In the Dean's room the Dean and faculty were found in company with Messrs. J. H. Mackenzie and C. W. Daniel, members of the council. These gentlemen heard the students courteously, and were promised that their representations would be considered, and assured that far from desiring to stand in the way of the students the members of the Council had always been most desirous of doing everything that could be done for their improvement. The students withdrew well satisfied. Messrs. Daniel and Mackenzie were present informally. The whole matter will be considered by the council at an early meeting.

"The students whose names are appended to the letter have been appointed a Committee on Grievances."

The Ideal Drug Clerk.

Handsome, of course, because his customers are chiefly ladies with great eyes of uncharity sweetness; patience than which Job's was an invalid frazzlin; elasticity of movement that would put the flea to shame; oratory of such unctious flavor as would reduce a Shylock to distribute sheekles, and taste, quotha, such as the riches of the orient could not satisfy; meek, too, as Moses (when the bullrushes past him); your foot upon his prostrate neck; in seeming; a scholar and a gentle-man, forsooth; so blind to circumstance of birth or paltry greed; as honest as the daily sun and thrice as searching.—*Cash.*

Substitution.

The public have been deluged of late by the daily press of the United States and Canada in relation to the practice of substitution, said to exist and practised by the "wicked druggist." Some of these papers, we are sure, will feel thankful if we can put them on the track of any other tradesman equally wicked. An English exchange furnishes the following:

"Have you got any buff trimming to go with this stuff?" asked a flashily dressed woman of an assistant in a large draper's near Regent street the other day. "I think so, miss," answered the polite young man, taking down a piece of goods and spreading it on the counter. "Buff! Do you call that buff?" exclaimed the woman. "That's too dark for a buff." "But, miss, that is——" "It's too dark! I can see it is." "Why, of course it's dark, madame," persisted the man. "It's blind-man's buff—the new shade, you see." He sold the goods.

Lady Pharmacists.

In the report of the monthly meeting for last month of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, there is a little item which in all probability has passed unnoticed, but nevertheless is of much significance, viz.:

The apprentice's indenture of Miss Frances Edith Chadwick, of Dimboola, was registered.

This is one of the first, if not the very first lady who has entered the profession of pharmacy in Australia.

It is strange that the strong-minded sisterhood do not display the same enthusiasm for pharmacy as for medicine. It is a profession that is far more fitted for them than that of medicine, which requires a greater amount of mental and physical labor than women who enthusiastically enter for their course recognize. Pharmacy demands no particular bodily exertion to make it a monopoly for men, and but little unwomanly publicity is necessary. We notice that a *projet de loi* has been passed within the last few months by the French Chamber of Deputies, and as Frenchmen are nothing if not chivalrous, it is surprising they are so late in the day. Also we read that a numerous signed petition has been presented to the Prussian House of Representatives, demanding the admission of females to the practice of pharmacy, and the petition has been enrolled among the documents of the Royal Government. In Russia, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and some other European countries, women are allowed to practice pharmacy, but they have shown very little interest in the matter. In Victoria there are one or two fair pill-makers on the register.—*Phar. J. of Australasia.*

Chinese Proprietary Articles.

Besides the numerous advertisements of cosmetics are some which deal with that other feminine vanity of China—the tiny feet. These "golden lillies" that will go into a shoe which a conscientious nurse at home would reject for a year-old baby, are not acquired without a certain inconvenience, not—as, however, the fair owner would most desire—to put too fine a point on it. Hence the justification of advertisements such as this:

MEDICINE FOR SWATHED FEET—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Our Lily Print powder has been sold for many years, and may be described as miraculous in its effects. By its use the foot can be bound tight without any painful swelling, and yet be easily brought to a narrow point. Price per bottle, 2 pence. Also our Paragon powder, the sole cure for fetid sores caused by binding. Three pence a bottle. Sold only at Prince's drug store, at the sign of Great Good Luck in Pao-shan ("Precious and Moral") street, at Shanghai. All others are imitations.

The 25th June, (rent day). Landlord calls on young doctor for his rent. "Good morning, doctor." Doctor: "Good morning, sir. You're looking very ill; put out your tongue." Landlord puts out his tongue. Doctor sees the landlord's tongue, gives him a prescription, and sends him home not to leave the house for a week or two. He departs peacefully for bed, minus the rent.

Half a teaspoonful of chloride of ammonium in a goblet of water will almost immediately restore the faculties to a man who is hopelessly intoxicated.

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.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

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

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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

Take a Kodak with you.

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

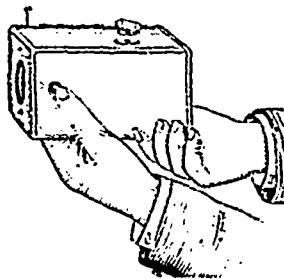
(OR YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.)

Eight Styles and Sizes

ALL LOADED WITH

Transparent Films.

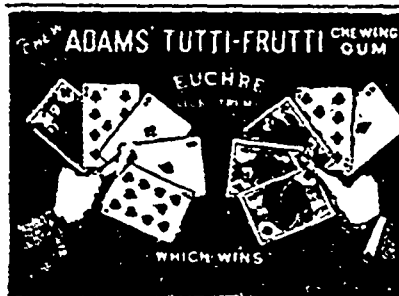
For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers. Send for Catalogue.



THE EASTMAN COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.



The Trade supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.



A GREAT SELLER!

ADAMS' MONTE CRISTO CHEWING GUM.

*Each box contains a brilliant stone ring which is set in the latest Parisian style.
For Descriptive Catalogue and Legend Hanger Signs for windows, etc., address

ADAMS & SONS CO.,

11 and 13 Jarvis St., TORONTO, ONT.

Books and Magazines.

FOR THE TRUNK AND LEATHER NOVELTIES TRADE.—A new paper called *The Trunk & Leather Novelties Review* is to be issued about Nov. 20th, by Clifford, Scott & Lawton, publishers of *The Upholsterer*, Philadelphia. Its title indicates its mission. Sample copies will be cheerfully sent to any interested.

* *

We are indebted to George Tiemann & Co., 107 Park Row, New York, for a copy of their *American Armamentarium Chirurgicum*, a work of nearly 850 pages, being a complete catalogue of surgical instruments and appliances fully illustrated and what is decidedly a most important feature, directions for the use of each instrument. The work is, we believe, the best and most complete of the kind ever issued, and is invaluable to the dealer in these goods as well as to a general practitioner.

* *

Handbook of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics, including the physiological action of drugs, the special therapeutics of disease, official and practical pharmacy and minute directions for prescription writing. By Samuel O. Potter, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 3rd edition, revised. \$1.

This work, which is the result of nearly two years' labors of the author, shows the careful research and labor the author has expended on it. Its treatment of the various subjects commends itself to the reader, and the lucid explanations and exhaustive treatment of the matter in hand proves the work to be a valuable acquisition, not only to the student in pharmacy, but also the practitioner.

* *

A Course of Home Study for Pharmacists, by Oscar Oldberg, P.D., with 150 illustrations. Published by the Apothecaries Company, Chicago.

This work of over 500 pages is designed for prospective pharmacists, and intended for those who while serving their time at the profession, can be enabled through a source like this of preparing themselves for the examinations of their respective pharmaceutical societies. The work is thoroughly practical and the author treats his subjects in a way which simplifies the study of them. It is divided into four parts namely, physics, chemistry, drugs and pharmacy. Every student in pharmacy should have a work of this nature.

* *

"M'SIEU SNEET."—The above is the title of the humorous contribution to the four superb supplements to be given away with the Christmas number of the *Dominion Illustrated*, now in preparation. It relates the adventures of an Englishman who came to Canada for a hunting trip and they are portrayed in the most

laughable style. When we state that this contribution is written specially for the *Dominion Illustrated* by the author of the celebrated "Lac St. Pierre," we have said all that is necessary to commend it to the Canadian public.

* *

Among the most interesting articles in the November number of the *North American Review* is one by Sergius Stepniak, in which the famous Russian revolutionist points out what Americans can do for his native land in its efforts after a larger political and civil liberty.

In his paper in the November number of the *North American Review* the Hon. R. P. Porter, superintendent of the census, presents some fresh facts and figures relating to the mortgage indebtedness of individuals and private corporations throughout the United States.

* *

As the time approaches for the World's Fair, greater interest is being felt in the marvellous City of the Lakes. The *Cosmopolitan Magazine* has devoted 28 pages of the November number to a most interesting and exhaustive article upon Chicago from the pen of the famous novelist, Col. Charles King. Count Jacassy, who spent some time on the ground for that purpose, and Harry Penn, have illustrated the most charming features of the city by 28 sketches. An article upon Alfalfa Farming in this number is by John Brisben Walker, who, as the result of ten years spent in the saddle, in direct superintendence of his farm "Berkeley," one of the largest Alfalfa farms in Colorado, gives the reader much valuable information in regard to the irrigation and curing of the wonderful plant which is destined to become one of the most valuable products of the United States. *Cosmopolitan Publishing Co., Madison Square, New York.* Price, 25 cents.

* *

That great American periodical, the *Century*, is going to outdo its own unrivaled record in its programme for 1892, and as many of its new features begin with the November number, new readers should commence with that issue.

In this number are the opening chapters of

"THE NAULAHKA,"

a novel by Rudyard Kipling, the famous author of "Plain Tales From the Hills," written in collaboration with an American writer, Wolcott Balestier. It is the story of a young man and a young woman from a "booming" Colorado town, who go to India, he in search of a wonderful jeweled necklace, called "the Naulahka" (from which the story takes its name), and she as a physician to women. The novel describes their remarkable adventures at the court of an Indian maharajah. Besides this, the *Century* will print three other novels during the year, and a great number of short stories by the best American story writers.

The well known humorist Edgar W.

Nye (Bill Nye) is to write a series of amusing sketches which he calls his "autobiographies," the first one of which, "The Autobiography of a Justice of the Peace," is in November. This number also contains a valuable and suggestive article on "The Food Supply of the Future," which every farmer should read, to be followed by a number of others

OF GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE TO FARMERS, treating especially of the relations of the Government to the farmer, what it is doing and what it should do. This series will include contributions from officers of the Department of Agriculture, and other well known men will discuss "The Farmer's Discontent," "Co-operation," etc.

A celebrated Spanish writer is to furnish a "Life of Columbus," which will be brilliantly illustrated, and the publishers of the *Century* have arranged with the managers of the World's Fair to print articles on the buildings, etc.

One of the novels to appear in 1892 is

A STORY OF NEW YORK LIFE

by the author of "The Anglomaniacs," and the magazine will contain a great deal about the metropolis during the year, among other things a series of illustrated articles on "The Jews in New York." In November is an illustrated description of "The Players' Club," founded by Edwin Booth, and one of the features of the splendidly illustrated Christmas (December) number in an article on "The Bowery."

To get the *Century* send the yearly subscription price (\$1) to the Century Co., Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Pot Pourri Vase.

A correspondent of the *English Mechanic*, after giving directions for making a rose jar or pot pourri vase, adds the following, to us, new directions:

"Get a sweet orange, stick cloves into it, as full as possible, suspend it by a string in front of a fire, causing it to revolve until it is dry; a good piece of orris root may be put into the mixture; it will become soft after a few days, and can then be sliced up. A lump of gum benzoin should be broken up in a mortar into small grains, and the dried orange also broken up, and the whole mixed in with the rose and other petals. After a few months' keeping this should emit a most delicious perfume."

Burdette on Substitution.

"No, my son, substitution, as you see it in the papers now-a-days, does not mean swapping horses without consent of the owner. It is merely a way the editors have of currying favor with one class of patrons by insulting and abusing another. It is the advertising agents' gull blowing through the editorial pen for local effect, and is paid for at special rates. Men of sense consider it in poor taste, uncalled for and wholly unjust."—A-la-Burdette by S. P. Whitmarsh.

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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

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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,
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Suppositories.

The *Chemist and Druggist of Australia* publishes a paper on this subject by Mr. J. K. Simmonds, president of the Queensland Institute of Pharmaceutical Students, before which it was read. In the course of the paper Mr. Simmonds said there would be a more brotherly feeling between the chemist and the doctor if the chemist did his best to carry out the wishes of the doctor, and did not think that because he (the chemist) had the idea that a certain medicine was of no use, for that reason it might be dispensed without any care, or even dispensed with altogether.

This is sometimes the case with suppositories, for is it carrying out the wishes of the doctor, when he orders a suppository to be made containing a certain drug (tannic acid, for instance), to use the hollow, ready-made articles, and for the drug to be just shovelled in and closed up, thinking that as long as it was in it did not matter what became of it afterwards? If this sort of thing is done, and the doctor finds the remedy is not having the effect intended, and also sees the way the chemist dispensed it, it is not a strange thing if he be annoyed, and say (as is sometimes done) hard and not very complimentary things about us as a body; therefore, I think we ought to do what the doctor wants us to, even if it *does* cost us a little more time and trouble.

Suppositories have been in use for a long time, but not very extensively until the last few years. They were first used exclusively as laxatives, when a piece of soap, or a mixture of aloes, common soap, salt, and starch was used. Now they are used as laxatives, astringents, antiseptics, and nutrients. Their weight varies according to the use to which they are put; for children they are from 5 grs. to 10 grs., but the most suitable size is 15 grs., which is the size they should always be made if not otherwise ordered. Pessaries weigh from $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 2 drs., and bougies from 20 grs. to 40 grs.

A good gelatine basis is that which is used at the British Skin Hospital, and is made by soaking 1 oz. of gelatine in thin strips in 1 oz. of water, and when the water has been taken up by the gelatine, dissolve it in $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of glycerine, by the aid of heat, which should not be greater than that of a water bath. The base containing soap and glycerine of starch, that of the B.P., is as good as any; but undoubtedly oil of theobroma is the best at any rate in the majority of cases. Some say that the addition of the wax or spermaceti is always required; others that no such addition is needed, that is if the oil of theobroma be of good quality, for some samples are adulterated with fats having a lower melting point than itself. The latter are right, for in my experience I have turned them out in all kinds of weather, without any trouble, and without any such addition. Made with the mixtures they require a great deal more attention; for the two substances having

such different rates of cooling, if the mass is not exactly the right consistence when it is poured into the moulds, they will separate, and do not turn out at all well. There are, however, some cases where such an addition is needed, as with essential oils and carbolic acid. When used, spermaceti is to be preferred to white wax, and should never be added in a larger proportion than 10 per cent., or the melting point of the resulting mass, which should never be greater than 98 deg. F., will be too high.

As to extemporaneous moulds Mr. Simmonds gave the following neat way of making them from plaster of Paris:—First cast some suppositories of white wax, then take a box of suitable size, about one inch deep, and nearly fill it with plaster of Paris made very thin with water, and place the wax suppositories at equal distances apart, along and close to one side of the box, leaving them half above the plaster; allow to set quite hard, and oil the surface well; now raise the sides of the box by rolling brown paper around it, then pour in more plaster; after it has properly set, separate the parts, trim them up with a knife, and boil for at least half an hour in linseed oil to toughen them.

A good many things have been recommended to prevent the suppository adhering to the mould. The best are olive oil in case of those made of gelatine, and lin. saponis, or a simple solution of soap in water, when cocoa butter is used.

The author further gives the following safe advice regarding the best way to make suppositories:—First melt the cocoa butter (graded or cut up very fine) in an evaporating dish over a water bath, and as soon as it has melted remove the heat. The precaution of heating over a water bath, should never be omitted, as over heating the oil seems to prevent it solidifying properly. While the oil is cooling polish the mould (which of course should have been cleaned the last time it was used), and smear it over with soap liniment; now reduce any solids to a very fine powder, or if they contain extracts, thin them down with water or spirit, according to the nature of the extract. The cocoa butter will now most likely be cool enough to add the ingredients; this should not be done while the cocoa butter is warm to the touch; stir well until a paste is formed; it will be too hard to pour into the mould, but in this condition the powders, &c., can be made a great deal smoother than if it was liquid. When properly smooth, place the dish over the water bath for a few seconds until just thin enough to pour into the mould. It is always better to cool them without resorting to ice, &c.—that is, if it is possible; in any case, do not be in too great a hurry to apply the cooler, or they will not always turn out satisfactory. When the mass is quite solid, trim the top of each suppository, and separate the two halves of the mould and turn them out. When finished always clean the mould; if this is done there is no trouble what-

ever in keeping it bright. Pessaries and bougies are, as a rule, sent out wrapped in wax paper separately.

To insure success, what is most particular to attend to is that the heat used for melting the base is not greater than is necessary; that the heat is not continued after it is melted; that the base is cool (but, of course, not hard) when the ingredients are added to it; and that the mixture is neither too thin nor too thick when poured into the mould.

Notes on Practical Pharmacy.

BY JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH. G.

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

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

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

Some physicians use chalk, powdered cinnamon water, acacia and water. This does not make as elegant a preparation as

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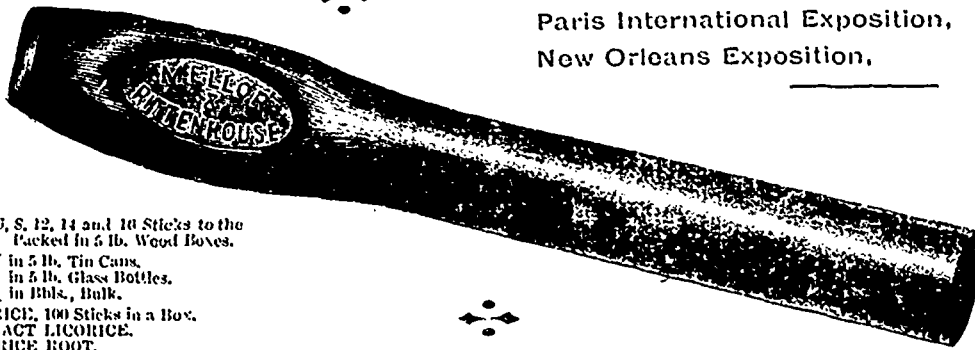
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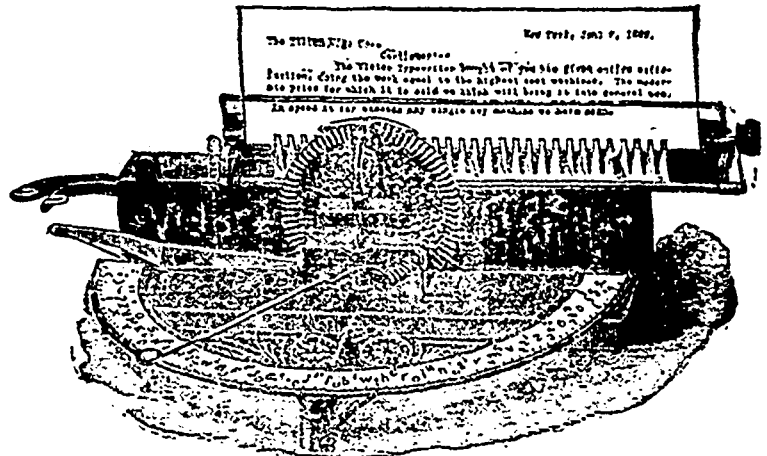
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the official, but the tannic acid in the powdered cinnamon adds greatly to its therapeutical value.

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

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

WINE OF ANTIMONY. Physicians complain that the official wine of antimony is too weak in tartar emetic. The first editions of the Pharmacopœia made it 4 grains to the fluidounce. The present edition makes it 1.8 grains, a reduction of 55 per cent. The writer has furnished a satisfactory preparation by averaging the two extremes and making it 3 grains to the fluidounce.

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

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

SPIRITS OF PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT.—The official formulae for these two preparations can be improved by macerating the herbs with alcohol, filtering and dissolving the oils in the filtrate. It is needless to say that filtration without the presence of dissolved oils is much more rapid than with their presence. Turbidity in these spirits, arising from undissolved

oils, or more probably, from traces of resinified oil, can be removed by agitating the liquid with long narrow strips of a sheet of filtering paper and filtering. Sometimes the addition of a small quantity of precipitated phosphate of calcium is also necessary.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF LAVENDER.—This preparation, which has been very largely replaced by the increasing popularity of compound tincture of cardamom, can have its official formula improved by exhausting the drugs with the menstruum first, and then dissolving the volatile oils in the percolate. By this means the drugs are more readily exhausted and the preparation more quickly made.

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

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Glycerin in the proportion of 2 fluid ounces to the pint greatly increases the therapeutical value of this preparation.

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

SOLUTION OF CHLORAL AND BORAX together, as for instance in a gargle, must be made in the cold, since Duardin (*Apoth. Zeit.*) finds that at an elevated temperature (approaching the boiling point) chloroform is eliminated from the former. It may be best to dissolve the chloral in the borax solution after it has cooled down.

Chloral has been found by L. Reuter a good reagent for distinguishing between naphthalin, *a*-naphthol and *b*-naphthol.

The Trade Journal.

The trade journal has become an important factor in modern business. Its influence is recognized and its special value endorsed by every branch of our many and diversified industries. It is specific—hence its value. It has no entangling alliances with matters foreign to its purpose. It is not used as a wrapper for soap and sausage meat, nor used by the hired girl to light a lamp or curl her hair. It belongs to the office and workshop, and is as exclusively the property of what it represents as is a magazine of fashions in a millinery store, or a list of drugs to a druggist. It is a compendium of trade and directory of markets, manufacturers and patrons. The daily press can never assume its office or influence. The newspaper deals with politics, crime, divorces, sport and intrigues of ladies like Potiphar's wife. It has its mission, and is the best advertiser in the world for hired help, patent medicines and lost dogs. The trade journal is restricted to business, and in its particular line has a business claim on the fraternity it represents. Its advertisements are not waste paper, and they are placed just where they are most likely to be to secure attention and patronage. The modern business man is aware of this fact, and in proportion to his sagacity he rates the business value of the trade journal.—*Exchange.*

AMMONIA AS A FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—In the last issue of *L'Union Pharmaceutique* Mons. J. Jeanneau, pharmacien, at Savernay, relates how he successfully extinguished a fire upon his premises which broke out in a store from the spontaneous ignition of gasoline, and which had for half an hour resisted the efforts of the firemen. He threw into the blazing apartment a glass carboy containing six litres of ammonia; the flames which were threatening to spread were immediately extinguished, torrents of black smoke coming from the door of the room, but no fire. So thoroughly was the fire extinguished that almost immediately it was possible to enter the room and remove an iron drum still containing 50 litres of gasoline which some seconds before was burning with a flame nine feet high. Pharmacists should note this; solution of ammonia is always at hand, and thrown in good time on to a burning mass might at any time prevent a disastrous fire.

Microcidin is a new antiseptic, recommended by Prof. Berlioz, of Grenoble. Extreme solubility, harmlessness and rapidity of action are claimed for it. It is a compound of naphthol and soda, is neither poisonous nor irritant, and has the form of a grayish white powder. Its solution of three grams per litre is very slightly colored, and does not stain either the hands or bandage.—*Science.*

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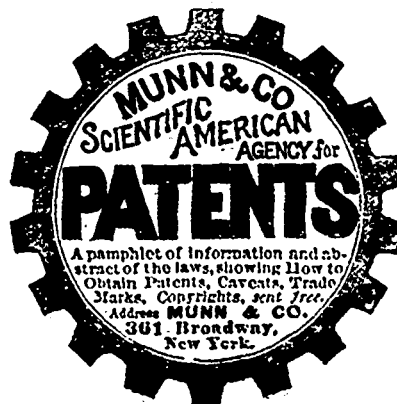
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Menthol crystals.....	1 dr
Ether hydrobromic.....	1 dr
Oil mustard.....	2 ozs
Sponge sufficient to make.....	1 oz

—Kansas City Med. Index.

TREATMENT OF SWEATING HANDS.

The *Journal de Medecine* gives the following:

℞ Tincture of belladonna.....	1 dr
Cologne water.....	1 oz

M. Add a little glycerine at the moment of using, and with the mixture rub the hands strongly. The hands should first be washed in soft water and thoroughly dried.

SOAP FOR SWEATING HANDS AND FEET.

Fat soap.....	15 oz
Tannic acid.....	1 oz
Starch.....	enough

Melt the soap in a water bath and add the tannin; mix thoroughly, and then stir in the starch to make the mass friable.

SALOL COLLODION FOR RHEUMATISM.

Salol.....	4 0
Ether.....	4.0
Collodion.....	30.0

Applied to joints affected by acute rheumatism, this is said to give rapid relief.—*Phar. Gaz.*

ONE MINUTE LIGHTNING DROPS.

Oil of mustard, volatile.....	45 gr
Chloroform.....	2 dr
Oil of turpentine.....	30 gr
Alcohol.....	1 fl. oz

THE TOURISTS' CORN-PLASTER.

Yellow wax.....	24 parts
Venice turpentine.....	3 parts
Resin.....	2 parts
Salicylic acid.....	2 parts
Balsam Peru.....	2 parts
Lanolin.....	4 parts

Mix.—*Nat. Druggist.*

SOLID BRILLIANTINE.

The *Seifenfabrikant* gives the following for a solid brilliantine:

Olive oil.....	1,000 parts
Spermaceti.....	300 parts
Bergamot oil.....	25 parts
Oil of clove.....	2 parts
Oil of rose geranium.....	10 parts

Heat the olive oil and spermaceti together until thoroughly homogeneous, remove from fire, and just before the mixture begins to set add the essential oils and stir well.

GOLD INDELIBLE INK.

The *Prager Rundschau* gives the following:

1. Chloride of gold and sodium.....	1 part
Water.....	10 parts
Gum.....	2 parts

2. Oxalic acid.....	1 part
Water.....	5 parts
Gum.....	2 parts

The cloth or stuff to be written on should be moistened with liquid No. 2. Let dry, and then write upon the prepared place with liquid No. 1, using preferably a quill pen. Pass a hot iron over the mark, pressing heavily.

GARGLES FOR FETID BREATH.

A writer in the *Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift* gives the following formulae:

I.

Thymol.....	1 part
Borax.....	2 parts
Alcohol.....	4 parts
Distilled water.....	2,000 parts

Mix, and use as a mouth-wash.

II.

Salicylic acid.....	5 parts
Saccharin.....	5 parts
Bicarbonate of sodium.....	5 parts
Alcohol.....	150 parts

Mix. Add a teaspoonful to a glass of water, and with the mixture gargle the mouth and throat frequently.

PASTE FOR POLISHING WINDOWS.

Eugene Dieterich gives the following in his Manual:

Prepared chalk.....	90 parts
White bole.....	5 parts
Armenian bole.....	5 parts

Rub together into a smooth paste with

Water.....	50 parts
Spirit.....	25 parts

The paste is to be rubbed on the window, allowed to dry, and then rubbed off with cloths.

ELIXIR OF LICORICE JUICE.

Diétel gives in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, the following directions for preparing a clear elixir of licorice juice:

Dissolve 300 gm. succus liquoritiae in 900 gm. aqua foeniculi. Add 50 gm. liquor ammoniac causticæ; shake well, cork, and set aside for a few days. At the expiration of this time add 10 gm. oil of anise dissolved in 250 gm. alcohol, and place the whole in a somewhat warm place to clear.

A GOOD SCHOOL AND OFFICE INK.

The *Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following: Mix 100 gm. coarsely powdered gall apples, 1 gm. salicylic acid, and 1 liter of water, and stand aside for several days, shaking well occasionally. Then add 50 gm. sulphate of iron in powder; shake well, and let stand for an equal length of time with constant shaking and free exposure to the atmosphere. After standing as directed, filter off and add to the filtrate 1 gm. water soluble anilin blue, previously dissolved in 50 gm. of water.

COVERING PILLS WITH SALOL.

The *Repertoire de Pharmacie* says: "Salol does not dissolve in the stomach, but is soluble in the intestines in presence of the alkaline condition there found. This fact induces Dr. Ceppi to recommend it for covering pills designed to act solely upon the intestines.

Our confrere, Yvon, suggests (*Progres Medical*) the following formula for effecting such an enveloping:

Salol.....	4 parts
Tannin.....	1 part
Ether.....	20 parts

Mix and dissolve.

With this varnish the pills exactly as you would do with etheric solution of tolu repeating the operation until the covering attains a suitable thickness.

Aristol in Gynecology.

Swiecicki (*Oster-ungar. Centralblatt fur die med. Wissenschaften*) reports twenty cases of endometritis and pelvic exudation in which he used the drug with favorable results as regards the diminution of the discharge and the relief of local pain. He introduced it in the form of vaginal suppositories, or in tampons saturated with a ten per cent. solution, and was unable to explain its action, except so far as it depended upon the presence of iodine.

Gaudin (*Gazette de Gynecologie*, July 15, 1890) has employed it principally in cases of cervical erosion and endometritis, where it acts most favorably. In epithelioma of the cervix it is not only a powerful disinfectant and deodorizer, but promotes rapid cicatrization. It may be applied to the cervix in the form of powder and in solution, also in suppositories. After curetting the uterine cavity it may be packed with strips of gauze saturated with an ethereal solution of aristol (ten per cent.). When the pure drug is ingested or administered hypodermically no trace of iodine can be detected in the urine, hence there is no danger of toxic effects when it is applied to large, raw surface, as is the case with iodoform. Unlike the latter, aristol has not an unpleasant odor.

A NEW VERMIFUGE.—Attention has recently been directed by Mr. Heckel to a Scitamineous plant, which he has named *Ceratanthera Beaumetzi*, and which under the names "dadigogo" and "balancofouna" is employed on the west coast of Africa as a tanifuge and purgative (*Bull. Gen. Therap.*, Oct. 15, p. 336.) The part used is the fresh rhizome, from which M. Schlagdenhauffen has separated a resinous substance, soluble in ether and petroleum, and an essential oil. The resinous extract administered in doses of 1.20 gram acted only as a purge. On the other hand, 20 drops of the essential oil, given in a gelatin capsule, followed by a dose of castor oil, caused the complete expulsion of the tannin. This result is supposed to explain a previous want of success by Dr. Beaumetz, when using the rhizome in a dried condition.—*Phar. Journal.*

Antikampin is the name given by a German to a preparation intended for destroying caterpillars, etc., about trees. It is said to contain creasote and naphthalin.

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AND DEALERS IN

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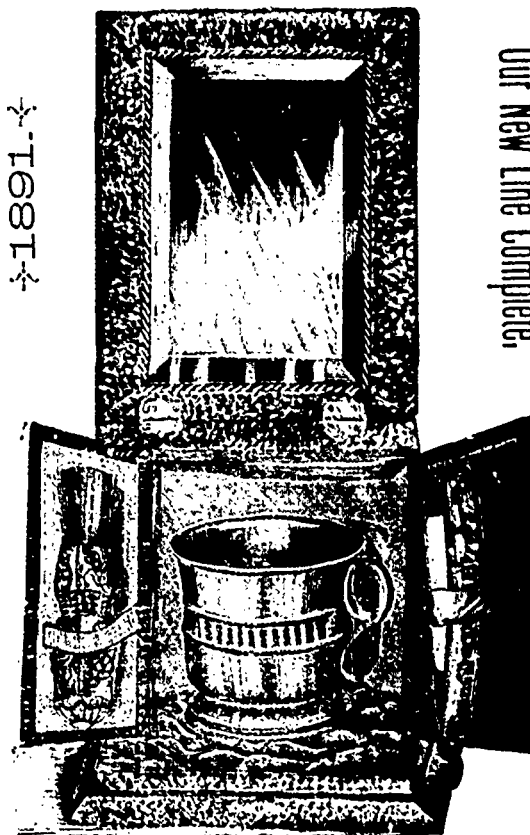
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Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.



Our New Line Complete.

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Established 1891.

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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.

LILACIN AS A MASK FOR THE ODOR OF IODOFORM.—Lilacin, the new perfume, which is really a definite chemical substance—terpineol—existing in various essential oils, and which possesses the odor of lilacs in a pronounced degree is said to mask the odor of iodoform better than any other substance. —After *Therap. Monatsk.*

GLYCERINE AS AN ANALGESIC IN BURNS.—According to Mr. Grigorenko, of Bucharest, glycerine is a perfect and lasting analgesic in the case of burns. Applied at once to the burnt surface, it occasions at the instant of application a slight feeling of burning, followed by complete relief from pain. Where the wound is large it should be kept constantly moist with glycerine. By means of this application inflammation is almost entirely avoided and sloughing takes place gradually, leaving a much less marked scar than is the case with ordinary dressings.

A NEW ANÆSTHETIC.—A new anæsthetic has been given the name of *Pental*. It is produced in Germany, its inventor being Professor Von Meising, Director of the Medical Policlinic in Halle, who chose the name he has given it owing to the circumstance that it contains five carbon atoms. It is very volatile and easily combustible. It can, it is said, be administered exactly like chloroform, and the quantity required each time need cost no more than 6d. Anæsthesia set in after three or four minutes—rarely later. It is not deep, but suffices to render small operations, such as the extraction of teeth, painless. It is neither accompanied nor followed by any unpleasant effects.

FERRUM POMATUM IN LAMELLIS.—The *Zeitschrift des Allgemeinen Oesterreichischen Apotheker Vereins* gives the following:—In a glass vessel place 100 gm. of iron in fine powder, and pour over 1,000 gm. of the juice of sour apples. Expose the whole to the action of the sunlight for eight days, then filter, and dialyse the filtrate. Evaporate in a water-bath to the consistency of a syrup; add 10 per cent. of sugar, and pour out in glass plates to dry. The temperature of the plates must not go above 112° to 113° F. Scales obtained in this manner are yellowish-green in color, soluble in water, and have a pleasant astringent sour taste. The preparation is readily taken by women and children.

SALICIN IN INFLUENZA.—Dr. E. B. Turner states, in the *Lancet*, that he has treated upwards of 200 cases of influenza with salicin, and with invariably good results. He says that when given in doses of 20 grains every hour, at first, it will in the course of a few hours reduce the temperature to the normal condition, and convalescence is established as a rule in twenty-four hours. He also considers that it reduces the infectiousness of the disease. The sooner the remedy can be given after the first onset of the symp-

toms the sooner do the symptoms abate, and if a case is treated at once after the first shiver, a normal temperature and freedom from pain are insured in about six hours. In the whole series of cases treated by Dr. Turner no complication, such as bronchitis or pneumonia, occurred.

MANUFACTURE OF PEPSIN.—Mr. J. L. Webber has patented a process in Germany for the manufacture of pepsin, which consists in macerating the stomachs with acidulated water, clarifying the solution obtained by the addition of sulphurous acid, removing the clear liquid from the precipitate, and then separating the pepsin from the peptone by saturating at a higher temperature with sodium sulphate, whereupon pepsin is deposited, whilst the peptone remains dissolved. The precipitate is dissolved in a weak hydrochloric acid; the sodium sulphate is removed from the solution by dialysis, the residual liquid concentrated and dried. From the liquid out of which the pepsin is deposited the sodium sulphate is separated from the peptone by recrystallization on cooling. The product is readily soluble, and, being free from peptone, is non hygroscopic and permanent. One grain of it is capable of dissolving 10,000 grains of egg-albumen.

A NEW METHOD OF CLEANING AND BLEACHING SPONGES.—Dr. Raser (*Archives de Médecine et de Pharm. Milit.*) recommends the use of bromine water for cleansing and bleaching sponges after surgical operations, as being preferable to the method now generally in use of treating them successively with solutions of permanganate of potash and sulphurous acid. It is found that by this latter method, although the sponges are rendered very white, the action is too energetic, and the tissue of the sponge is itself partially destroyed. By treatment with bromine water, however, the author claims that he obtains as perfect disinfection, while the same sponge may be treated eight or nine times without destroying its texture. The sponges are first washed in warm distilled water, not heated above 150° F., and containing in each litre 20 drops of 10 per cent. solution of caustic soda as long as anything is removed. If distilled water is not procurable, boiled water may be used, slightly increasing the quantity of alkali. They are then drained and plunged into vessels containing the bromine water, which is made by adding 30 grammes of saturated aqueous solution of bromine to one litre of distilled water. The sponges are left in this solution until it is decolorized, when they are treated a second and a third time with fresh bromine solution until they are thoroughly bleached, which is hastened by warmth and exposure to sunlight. After removal from the bromine bath the sponges are well squeezed and are then immersed in a dilute solution of soda, 20 drops of 10 per cent. solution to the litre, and lastly washed with distilled water until they retain no odor of bromine.

Success is secured by hard work.

The Coating of Iron Pills.

BY HAROLD WYATT, JR.

THE coating of iron pills by whatever method performed, pearl, sugar or gelatine, is open to several objections, which are first, the necessity of damping or varnishing the pills to make the powder adhere in the pearl and sugar processes, second the use of heat, as in the sugar and gelatine coating, and third the thickness of the coating varying according to the skill of the operator.

There is no doubt that the use of varnish syrup or heat tends to oxidize the iron salt the pills may contain, whilst the thickness of the coating, though of no consequence with sugar or gelatine coating, becomes of some moment where such an insoluble substance as talc is used, for, although we are apt to look upon it as harmless, insoluble silicate, medical authorities are far from being satisfied that its action, physiologically speaking, is *nil*, especially when it is taken into the stomach in the quantity it is where a number of pearl coated Bland's pills are administered for any considerable length of time.

What is required of an ideal coating or protective is, shortly, that it shall have no action on the ingredients of the pill or digestive economy of the patient;

It shall allow the pill to disintegrate rapidly in the stomach;

It shall not materially increase the size of the pill; and finally,

It shall be easily applied and capable of a high finish.

The coating I have used for iron pills for some years past seems to me to possess many of the above advantages, and consists of a thin film of graphite or plumbago applied in the following manner:—The pills are shaken up in a box containing powdered graphite until they are uniformly black, after which they are transferred to a covered glazed ware pot, or for large quantities to a Symes' coater, and rotated with some force until a bright metallic lustre is obtained.

So finished Bland's pills are effectually protected from oxidation, are not materially increased in size, and look as if they are literally "steel pills."

Another variety of coating I have used as a change where the pills are small and a thick coating is not objectionable, can be obtained by shaking them up in a warm covered pot containing a melted mixture of cocoa butter 1 part and chocolate powder 2 parts, throwing them out on to a slab greased with cocoa butter, and when cool finishing off by rotating in a Symes' coater, the inside of which has been covered thinly with a little of the cocoa mixture.

To obtain good results with either the graphite or chocolate coating practice is required, but the appearance of the pills when finished pays well for any expenditure of time or trouble to which one is put.

—*Phar. Journal*.

You can not safely achieve success at one jump; you are liable to be hurt.

The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
LONDON, - ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE:

Chtrate of Magnesia.
Raspberry Chtrate of Magnesia.
Spirits Aetheris Nitrosi Pur.
Spirits Ammonia Arom. (distilled).
Fluid Extracts, a full line.
Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

POWDERED DRUGS

OUR OWN GRINDING:

Cream Tartar, lbs, kegs and boxes.
Pure Spices of all kinds.
Insect Powder, etc., etc.

—AGENTS FOR—

Batger's Confectionery.
Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum,
Major's Cement,
Eugene's Corn Salve,
Kern's Rheumatic Cure,
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Sloan's Indian Tonic-Genuine,
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THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.
LONDON. MONTREAL.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

Wholesale Druggists and
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
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CAMPBELL'S FLUID EXTRACTS

Are prepared with scrupulous care and are as
low in price as quality will justify.

CAMPBELL'S ELIXIRS

Are at least equal to any before the public, and
are very moderate in price.

CAMPBELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL SYRUPS

Are prepared with every regard to quality and
appearance. A comparison is solicited
with other makes.



For Sale by Wholesale Druggists
and Druggist Sundrymen.

Fresh Arrivals.

TWO TONS

ROWNTREE'S FINE CONFECTIONERY

Put up specially for the Drug Trade.

GIBSON'S ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

A large assortment.

SPONGES: Honey Comb Shape.

" Honey Comb Coupe.

" Wool.

" Turkey.

" Turkey, Surgeons'.

" On Cards.

CHAMOIS—A good assortment.

SEE OUR SAMPLES.

MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Simson's - Liniment.

WE are proprietors of this
medicine, well known and largely
sold in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

A powerful ammoniacal liniment
of a rich creamy consistence.

Approved by all who use it, and
always makes trade for itself.

May be had through the whole-
sale houses in Toronto and Mon-
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BROWN & WEBB,

HALIFAX, N. S.

DR. HAIR'S Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable
Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic
Asthma, Bronchitis and
Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Do-
minion of Canada can obtain DR. HAIR'S
REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co.
and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.;
Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans &
Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker
& Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Patsyth,
Satchell & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Wiener
& Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN!

MRS. WINSLOW'S

Soothing - Syrup

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It
Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain,
Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.



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Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,
Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,
McGale's Sprucine,
Dr. Coderro's Infant's Syrup,
Gregory's Toothache Cure,
McGale's Bitternut Pills.

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.

Read Armour & Co.'s advt. on page 21.

Dean, Foster & Co. call the attention of the trade to some cheap special lines in their advertisement this month. Read it.

The Meller & Rittenhouse Co. invite the attention of the drugg trade to their manufactures of licorice, as advertised in this number.

"Tyrian" is a guarantee of good goods in rubber. The new nipple advertised on first page of cover in black and white is a very desirable pattern.

Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, whose standard preparations are world renowned, have secured space on the first page of cover of this journal.

Write to the Montreal Optical Co. for their new catalogue of spectacles, etc. It will be mailed on application by mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Druggists can supply their physicians with the latest and most improved styles of Medicine Cases, by obtaining them from the Western Leather Mfg. Co., Chicago.

We note "the Hustler" for Minard's Liniment, Mr. S. M. Fleet, is again on his rounds, and he anticipates a big business for his company the ensuing winter. This medicine, which is by far the biggest seller in the Lower Provinces, is fast taking a place in Ontario as a great household remedy, although it has only been introduced two years. The trade will do well to lay in a good stock, as all signs indicate a hard winter, and the proprietors are bound to make the demand.

HEAD OFF COMPETITION.—We have seen an entirely new scheme by which a merchant can do an immense amount of very clever advertising at almost no cost. It is entirely new, novel and very "fetching" with the public. It is so easily carried out that your delivery boy can manage it, and the expense is ridiculously small. This scheme cannot be described very well in an advertisement, but if anyone of our readers desires to head off competition and make himself the talk of the town, he can learn all about this device by sending a postal card to W. H. Dietz, 117 Dearborn St., Chicago, asking for information concerning his new plan.

A POPULAR REMEDY.—We would call the attention of the trade to the new advt. of the Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer on page 29 of this issue. This preparation, although the subject of malicious attacks, from some of the trade papers, has worked itself into a foremost place and the very large sales reported prove that it is bound to be one of the leading

proprietary articles. From the San Francisco *West End* we learn that State Food Commissioner Baker, of Portland, Oregon, was induced, presumably through the instigation of some medical society, to undertake an analysis of the preparation, and the formula arrived at as a result of the so-called analysis reveals the fact that it was altogether different from that published in a trade journal about a year ago—which formula Mr. Radam has sworn was not that from which the remedy is compounded. The Microbe Killer is now put up in two sizes retailing at \$1 and \$3 per jar.

STORMING THE HEIGHTS.—The storming of the heights of Quebec is a part of the annals of war, and an ancient print, in florid colors, depicts how a great General departed this life on that memorable field of glory. It is a war picture of minor tone, with plenty of gore to embellish it. The smoke of battle lies heavily over the scene, and around about the dying hero, scores of his brave soldiers, wounded, bruised, sprained and bleeding, strongly illustrate the havoc of strife and its attendant suffering. The picture is remarkable, not so much for what it represents as what it omits. In modern times a battle scene would show Samaritans at work, and the rank and file would be better equipped for such emergencies. The British soldiers in the Sudan carried St. Jacobs Oil in their knapsacks, thus not only providing a cure for their hurts and injuries, but also a prompt and permanent cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and lumbago, which so frequently result from exposure.

Commercial Items.

Wallace Redline, of Doylestown, Pa., claims that he has discovered the secret of making coal oil non-explosive. At the same time he does not destroy the illuminating power of the oil, and a rag, paper or other substance thrown into a barrel of oil will burn until it is consumed, but the oil will not catch fire. If the claim holds good that man has made a fortune.

A curious and important seizure of contraband opium was made at San Francisco last week, on the coast steamer *Lakme* from Seattle. The customs officers received the tip that she had the drug on board, but careful search failed to reveal any. In the steward's room one of the inspectors was much struck with a picture of a variety actress on the wall and determined to take it. In cutting it from the frame he was astonished to find a large cavity in the wall from which he extracted 172 boxes of the choicest Chinese opium.—*Paint, Oil and Drug Review.*

A PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIAM COMBINATION.—The formerly existing syndicate of German permanganate of potassium manufacturers came to an end about two years ago, since that time the makers have been underselling one another with great vigor. At last they seem to have become tired of that policy, for they now

announce that, from the 15th inst., they have placed the exclusive sale of their potassium permanganate in the hands of the *Chemische Fabrik auf Actier* (vorm. S. Schering) in Berlin. The two makers who have done so are Dr. M. Goldschmidt, of Copenick, and Gebr. Borchers, of Goslar. Messrs A. M. Zimmerman will sell for the three firms (Schering are also manufacturers of the article) in this country. We believe that at the present time there is only one other manufacturer in Germany, and his works are temporarily closed owing to removal.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN GLYCERINE MANUFACTURE.—We have referred on several occasions lately to improved processes by which it is alleged glycerine can be recovered from soapmakers' lye in a much more expeditious and less wasteful manner than has been possible so far. One such process has just been patented by one Van Raymbeke, a Belgian living in Chicago. The object of the patent is to recover from the salty lye, in which a considerable proportion of the glycerine contained in the oils and fats used in soap-making is now wasted, a glycerine sufficiently pure to be used, without further refining, for commercial purposes. The invention consists in first treating the lye with an acid to neutralise partially the free alkali of the solution, and then adding sulphate of iron or sulphate of aluminum to complete the said neutralisation, then filtering or otherwise separating out the precipitate, evaporating to crystallise out the salt, and finally distilling the resulting liquid to obtain the glycerine. The process, it is said, is about to be introduced experimentally into several American soap-factories.

Not Luck, but Work.

"Twenty clerks in a store, twenty hands in a printing office, twenty apprentices in a shipyard, twenty young men in a town, all want to get on in the world, and expect to do so," says an old merchant.

"One of the clerks will become partner, and make a fortune; one of the composers will own a newspaper, and become an influential citizen; one of the apprentices will become a master builder; one of the villagers will get a handsome farm, and live like a patriarch—but which one is the lucky individual? Lucky! There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the rule of three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who devotes his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge; who gains friends by deserving them, and who saves his spare money. There are some ways to fortune shorter than this dusty old highway, but the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having—good fortune, good name, and serene old age—all go in this road."

To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN :

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

The following Agents have thus far been appointed :

DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

TORONTO, ONT.

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

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

LONDON, ONT.

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

HAMILTON, ONT.

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

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

GUELPH, ONT.

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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.

Trade has been on the quiet side during the past month which is somewhat disappointing after the activity in business early in October. Orders for the most part are small which always means a good deal of labor, considering the amount involved. Heavy chemicals show signs of advancement, in fact, some are marked higher now, viz.: Ammon. Carb., Sulphurs, Epsom Salts, Alum, &c.

Pot. Bromine—price unchanged; there are still rumors of a reformation of the Bromine combination early in 1892.

Sulfonal and Phenacetine, Bayer, are now put on the market in tablet form.

Sozodont has advanced 50c. a dozen in price.

Quinine is unchanged.

Chamomiles are scarce. Prices are still.

Oil Lemon is much lower in price.

Cod Liver Oil—higher prices probable.

Oil Peppermint—advancing.

Colgate's Caprice and Cashmere Bouquet Perfumes are not now put up in larger than 4 oz. bottles.

Ergot is higher; reports of the crop failure in Russia seem to be verified. In that case higher prices may be looked for.

Glycerine is reported lower abroad.

Bar Silver is easier in price.

Nitrate of course sympathises with it.

Working a Specialty.

A FRENCH SCHEME.

A correspondent engaged in pharmacy in France sends us some particulars of an ingenious enterprise by which a French pharmacien aims to establish a business in a proprietary medicine without much risk. He resides in a country town in the south, and has invented an elixir the virtues of which we need not dwell upon. He then sends circulars to selected pharmacians in other towns making the following proposal: To his *cher et honore confreres* in towns with a population not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants he offers the sole depot. In larger places he reserves the right of having more than one depot, but in such cases the agencies shall be in different quarters. The retail price of his elixir is to be 2s. and 5s., and his prices to "depositaires" are to be 10d. and 2s. "Depositaires" are to take two dozen small and one dozen large bottles, and are to pay for these in four months. They are not supplied on sale or return, but the agent who thus risks 51 francs is to become thereby a shareholder in the property. His dividends are to come from sales to others than "depositaires." The manufacturer engages to pay to a dividend fund 1s. 3d. on every large bottle and 4d. on every small bottle which he supplies to the wholesale dealers. And he has an arrangement with stamps, which we do not quite understand, whereby to check these

sales. He is to supply advertising matter and sample bottles, but the agent is expected to use his personal influence with doctors and others to push the elixir. The agent who does not dispose of his 51 francs' worth of elixir within six months is to lose his rights as a shareholder, and has no claim on any future profits. And the association and all share of profits are to be determined entirely in fifteen years from the date of its formation in 1890, and after that period the manufacturer resumes sole proprietorship.

Our correspondent tells us that the results of the first six months of this experiment have been 108 pharmacians have become depositaire-shareholders, that 2,100 large bottles and 3,600 small ones have been sold, and that the sale is steadily extending. We are not in a position to state what amount has been paid in dividends, but evidently this is a sum which should increase as the specialty becomes more widely known.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Concentrated Borax Solution.

HERR JAENICKE calls attention to the value in surgical practice of the compound produced by heating together equal parts of boracic acid and borax (*Pharm. Post.*, Oct. 4, p. 809). He states that this compound scarcely differs from boracic acid in its antiseptic and pharmacological properties, but that it is much more soluble, the hard crystals dissolving in water at ordinary temperatures to the extent of about 16 per cent., at blood heat to 30 per cent., and at 100 C. to over 70 per cent., the solution being neutral. It therefore allows of the preparation of an aqueous solution containing four times as much antiseptic material as a cold saturated solution of borax, and therefore correspondingly more active. Such a solution, which may be prepared by simply boiling equal parts of boracic acid and borax in water, has been found especially useful in the treatment of affections of the ear.—*Pharm. Journal*.

MAN'S SUPERIORITY TO THE ANIMALS.—It takes four men to give an elephant castor-oil, the dose being 128 ozs. We have known it to take three women and two men to give a small boy castor oil, dose only 1 dr.—*Hospital Gazette*.

Chinese preserved ginger, it has been definitely settled (*Kew Bull.*), is the rhizome of *Alpinia Galanga*, the same plant whence comes Siam ginger.

Lemons may be preserved by the very simple process of varnishing them with a solution of shellac in spirits of wine. Fresh lemon juice is thus obtainable at all seasons.

Peroxide of Hydrogen must be kept in a cool place. Do not expect favorable results from its use when it has become deteriorated by age or exposure to air or continual warmth.

SEELY'S PERFUMES.

We beg to advise the Drug Trade that we have arranged with the Seely Manufacturing Company to sell their Perfumes. We have in stock a large assortment of their New and Elegant Odors, consisting of:

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MARY ANDERSON,

JOCKEY CLUB,

WHITE ROSE,

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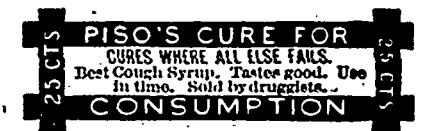
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Have been appointed Western Agents for the largest manufacturers and now solicit orders from the Druggists of Ontario (west of Belleville), Manitoba, North West Territories, and British Columbia, at the remarkably low price of

8 cents per pound in Case lots. } Usual Terms.
 7½ cents per pound in 5 Case lots. }

☞ We do not guarantee this price to continue for any length of time.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 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	CASOR, 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
ALISPRICE, lb.....	13	15	Precep., seo Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. ...	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	GROVE, lb.....	25	30	HEAN, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiba, lb.....	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, 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	CONFECTIO, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	Crocote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coldfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DEXTINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	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, Arniea, 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	Chamomile, 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.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, 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.....	50	35
BEANS, Catubar, 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.....	20	32
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 50	1 60	GEN ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	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, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	60	75	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	70	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, 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	Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	18	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, per lb.....	40	40	Myrrh, lb.....	45	45	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LACINES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	3 50	3 60	LACONIC, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	25	40	V & B - sticks, 0 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	1	50	2	40	2	60
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10	11
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	1	75	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11	
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	Rusi, Bay, gal.	2	25	2	50	8
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3	00	3	25	20	25	
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	25	1	50	45	50	
MACE, lb.	1	20	1	25	Star, lb.	13	15	1	50	1
MANNA, lb.	1	60	1	75	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb.	95	1
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	10	13	Iodide, oz.	35	38
Irish, lb.	9	10	Caraway, lb.	10	13	1	25	1	50	1
Musk, Tonquin, oz.	46	00	46	00	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50	1
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Celery	30	35	Colchicum	1	00	1	20
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Colegium	1	00	1	20	Chloral, Hydrate, lb.	75	80
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	1	10	10	12	12	Croton, oz.	50	1
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	10	12	15	20	20	Chloroform, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	22	25	15	17	15	17	17	Cinchonine, sulphate, oz.	15	20
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	7	9	7	9	9	Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz.	9	50
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	45	50	3	4	3	4	4	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	7	8
Citrine, lb.	15	18	6	6	6	6	6	COFFEIN, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	65	70
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	22	25	9	12	9	12	12	Iodide, oz.	1	3
PEPPER, black, lb.	25	30	15	20	15	20	20	COPPERAS, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	3	4	25	30	25	30	30	Ether, Acetic, lb.	45	50
PITCH, black, lb.	10	12	65	70	65	70	70	Sulphuric, lb.	1	00
Bergundy, true, lb.	2	25	8	9	8	9	9	EXALGINE, oz.	25	30
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2	25	50	55	50	55	55	Hyoscyamine, Sulph., crystals, gr.	5	00
Adhesive, yd.	65	70	22	25	22	25	25	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	6	00
Belladonna, lb.	80	85	25	30	25	30	30	IODIFORM, lb.	1	30
Gallbanum Comp., lb.	25	30	10	12	10	12	12	IODOL, oz.	1	00
Lead, lb.	85	90	15	16	15	16	16	IRON, by Hydrogen	15	16
POPPY HEADS, per 100	2	3	12	13	12	13	13	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	35	40
ROSI, Common, lb.	3	4	25	30	25	30	30	Sacch., lb.	45	55
White, lb.	3	4	12	13	12	13	13	Chloride, lb.	13	16
ROSEBORN, White, oz.	25	30	55	60	55	60	60	Sol., lb.	90	1
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	75	80	75	80	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	75	80
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	10	12	10	12	12	And Ammon., lb.	1	50
Althea, cut, lb.	35	35	59	75	59	75	75	And Quinine, lb.	35	40
Belladonna, lb.	15	16	40	45	40	45	45	Quin. and Stry., oz.	13	15
Blood, lb.	27	30	5	6	5	6	6	And Strychnine, oz.	50	55
Bitter, lb.	15	18	10	12	10	12	12	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	55	60
Blackberry, lb.	18	20	5	6	5	6	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	20	25
Burdock, crushed, lb.	20	25	12	13	12	13	13	Hypophosphites, oz.	40	45
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	30	35	45	50	45	50	50	Iodide, oz.	45	50
Canada Snake, lb.	15	20	20	25	20	25	25	Syrup, lb.	5	6
Cohosh, Black, lb.	40	45	28	35	28	35	35	Lactate, oz.	15	16
Colchicum, lb.	20	22	2	3	2	3	3	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	75	80
Columbo, lb.	25	30	65	70	65	70	70	Phosphate scales, lb.	7	9
Powdered, lb.	38	40	10	12	10	12	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	8	10
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	25	1	1	1	1	1	Ev-jecated, lb.	80	85
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	2	2	2	2	2	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	1	1	1	1	1	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	13	15
Elecaupane, lb.	15	10	1	1	1	1	1	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	7	8
Galangal, lb.	15	18	1	1	1	1	1	Carbonate, lb.	35	40
Gelsemium, lb.	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	Iodide, oz.	7	9
Gentian, lb.	10	12	1	1	1	1	1	Red, lb.	3	4
Ground, lb.	13	15	1	1	1	1	1	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	6	7
Powdered, lb.	11	12	1	1	1	1	1	One lbs.	40	45
Ginger, African, lb.	13	15	1	1	1	1	1	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35
Po., lb.	25	28	1	1	1	1	1	Carbonate, oz.	25	30
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	28	30	1	1	1	1	1	Citrate, oz.	50	55
Po., lb.	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Ginseng, lb.	75	80	1	1	1	1	1	Salicylate, oz.	55	60
Golden Seal, lb.	99	95	1	1	1	1	1	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	18	20
Gold Thread, lb.	12	15	1	1	1	1	1	Carbonate, lb.	40	45
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	18	30	1	1	1	1	1	Citrate, gran., lb.	1	3
Indian Hemp.	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	5	7
Ipecac, lb.	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	MANGANISE, Black Oxide, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	55	60	1	1	1	1	1	MENTHOL, oz.	90	95
Jalap, lb.	60	65	1	1	1	1	1	MERCURY, lb.	1	25
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	1	1	1	1	1	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	00
Licorice, lb.	12	15	1	1	1	1	1	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	10
Powdered, lb.	13	15	1	1	1	1	1	Calomel, lb.	1	15
Mandrake, lb.	16	40	1	1	1	1	1	With Chalk, lb.	35	40
Masterwort, lb.	25	28	1	1	1	1	1	Iodide, Proto, oz.	25	30
Orris, Florentine, lb.	28	30	1	1	1	1	1	Bin., oz.	1	30
Powdered, lb.	40	45	1	1	1	1	1	Oxide, Red, lb.	70	75
Parcira Brava, true, lb.	75	80	1	1	1	1	1	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	50	55
Pink, lb.	30	35	1	1	1	1	1	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	1	60
Parsley, lb.	20	25	1	1	1	1	1	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	60
Pleurisy, lb.	15	18	1	1	1	1	1	Muriate, oz.	1	60
Poke, lb.	18	20	1	1	1	1	1	Sulphate, oz.	1	50
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	20	30	1	1	1	1	1	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.	70	75
Rhatany, lb.	75	2	1	1	1	1	1	PHENACETINE, oz.	5	6
Rhubarb, lb.	49	45	1	1	1	1	1	PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	1	00
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	50	55	1	1	1	1	1	PRERIN, oz.	90	1
Cut, lb.	55	65	1	1	1	1	1	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	55	60
Senega, lb.	13	15	1	1	1	1	1	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	35	40
Squill, lb.	22	25	1	1	1	1	1	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	15	17
Stillingia, lb.	25	27	1	1	1	1	1	Bicarbonate, lb.	12	13
Powdered, lb.			1	1	1	1	1	Bichromate, lb.	28	30
			1	1	1	1	1	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	37	40
			1	1	1	1	1	Bronide, lb.	11	16
			1	1	1	1	1	Carbonate, lb.		

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13
Glacial, lb.	45	50	Glacial, lb.	45	50
Benzole, English, oz.	20	25	Benzole, English, oz.	20	25
German, oz.	10	12	German, oz.	10	12
Boracic, lb.	20	25	Boracic, lb.	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10
No. 2, lb.	1	35	No. 2, lb.	1	35
Citric, lb.	65	70	Citric, lb.	65	70
Gallic, oz.	10	12	Gallic, oz.	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1	50	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1	50
Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25
Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Muriatic, lb.	3	5
Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20
Nitric, lb.	10	13	Nitric, lb.	10	13
Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80
Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Oxalic, lb.	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	10	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	10
Dilute, lb.	13	17	Dilute, lb.	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz.	32	35	Pyrogallic, oz.	32	35
Salicylic, white, lb.	2	65	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	65
Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb.	2	2	Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb.	2	2
Bottles, lb.	5	6	Bottles, lb.	5	6
Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20
Tannic, lb.	1	10	Tannic, lb.	1	10
Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50
ACETANILID, lb.	90	1	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1
ACONITINE, grain	4	5	ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst. lb.	13	3	ALUM, cryst. lb.	13	3
Powdered, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75
Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Iodide, oz.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45
Muriate, lb.	12	16	Muriate, lb.	12	16
Valerianate, oz.	55	60	Valerianate, oz.	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18
ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1	10	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1	10
ARISTOL, oz.	2	25	ARISTOL, oz.	2	25
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	15	30	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	15	30
Fowler's, sol., lb.	23	15	Fowler's, sol., lb.	23	15
Iodide, oz.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	35	40
White, lb.	6	7	White, lb.	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulph., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	ATROPINE, Sulph., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7	00
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.		

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.....	2	60	2	10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1	50	1	60	
Powdered, lb.....	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.....	70	75			Mustard, Essential, oz.....	4	25	4	50	
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30			Neroli, oz.....	3	75	3	50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15			Orange, lb.....	3	25	3	50	
Hypophosphites, oz.....	3	10	Iodide, oz.....	60	6			Sweet, lb.....	3	25	3	50	
Iodide, lb.....	3	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60			Origanum, lb.....	1	65	1	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11			Patchouli, oz.....	1	75	1	80	
Perranganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30			Peppermint, lb.....	2	00	2	10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.						Peppermint, lb.....	4	25	4	50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	50			Pimento, lb.....	2	60	2	75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60			Rhodium, oz.....	80	85			
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45			Rose, oz.....	6	00	6	00	
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rect., lb.....	65	70			Rosemary, lb.....	7	00	7	00	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2	75	3	00	Rue, oz.....	25	30			
Ozs., oz.....	30	36	Bay, oz.....	50	60			Sandalwood, lb.....	5	50	9	00	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5	00	5	25	Sassafras, lb.....	65	70			
SALICIN, lb.....	2	75	Cade, lb.....	90	1	00		Savin, lb.....	1	60	1	75	
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1	50	1	00	Spearmin, lb.....	6	00	6	25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	95	1	00	60	65			Spruce, lb.....	65	70			
Fused, oz.....	1	00	1	10	1	00		Tansy, lb.....	4	25	4	50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Caraway, lb.....	3	50	3	75	Thyme, white, lb.....	1	80	1	90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2	75	3	00	3	00		Wintergreen, lb.....	3	00	3	50	
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Cassia, lb.....	1	50	1	60	Wormseed, lb.....	3	50	3	75	
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1	50	1	60	Wormwood, lb.....	6	50	6	75	
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75			FIXED OILS.					
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1	60	1	65	CASTOR, lb.....	10	13			
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Copaiba, lb.....	1	60	1	75	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....	1	00	1	25	
Salicylate, lb.....	1	50	1	20	2	00		Norwegian, gal.....	1	25	1	50	
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Croton, lb.....	1	50	1	75	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1	10	1	20	
Selphite, lb.....	10	12	Cubeb, lb.....	18	00	20	00	LARD, gal.....	90	1	00		
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	55	Cumin, lb.....	5	50	6	00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	75	78			
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25			Raw, gal.....	73	77			
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1	10	2	00	2	10		NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1	25	1	30	
SULFONAL, oz.....	40	45	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1	60	1	75	OLIVE, gal.....	1	35	1	40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2	4	Fennel, lb.....	1	75	1	80	Salad, gal.....	2	25	2	40	
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Geranium, oz.....	1	75	1	80	PALM, lb.....	12	13			
TARTAR EMERIC, lb.....	50	55	Rose, lb.....	3	20	3	50	SPEEM, gal.....	1	60	1	75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4	50	5	00	TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	70			
			Wood, lb.....	70	75								
			Lavender, Chivis. Fleur, lb.....	3	00	3	50						
			Garden, lb.....	1	50	1	75						
			Lemon, lb.....	3	50	3	75						

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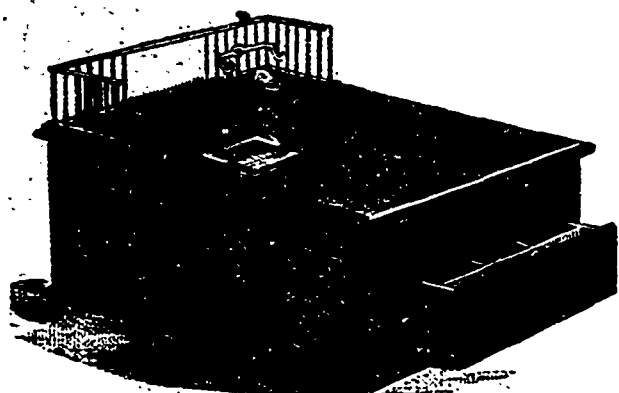
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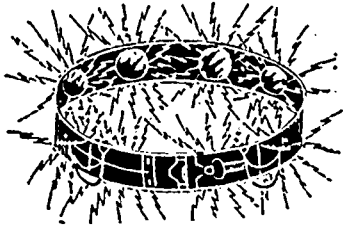
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