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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 4.

APRIL, 1892.

No. 4.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

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

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,
LONDON, N.

SPECIAL REMINDERS.

We issue on the 15th of each month, therefore,

Correspondence should reach us by the 7th.

New Advertisements should reach us by the 7th.

Changes of Advertisements should reach us by 5th

SPONGES.

ALTHOUGH sponges have been in use for so many years, until recently there has been much difference of opinion as to whether they were animal or vegetable in their nature, but, by careful study of fossil organism, great advance has been made in our knowledge of their origin and phenomena, and zoologists now classify them with the former, although they have little to characterize them as such. Until about 1876 one of the chief obstacles to the interpretation of fossil sponges arose from a singular mineral replacement which most of them have undergone, leading to the substitute of calcite for the silica of which their skeletons were originally composed. This change was demonstrated by Zittel, which was at first pronounced impossible, but since then several palaeontologists have worked at the subject and a catalogue of the sponges preserved in the British Museum has been published.

NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Sponges are divided into a vast number of specific forms, some being globular; some cylindrical, conical, cup-shaped, thread-like, &c., but all are attached, like plants or zoophytes, to rocks, stones or other substances in water. Their activity is most obviously manifested by a rapid overflow of water from the oscule, and a gentle instreaming through the minute

pores, carrying with it both the air and the organic particles necessary for the support of life. They consist of a gelatinous substance (*Sarcodé*) which, if portions are examined under the microscope, variable processes will be seen in motion, and all, except three or four genera, possess some kind of skeletal structure, which is often formed of a horny, elastic substance, in fibres, which grow from a broad base, and which, sometimes, enclose spicules or foreign bodies which also contribute to the formation of the skeleton of some silicious sponges, occasionally forming the entire skeleton; others consist of calcareous spicules imbedded in the gelatinous mass and exhibiting great variety of form and arrangement. The spicules of these sponges consist of carbonate of lime having the crystalline structure and other properties of calcite. They are most beautiful microscopic objects, each spicule, as far as its mineral component is concerned, is a single crystal, all the molecules of calcite of which it is built up, being similarly oriented, and its surface usually has the form of a cone or combination of cones and is always curved.

In a living state many sponges exhibit lively colors, usually from the presence of cells containing granules of pigment, which in some undergo a remarkable change of color when exposed to the air and finally fade away. In many cases they borrow their color from parasitic algae with which they are infested. Sufficient is known to enable us to make up two chief types of development although the details in this subject are very obscure. One, common amongst the calcareous sponges, is characterized by what is known as the "amphiblastula" stage, the other by the "planula" stage. The independent development of similar types of canal system in different groups, sometimes within the limits of a single family, is a remarkable fact, and tellingly illustrates the doctrine of homoplasy, enunciated by Lan Kester.

SPONGE FISHERIES.

Different methods are employed to get sponges from the bottom of the sea, according to the depth from which they are to be brought. In comparatively shallow water they may be loosened and hooked up by a harpoon, a five-pronged fork, with long wooden handle; at greater depths, down to 30 or 40 fathoms, they are dived for; and at depths of from 50 to 100 fathoms they are dredged with a net. Over 6000 men and boys are em-

ployed in the Bahamas, where harpooning is carried on, after the system of the Greeks, who use a zinc plate cylinder, closed at the lower end by a plate of glass, through which, when immersed, the bottom of the sea may be clearly seen, even in 35 fathoms.

The work of diving, which is usually carried on in the summer months, is very severe on the diver, who reaches the surface in a swooning state, if he has been working at depths of 30 or 40 fathoms or more. The primitive method of diving with a slab of stone, to serve as a sinker, and a cord to communicate with the surface, is still practised in the Mediterranean.

Dredging is chiefly carried on along the western coast of Asia Minor. The mouth of the dredge is 6 yards wide and 1 yard high; the net which is made of camel-hair cords, with meshes 4 inches square, is drawn along the bottom by a tow line, attached to the bowsprit of a sailing vessel or hauled from the shore.

CULTIVATION.

Sponges may be artificially propagated from cuttings, and if in a favorable situation, in a sheltered bay, with a rocky bottom, overgrown by sea-weed and freshened by a gentle current, the cuttings will grow to a sponge two or three times their size in one year. The chief drawback to successful sponge farming, which was carried on by the Italian Government in 1872, and more recently in Florida, seems to be the long interval, which the cultivator has to wait for his first crop, as they are not ready for the market for from five to seven years.

COMMERCE.

The net work of elastic horny fibres, which remains behind, after the living matter has been removed, is the skeleton of the animal, which is the sponge of commerce. One would not recognize in the dark - almost black substance, so full of mud, sand and shells, the light yellow soft affairs in our shops. A visit to one of these sponge warehouses in London or New York would give us an insight as to the way this change is brought about, where the manipulator, frequently a native Turk, is engaged in effecting this interesting metamorphosis. Surrounded by a number of tubs, each containing a dark and foul smelling liquid, he starts to work, and by maceration and washing the gelatinous substance is disposed of. First the sponges are separated, the "grass," which is a poor quality, is broken in small

pieces and sold as a slate sponge. The "sheep wool," the finer variety, goes through many processes before being sold, which impart to it a rich golden color. The softest, finest and most valued are the Turkey and Levant sponges. The grading and naming of sponges is also an art peculiar to itself, and many of the names given to some varieties are the production of the sponge "curer's" wisdom.

Castor Oil.

BY D. B. DOTT, F. I. C., F. R. S. E., AND RALPH STOCKMANN, M. D., F. R. S. E.

Castor oil has been the subject of many investigations, but no definite conclusion has yet been arrived at regarding the active principle. The most striking point about it is, that when applied to the skin or mucous membranes, castor oil (unlike croton oil) is a perfectly bland unirritating substance, but when swallowed it causes sufficient irritation to enable it to act as a moderately powerful purgative. Schmiedeberg, Dixon, and others hold that it contains a special acid principle which is the purgative body, while Buchheim long ago stated that there is no special substance, the purgative action depending on the ricinoleic acid which is set free by the oil undergoing partial saponification by the alkalis of the small intestine. The latter is the current view, and has been recently strongly supported by Hans Meyer (*Archiv. Expt. Path. and Pharmak.*, xxviii., 1890). Meyer prepared ricinoleic acid by saponification of the oil with soda, precipitation with calcium chloride and crystallization of the calcium salt from alcohol. The ricinoleic acid was set free by the addition of hydrochloric acid and further purified. The glyceride was also prepared synthetically by heating together glycerine and ricinoleic acid to 300° C. in a stream of carbonic anhydride. Both the glyceride and the ricinoleic acid were found to be purgative to cats and to men, but in men the action was accompanied by more nausea and colicky pains than is usual with castor oil.

As the oil has been heated to 300° C. in an atmosphere of carbonic anhydride, without losing its purgative action, it occurred to one of us that it might be possible to decompose the oil with superheated steam at the temperature of 300° C., and so obtain the purgative principle in a more concentrated form and free from nauseous taste. The oil was decomposed by superheated steam in the laboratory of Messrs. Duncan, Floekhart & Co. and the products used for physiological experiment.

The glycerine in $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce dose had not the slightest action on a dog, to which it was given by the mouth.

Of the ricinoleic acid 3 drachms given to a dog had no purgative action, and 6 drachms given subsequently remained without effect. The latter amount also proved inoperative in rabbits.

In connection with his castor oil research, Meyer states that dogs and rab-

bits are very uncertain in their reaction to purgatives, and that cats are much more reliable subjects for experiment. Although we do not agree with this statement we made two trials of our ricinoleic acid on these animals. One cat received 3 grammes, the other 10 grammes, and in neither case was there purgation, although the latter evidently had considerable gastric irritation. As Meyer found that cats were purged by any dose of castor oil over 2 grammes, and that one-half gramme or more of his ricinoleic acid was also quite active, while 15 grammes sufficed to purge a dog very thoroughly, it is evident that his ricinoleic acid and ours are substances which differ in important respects.

The residue remaining in the still after the saponification by superheated steam was tested in the same way and found to be devoid of purgative action.—*Phar. Journal*.

Pental: A New Anæsthetic.

Pental is the new name applied by Prof. J. V. Mering to *Trimethylethylene*, a product of amylene-hydrate heated with acids, and recommended by the distinguished clinician as a safe and effective anæsthetic. Pental is described, chemically, physically, and as to its possible utility, in the *Pharmac. Zeitung*, October 7, 1891, and in the *Pharmac. Centralhalle*, October 15, 1891; both journals conservatively withhold endorsement of the product, basing apparent skepticism on the fact that chemically the body has long been known, and that analogous amylenes (for instance, *isoamylen*) were employed as anæsthetics almost 40 years ago, but quickly discarded because found to be unsatisfactory and offensive owing to their unpleasant odor.

So was cocaine well known; yet who will deny that the discovery of its wonderful anæsthetic properties was a revelation to the medical world, and worked a revolution in treatment and practice which will forever distinguish the name of the discoverer, Dr. Koller, whose publication in August, 1884, was responsible for the present universal application of cocaine.

While pental will probably not excite the same degree of interest as did cocaine, it is safe to assume—reckoning on the high character and recognized conservative authority of Prof. V. Mering—that this product will find valuable application. From reports already furnished, notably that of Professor Hollaender of Halle a. S., (*Therap. Monatshefte*, October, 1891), which was read before the Dental Section at the Convention of German Naturalists and Physicians at Halle, this year, the new anæsthetic is shown to be suitable and efficient for minor surgical operations, and particularly in dentistry.

Pental (C₅H₁₀) occurs as a colorless liquid of low specific gravity; its boiling point is 38° C.; it burns with an illuminating flame, and is readily inhaled without affecting the membranes of throat or passages. It is insoluble in water, but

miscible in all proportions with alcohol, chloroform or ether, and being inflammable like the latter, must be protected from possible ignition. It is exceedingly volatile, but does not decompose on exposure to air or light.

The inhalations are simply conducted, 10 to 25 cc. of the fluid sufficing, and narcosis ensues within 50 to 90 seconds (Dr. Hollaender), without influence on respiration or the action of the heart, and causing no unpleasant side or after effects. From a careful consideration of Dr. Hollaender's report, a most favorable impression of the value of pental is gathered, and we hope to supplement and confirm this by early additional original reports.

Notes on New Remedies.

Salol.

E. Egasse (*Bullet. de Therapeut.*) in the course of an article on salol gives the following formulas for the exhibition of this agent:

In suspension for children. Salol, ad libitum; gum arabic, 5 gm.; gum tragacanth, 20 gm.; simple syrup, 30 gm.; water, 120 gm. For intestinal antiseptis in typhoid fever and in rectal cancer: Salol, 10 parts; olive oil and lime water, of each 60 parts. For burns: Potassium carbonate, 1 gm.; olive oil, 10 gm.; zinc oxide and starch, of each 15 gm.; sulphur, 6 gm.; salol, 5 gm.; lanolin, 63 gm. For contagious impetigo, pustular eczema: Salol, 3 gm.; ether, 3 gm.; cocaine hydrochloride, 20 cgm.; collodion, 20 gm. For sore nipples: Salol, 4 gm.; ether, 4 gm.; collodion, 30 gm.; or in the form of powder, powdered salol and starch equal parts; as ointment, powdered salol, 5 gm.; lanolin or vaselin, 30 gm. Absorbent cotton may be saturated with an ethereal solution of salol.

Cutting Glass Tubes, Bottles, Etc.

Another method, by Prof. Wm. Thomson, consists in having some strips of thick blotting paper at hand from a quarter to half an inch in width, and of different lengths. Two pieces of such paper are wetted and wrapped round the bottle, tube, or other vessel to be cut, once or oftener (once is sufficient). These pieces of paper, cut true, are wrapped round the vessel like two bands. They must not be placed too closely together—say from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch apart for large vessels, and rather less than a quarter of an inch apart for tubes of an inch or so in diameter. When this is arranged a fine flame about two or three inches long is allowed to play on the glass between the two pieces of wet paper, the vessel being slowly revolved and the point of the flame kept between the two papers. Within a minute usually the vessel separates with a clean cut along the line against which the flame played.

THE PEONY was thus named by the Greeks, in honor of Pæon, the physician of the gods, being held by them in high repute.

OUR SARSAPARILLAS

MAKE GOOD RED BLOOD.

In the early spring the nostrum Sarsaparilla makers began to parade their wares by distributing almanacs and disfiguring the fences and natural scenery, in addition to furnishing the secular press with extra "Paper" in the form of advertisements and "written up" editorials.

In order to combat this, we have thought best to be on hand early with our effort to supply the retail druggists with blood remedies which are not quack medicines, but which are better formulae than the quack nostrums, and which are more attractive in style, more liberal in size, and costing (in gross lots) about one-half what the patent advertised ones do; thereby allowing the retailer from 100 to 200 per cent. profit on ours against 25 to 50 per cent. on patents. Our Sarsaparillas do not in any way imitate or simulate the patent ones, and must be sold entirely on their own merits (their formulae being known) and by personal effort.

There is no question but that the large sale of advertised secret nostrums has seriously interfered with scientific pharmacy and prevented the legitimate pharmacist from realizing the sale of his own preparations, which he has or could have put up for himself, and the large profits retailers should realize on such preparations are diverted into the pockets of secret nostrum makers. We combat this evil by a co-operative plan, whereby we act as manufacturers of ready-made prescriptions, and the retail druggists as sellers of them. We are positive these preparations of ours will commend themselves to the most critical pharmacist on account of the goodness of their formula, their excellence of style, and their cost being so reasonable and the profit on them so large. The medicines in these preparations are ranked by the medical profession as the most certain of alteratives and purgatives, having the power of removing from the blood those humors or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural excretory channels. They may be used with advantage in Chronic Affections of the Skin, Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, Eruptive and Skin Diseases, such as St. Anthony's Fire, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pastules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Chronic Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercutial Diseases, and generally for the various diseases arising from impurities of the blood. They form a powerful alternative for the renovation of the blood and for the restoration of tone and strength to the system when debilitated by disease. From an extensive list we propose to select and make mention here of but two, which are of excellent formula, and put up in liberal sizes with attractive styles of wrappers.

COMPOUND SYRUP

SARSAPARILLA

WITH
Iodide of Potassium.

FORMULA—Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, 32; Fluid Extract of Stillingia, 24; Fluid Extract of Red Clover, 16; Fluid Extract of Yellow Dock, 16; Fluid Extract of Buckthorn, 16; Fluid Extract of Senna, 8; Fluid Extract of Licorice, 8; Syrup 360 (parts); Oil of Wintergreen, Aniso and Sassafras to flavor; Iodide of Potassium, 8 grains to each fluidounce.

DOSE—One teaspoonful three times a day.

PUT UP in 12-ounce panels in strawboard carton, with best long velvet corks. Wrap per is buff enameled paper, elegantly engraved. Uses and directions in four languages—English, French, German and Spanish.

RETAILS at \$1.00. Buyer's address, or our own, on both label and wrapper.



OUR OWN

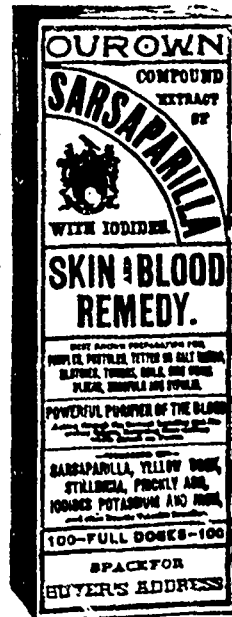
COMPOUND EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA

With Iodides.

FORMULA—Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, 5; Fluid Extract of Yellow Dock, 5; Fluid Extract of Stillingia, 5; Fluid Extract of Mandrake, 1; Fluid Extract of Licorice Root, 1; Fluid Extract of Sassafras, 1; Syrup, 20; Diluted Alcohol, 20; Iodide of Potassium, 3.7; Iodide of Iron, 3.70; Oil of Wintergreen, 1-64.

This preparation we believe to be the best Sarsaparilla ever offered by us or anyone, non-secret or secret. It is a compound fluid extract of the best vegetable alteratives, combined and fortified by Iodide of Potassium and Iodide of Iron. We are positive no mistake will be made by a retailer selecting this preparation and making it his own. On three-dozen lots we insert the buyer's possessive title, making it Jones, Smith's or whatever the name be, instead of Our Own. It is put in 16 ounce panels, and contains over 100 full doses for one dollar, has a handsome yet quiet enameled wrapper of robin's egg blue, is the popular Sarsaparilla to-day, and cannot fail to give the best of satisfaction to retailer and consumer.



This Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla was the first of its kind ever offered to the trade by us as a Non-Secret Preparation. It was, in fact, the first article on our original little list of Non-Secret Medicines, comprising then (1876) but a dozen items. It is put up in the original size and style, and no article we manufacture has given better satisfaction. We have sold thousands of gross of this preparation during the past sixteen years, and never had to replace a single dozen. The "original" is still as popular as ever.

PRICES—Per single dozen, \$5.00, giving retailer a net profit of 130 per cent. In 3-dozen lots @ \$4.50 per dozen, giving retailer a net profit of 170 per cent. In 6-dozen lots @ \$4.00 per dozen, giving retailer a net profit of 200 per cent. In gross lots @ \$3.85 per dozen, giving the retailer a net profit of 210 per cent.

We don't recommend this preparation to be as good as the largely advertised nostrums, as we "don't have to." It is the largest in size (that is, of the concentrated teaspoonful dose preparations), the neatest of dress and unquestionably the best in formula of any Sarsaparilla on the market. The prices of secret nostrums of similar character are \$8.00 per dozen, and not less than \$90 per gross, most double the price of Our Own Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

PRICES—In single dozen lots @ \$8.00, giving the retailer a net profit of 100 per cent. In 3 dozen lots @ \$5.83 per dozen, giving the retailer a net profit of 109 per cent. In 6 dozen lots @ \$5.00 per dozen, giving the retailer a net profit of 140 per cent. In gross lots @ \$4.58 per dozen, giving the retailer a net profit of 170 per cent.

"Good Red Blood" Advertising Circulars and Sarsaparilla Pills Furnished Gratis, when Specified.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

WINDSOR, ONT.

DETROIT, MICH.

NEW YORK CITY.



Established at DETROIT, MICH., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory: WINDSOR, ONT.

For SEELY'S TRIPLE EXTRACT we claim Superiority in Delicacy, Permanency and Flowery Fragrance, and challenge comparison with the finest French, English or American odors.

Special Odors.

Easter Lily.	Rococo (new).
Purple Lilac.	Cleopatra (new).
Victoria Regia.	Daphne (new).
White Hyacinth.	White Rose.
Marie Stuart.	Frangipanni.
Jockey Club.	Mary Anderson.
Knights-Templar.	Minne-ha-ha.
White Heliotrope.	Her Majesty Rose.
Highland Bells.	English Hedge Violet.
	Wild Crab Apple Blossom.

PRICE LIST :

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

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

We solicit correspondence.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

J. PALMER & SON

1748 & 1745 Notre Dame,
MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

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

Special prices given for Import Orders on
Brushes and Perfumery.

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

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250
Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good
value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the
latest and best.

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

A splendid variety to select from.

Belladonna

Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

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

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

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

Burgess Lion Ointment.

Burgess Lion Pills.

Mollers' Cod Liver Oil.

Singleton's Eye Ointment.

Vapo-cressoline.

WE CARRY LEADING LINES IN

Coudray's Perfumes.

Deletrezz Perfumes.

Gelle Freres Perfumes.

Roger & Gallet's Perfumes.

Pivers' Perfumes.

Bayley's Ess. Boquet.

Highland Heather Perfume.

Gutta Percha Tooth Stopping

Sponges—complete line.

Weights—aluminium.

C. & S. Vaseline Atomizers.

Hollow Suppositories,

With Conoidal Self-Sealing Stoppers,
made from pure Butter of Cacao only,
should be in every drug store that have
any dispensing of Suppositories. Send
for quotations.

We are Wholesale Agents for
Canada for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

TRADE NOTES.

Dr. T. S. Hayes, druggist, of Lacolle, Quebec, is dead.

D. H. Hoover, druggist, of Vienna, Ont., has sold out.

James McDonald has opened a new drug store at Whitewood, Assiniboia.

Hicks & Gaetz are opening a new drug store at Red Deer, Alberta, N. W. T.

A. M. Herring & Co., druggists, of New Westminster, B. C., are offering their business for sale.

Horricks & Co., druggists and Japanese goods, Vancouver, B. C., are closing out their Japanese department.

Mr. W. E. Galley is moving to a new store at the north-west corner of Huron and College Streets, Toronto.

G. W. Lillie, of Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, has returned from Bermuda quite restored in health and strength.

The stock of E. D. Morin & Co., druggists, Quebec City, is to be sold, they having failed to effect a compromise.

The drug stock of Walter Bole, Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, was destroyed by fire March 11th. Loss, about \$1500. Insured.

G. W. Spackman & Co., Hamilton, supply drugs to the Hamilton Hospital for the year commencing April 1st for \$888.51.

Mr. J. W. Houston, College Street, Toronto, expects to move into his new store, two doors east of his present stand, in a few days.

Mr. A. W. Ball, late of Queen Street west, Toronto, is managing the dispensing department of Messrs. Hooper & Co.'s King Street business.

Mr. C. H. Couen, Parliament Street, Toronto, has quite recovered from his illness, and is again attending to business in his usual business-like manner.

Mr. Walter Gaynor is fitting up his new store on Queen Street west, Toronto, very handsomely and expects to be in running order about April 10th.

Amongst those who obtained their degree of M. D. at the recent examinations of the London (Ont.) School of Medicine, was Mr. J. F. Burkholder, druggist, of that city.

W. B. Montgomery, corner Yongo and Gerrard Streets, Toronto, has remodelled his store and has taken a branch of the City Post Office formerly at the corner of Carlton Street.

Henry J. Dart and Mrs. John Henry Chapman, Montreal, have formed a partnership as wholesale druggists and dealers in surgeons' supplies, under the name of H. J. Dart & Co.

We are glad to hear that his trip to California has greatly benefitted Mr. B. Jackes, of Toronto. He hopes to return much improved in health in time for the May examinations at the College.

T. H. Botham, of the Osgoode Hall Pharmacy, Queen and York Streets, To-

ronto, has taken his former assistant, Mr. M. D. Hall, into partnership. The style of the firm will in future be Botham & Hall.

We are glad to learn the report of the death of Mayor Blaicher, of Blaicher & Reche, Hamilton, Ont., is unfounded, late reports from Bermuda where he went for his health are that he is improving and is delighted with the climate.

Letters of incorporation have been applied for by the Erie Glass Co. of Canada, (limited), with a capital stock of \$100,000, with headquarters at Toronto, Ont., for the manufacture and sale of all kinds of glass, glassware and glass materials.

The drug business formerly carried on by Mr. W. J. C. Naftel, corner of Shuter and George Streets, Toronto, has been purchased by Messrs. McLean & Mitchell, druggists, of Wilton Ave. Mr. McLean will probably have charge of the new store.

Stuart W. Johnston, King and John Streets, Toronto, has sold his retail business to Mr. C. E. Gibbard, of St. Patrick Street. Mr. Johnston is going into the physicians' supplies business on an extensive scale on King Street west near Simcoe Street.

The retirement of C. B. Allaire from the firm of Allaire, Woodward & Co., manufacturing chemists, &c., of Peoria, Illinois, is announced. He has been connected with the firm since its inception in 1874. The name of the firm will continue as heretofore.

Each of the three leading meat packing houses of the United States are now putting up an Extract of Beef—Armour & Co. making the "Chicago" brand, Cudahy & Co. the "Rex" brand, and Swift & Co. a new brand which they are just putting on the market.

In referring to the Diamond Glass Company in last month's issue Mr. Geo. Rutherford was named as being president of the Company. This we understand, was an error, the president being Mr. Wm. Yule, of Montreal. Mr. Rutherford is one of the directors.

Mr. W. J. Davidson, corner Queen and Church Streets, Toronto, is moving across the corner to his new building which is being elegantly fitted up in the latest and most improved drug fashion. We also hear he intends moving his King Street branch to larger and finer premises on Queen Street, east.

Mr. F. G. Hicks, an employee in Manley's drug store, Warton, has been stricken with partial paralysis of the brain. Mr. Hicks is a naval veteran, and while engaged in active service in India suffered two sunstrokes and sustained a severe injury during torpedo practice. His present condition is critical.

Le College des Medecins et Chirurgiens de la Province de Quebec (The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec) has applied for amendments to its charter including the method of teaching the medical sciences, the ruling of

studies and the composition of the council, the price of admittance and licenses, the minimum price, the illegal practice of medicine and for other purposes.

The greatest interest in drug competition is now located "across the Don" in River side (Toronto) where Mr. A. C. Walton has opened a branch a few doors east of the Logan Ave. branch of Mr. F. T. Burgess, who in turn has established another store further eastward at Carlaw Avenue. Mr. Burgess has also moved his head store to finer and larger premises at the corner of Bolton Ave. and Queen Street, formerly occupied by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Dr. Spears has removed to Peterboro, and the stock, &c. of T. W. Coleman has been sold by auction.

The cutting in prices commenced in Toronto some time ago by Eaton, who was followed soon after by some druggists, has not abated notwithstanding the opposition it met with both by wholesaler and retailer, the cutters seem to have no difficulty in getting goods, where they come from is answered by dame rumor in many ways. The latest man to follow in the footsteps of the cutters is Mr. Milligan, a grocer at 528 Queen Street west, who offers on his business card: Cuticura Salve, 50c. and \$1. Cuticura Soap, 25c.; Carter's Liver Pills, 17c.; William's Pink Pills, 39c.; Warner's Safe Cure, \$1. Celery Compound, 75c.; Ayer's Sarsaparilla, 75c.; Radway's Relief, 20c.; Painkiller, 20c.; Castoria, 30c.; Burdock Blood Bitters, 75c.; Cuticura Resolvent Liq., \$1.15; Cuticura Resolvent Dry, \$1, and other lines at equally low prices.

Manitoba Notes.

No doubt the clause in the report of the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba re the non-acceptance of O. C. P. diplomas will be read with interest by many of the readers of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. No other course, however, was open for them except to amend their act, which they think would be an act of retrogression, as the time of service required before candidates can present themselves for final examination is four years—not three, as in Ontario.

Clause 9, Act Pharmaceutical Association, Manitoba. The Board of Examiners, for the time being, may dispense with the examination herein provided for and may accept in lieu thereof authenticated certificates of examination, and such certificate of examination shall be accepted and recognized only when issued by Pharmaceutical Associations or Corporations which require the same or equivalent course of study and service by candidates as these required by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba.

None can more deeply regret than the present Council that such a step is necessary, for they recognize the effort Ontario has made to put herself in the front rank pharmaceutically, and will welcome the day when the O. C. P. shall be put on an

equal standard of requirement with Manitoba so that a reciprocity of diplomas may be established with Ontario as well as with Quebec.

Great interest was manifested in the election of the Council of the North-West Pharmaceutical Association which took place on March 23rd.

Dr. Cameron, Rapid City, is about to remove his drug store to Cardiff.

Mr. A. Campbell, late of Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont., has taken a position in Mr. J. F. Howard's drug store, Winnipeg.

British Columbia Notes.

The B. C. Pharmaceutical Association met in Victoria on Thursday, March 10th, and arranged for the Pharmacy Examinations to be held in Vancouver on the 6th and 7th of April. Only two candidates have so far notified the Board of their intention to present themselves for examination.

There are several applications before the Board for exchange of Diplomas, J. L. White, of Messrs. Langley & Co., being among the number.

Langley & Co., wholesale druggists, Victoria, have just completed another druggist's opening order. Drug stores are becoming quite numerous in this Province.

M. R. Atwood has got nicely started in business in his new store in the Turner Block, Victoria.

Hall & Co. have just opened their fine new pharmacy on Douglass Street, Victoria. It is to be known as the Central Drug Store.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

The druggist whom we mentioned in our last issue as having cut the price of Beechtree creosote, has since offered Estey's three preparations for one dollar, that is to say 20 per cent. discount. But as there are not many individuals or families who want at one and the same time a tonic, an emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and a preparation for the skin, the cut in price of these proprietary articles, does not disturb the peace of the local druggists to any great degree, although it shows that one among them seems favorable towards a principle condemned by the drug trade universally.

The Local Legislature is considering a bill to punish merchants who sell their wares on Sunday. If no clause is inserted to exempt Druggists, and the law is to be rigidly enforced, one or other of two things will result, druggists up in arms, or what would be to them much more profitable, closed drug stores on the Lord's day.

Here is an exact copy of a prescription in the possession of a Charlottetown druggist, who was very much distressed to have to omit one ingredient out of the sixteen because he could not decipher the

name. It had evidently proved a stumbling block to some previous assailant, for opposite the item in question was written "What is it? Write on back."

R Podopylin	20 grs.
Ext. Gentian	2½ drs.
Papoid	½ dr.
Maltopepsin	1½ drs.
Pot. Bicarb	½ oz.
Septandrin	6 grs.
Ext. Hyocyam	18 grs.
Vin Ipecac	1 dr.
Magnesia	1½ ozs.
Oil Cajaputi	½ dr.
Ext. Nux Vom	6 grs.
Glycetine	15 ozs.
Syr. G	2 ozs.
Sod. Phosphate	1 oz.
Fl. Ext. Hydnastis	1 oz.
Aqua bib. q. s.	16 oz.

Sig. - Shake and take one tablespoonful after each meal, 3 times a day, in half a glass of hot milk.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

At the quarterly meeting of the new Council held on the 6th of April, inst., at the Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg, Mr. G. W. McLaren in the chair, the election of officers for the ensuing two years took place. The result was:

President, Mr. J. F. Howard.
Vice-President, Mr. A. Moneton.
Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Gordon.

Examiners, Messrs. G. W. McLaren, B. M. Cannif, H. E. Neelands and Dr. Hut-ton.

Auditors, Messrs. Howard, Mitchell and H. Rosser.

The Registrar, Mr. J. K. Strachan, submitted the following report:

Winnipeg, April 6th, 1892.

To the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba:

GENTLEMEN,—Since the last meeting of the Council there have been added to the Register four Pharmaceutical Chemists, viz.: Messrs. T. G. Poynts, Geo. Albert Sherrin, G. W. Berry and Alex. Campbell, and also two certified apprentices, viz.: H. E. Rogers and Miss Annie E. Simpson.

As directed at your last meeting I obtained a legal opinion from Messrs. Hough & Campbell on the subject of the recognition of other Pharmaceutical Associations or Colleges of Pharmacy, a copy of which opinion I sent to each member of the Council and which I now submit for your consideration.

Winnipeg, Feb. 18, 1892.

J. K. Strachan, Esq., Registrar Pharmaceutical Association, City:

DEAR SIR,—We think under Section 10 of the Pharmaceutical Association Act, 1889, if proof is given by an applicant that he is the holder of a certificate or diploma from the Ontario College of Pharmacy and was in good standing and in actual practice at the time of his coming to Manitoba, he is entitled to be admitted a member of your Association even though his application for membership is not made at once upon his arrival in the Province. There seems to be no limit of time fixed by the Act, in which the application is to be made, and it would be impossible for the Council to

assume that such was the intention of the Legislature without express words.

We understand, of course, that holders of Ontario Certificates or Diplomas are "recognized" by the Council, in giving you the above opinion. It does not seem to us that your Association is at all bound to admit holders of Ontario diplomas any more than the holders of certificates or diplomas from any foreign country. It is purely discretionary and if, as you inform us, the Ontario College of Pharmacy do not require the same or an equivalent course of study and service as the Manitoba College, the refusal of your Association to recognize Ontario diplomas would, we think, be quite justifiable and proper.

If your Association refuse to recognize Ontario diplomas, we do not think they can be admitted without an examination. There does not seem to be any provision for such a course in the Statute. Such applicants must be treated the same as any student or clerk and can be admitted only upon passing the regular examinations and putting in the service required by your rules and regulations.

Yours truly,

HOUGH & CAMPBELL.

I sent a letter to each member of the Association and certified clerks requesting them to inform me of their choice of Journal from the following, viz.: *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*, *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal*, *American Druggist*. The replies received I beg to submit.

I am gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. STRACHAN, Registrar.

On the subject of the recognition of other Pharmaceutical Associations and Colleges of Pharmacy, the solicitors' opinion was considered, and a discussion took place and it was ultimately agreed that the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba in its powers of recognizing other Colleges or Associations, will accept and recognize proof of attendance on courses of lectures on the subjects comprised within the curriculum of this Association, and will also accept proof of service of students in a drug store, (provided such student actually passed the apprentice examination, such examination being equivalent to the preliminary examination prescribed by this Association's by-laws) to the extent of such service. In any such case the requirements of the act having been fully complied with the candidate may present himself for examination at the then regular examinations of the Association. In such cases the Association reserves to itself the right of accepting the period of service actually served for so much, making it applicable on the four years course of this Association.

Notice of this resolution is to be given to any other College or Association whose students or whose licentiates have from time to time presented themselves for admission in this province.

The treasurer submitted the quarterly statement showing a balance in hand of \$1,516.00. The report of examiners was read and past, and the following obtained a sufficient number of marks to entitle them to registration:—W. Campbell, W. L. Gemmel. Certificate Clerks—Austin Francis, F. A. McDonald, Max Benjamin.

A report was read from Mr. D. H. Me-

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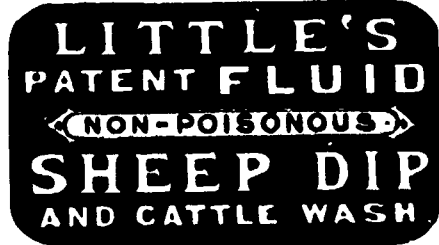
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Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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22 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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Containing 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanbury's celebrated **Malt Extract.**

Dr. John Tanner says:—"They assist digestion and are a most delicious compound. I can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for giving power to delicate children and persons with feeble digestion."

1/- Bottles, 9/- per doz.; 1 lb. Bottles, 18/- per doz.; and in 2 lb. and 4 lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

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

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

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Calman, B. A., special examiner, to the effect that H. H. Casselman had passed a successful examination in the subjects embraced in the preliminary examinations, and the Registrar was instructed to register Mr. Casselman as a certified apprentice.

Mr. E. D. Martin and Mr. H. Rosser, were also added to the register as members of the Association. The Registrar was also instructed to register W. Brookings and W. H. Kennon as from the first of Oct. last. On the motion of Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Monckton, it was referred to the President, the Registrar and Mr. Neelands, to prepare a curriculum of studies and have same printed.

The revisions of the poisons' list was referred to the educational committee.

On motion of Mr. Monckton, seconded by Mr. Canniff, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McLaren, the retiring President.

After much discussion and many important matters had been settled the Council adjourned.

Montreal Notes.

Judgment has recently been obtained by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec against Dr. Daignault, of St. Johns, for keeping open a drug store without having paid his annual fee and not having his name on the register of the Association.

Dr. Thayer's case has been put off until next term owing to important witnesses for the prosecution being absent.

Mr. Archambault, of St. Catharine St., was brought to court this morning to answer to a charge of keeping a drug store, selling poisons, and dispensing prescriptions, he not being a licentiate of pharmacy. The case was put off for a few days by consent of the lawyers.

Mr. Laurence, late with Mr. Inchange, of St. Catharine St., will open a drug store at the corner of Ontario and St. Denis' Sts. on the 1st of May next. It was reported that two or three newly-fledged pharmacists were about to open in Montreal, but, I am informed, they found some difficulty in raising the wind, wholesale houses requiring solid cash with opening order and tangible security for the running account for the first year or two at least.

Mr. F. C. Saunders, the much respected pharmacist of Bedford, P. Q., has been appointed a commissioner to draw up a set of by-laws for that rising town.

Mr. Edmund Geroux, pharmacist of Quebec City, has been re-appointed Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners of that port. Pharmacists should be proud when they hear of confreres being appointed to public positions of honor and trust. Every appointment of that nature raises the social and business standing of pharmacists as a body.

Mr. Dart, recently with Kenneth Campbell & Co., has opened a wholesale

drug store on Craig Street, a few doors west of his old employer. Mr. Chapman, surgical instrument importer, it is reported, is to have a share in the business. It is probable that surgical instruments and appliances, and druggists sundries, will be the leading feature of their business.

All the leading pharmacists report trade very dull. Montreal has been remarkably healthy this spring and physicians have had less to do than usual, hence fewer prescriptions.

The Retail Druggists Association has received satisfactory assurances from the Wholesale Drug Houses in Montreal that they will on no account sell in small quantities to consumers, and they will not permit their clerks to accommodate so-called friends.

Trade Notes.

Mr. Aubrey E. Smith, druggist, of Truro, N. S., has purchased the drug stock of R. O. Christie and has moved into the store lately occupied by the latter at No. 4 Ingles Street.

Fire totally destroyed the drug stock of T. T. Mann, Aylmer, Ont., on the 12th inst. The stock of T. Comport, druggist, was damaged by water and removal.

J. Frederick Hume & Co., Drugs, etc., Revelstoke and Nelson, B. C., are closing out the Revelstoke business.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The results of the quarterly examinations of the preliminary board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province, for students entering the study of pharmacy, have been announced. Thirty-nine candidates presented themselves. Of these the following were successful, namely:—G. F. Moore, L. J. Martin, Remi DesRosiers, Alfred Lapointe, A. T. Edward, F. H. Spearman, J. E. Archambault, Louis O'Meara, C. A. Deschenes, B. W. Evans, F. Rainville, P. C. Anderson, and R. Beaudry. The following candidates were referred back for examination on one subject in which they had failed, namely:—For arithmetic, L. E. Betournay, H. Dumont, A. J. Trottier; for Latin, J. F. C. E. Gauvreau and A. F. Raymond; for history, A. P. Fortin, M. O. Gagnon, Ernest George Orr; for geography, E. J. Comeau. The remaining candidates having failed on the whole examination are referred back for further study. The next examination will take place on July 7. The examiners were Messrs. Wm. S. Kerry, A. E. Dullberger and C. E. Searff.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The death of Professor Theophilus Redwood, M. D., F. C. S., has removed a typical pharmacist who had become a well-known figure in the chemical and

pharmaceutical world. For more than sixty years he has been in the front rank of pharmacists and his extensive practical knowledge of both chemistry and pharmacy has made his lectures and teachings invaluable to more than one generation of our craft. Although not in active work at the time of his decease, Prof. Redwood was in attendance at the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Cardiff last September, and to the last maintained the deepest interest and solicitude in all matters that affected the trade. He will probably be best remembered as the Editor-in-chief of the *British Pharmacopœia* since its starting in 1867, but his name will be perpetuated in the institution with which he was connected since its inauguration, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. When he retired from the chair of Chemistry and Pharmacy in 1885, a project was formed of establishing a scholarship in connection with the Society's School of Pharmacy. By the aid of the large circle of former students, admirers and sympathizers this was duly carried into effect and each year a Redwood scholar is elected by competitive examination from amongst the students and apprentices of the trade.

The recent suggestion of a committee of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to institute a title, such as "Discoverer in Pharmacy," as a reward to those who have done useful original research work, is meeting with considerable ironical opposition. One of the trade papers at once facetiously suggested that the first recipients should be Mr. Thomas Beecham—for his pills,—and the daughter of the late John Bond for the celebrated marking ink! As the matter is still *sub judice* it is difficult to say what effect these contemptuous references will have upon the Council, but it is hardly likely we shall hear anything more of the matter. It is more than an open secret that the idea was first suggested to attract more recruits for that expensive experiment, the Research Laboratory. When proposed in Council certain members would have nothing of it unless the scope of the degree was widened so as to admit all research workers. Apart from the windy nature of the title, the heart-burnings that would inevitably follow any selective action of the Council on this subject, should eminently suggest that this invidious task had better be left alone. If the Committee is really anxious to attract rising young pharmacists, they should offer them more scope and less bearing-reins in the research laboratory. Each worker that is capable enough should be encouraged to undertake some truly pharmaceutical research and only assisted and directed by the permanent staff of director and demonstrators. As it is the worker is at once absorbed into whatever may be the work in hand—such as crystallizing aconitine, determining its formula, &c., with the satisfaction of knowing that some day a paper will be read in which he will be thanked for his assistance by the Director, or if exceptionally

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COD LIVER OIL.

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Every bottle of the small size sold, will sell several of the large.

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SMALL SIZE,	-	\$3.00 per dozen, less 5
LARGE SIZE,	-	8.00 per dozen, less 5

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avored the paper will be announced as by the Director and Mr. Blank. Needless to say whatever reputation is made by the paper is absorbed and retained to all time by the Director.

We are being inundated just now with foreign pepsine, and just when this digestive ferment seemed to be neglected by newer and rival ferments, the increased attention has revived the medical interest in it. Armour's of Chicago have placed upon the market here some very good specimens both of the scale and powdered pepsine. Several German firms have also been pushing their pepsine specialties, and Messrs. Chevassé, of Paris, are not far behind. One objectionable feature is noticeable, and I regret that several wholesale houses have been sinners in this respect. Pepsines are advertised as exceeding the Pharmacopœia standard by so many times, ten, twenty, and so on. But upon examination of these claims it will be found that the standard of the pharmacopœia has been conveniently altered to suit their method of testing. Two grains of B.P. pepsine should be capable of dissolving 10% grains of coagulated albumen within 30 minutes. These other pepsines are stated to dissolve ten times or more than this proportion in 3 or 4 hours! It is obvious that it is impossible to strictly compare articles under varying conditions, and that it is unfair to make the claims that are at present being made.

The new edition of Cooley's Cyclopaedia has just been issued and contains a mass of well arranged and up-to-date material. The pharmaceutical portion has been revised by Mr. A. W. Gerrard, F. C. S., pharmacist to University College Hospital. I take advantage of a copy that has been forwarded me to give one or two recipes that may prove of use to the readers of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FORMULÆ.

Essence of Rhubarb.—Powdered rhubarb, 5 ozs.; Sand, 5 ozs. Mix and percolate with proof spirit sufficient to yield 1 pint. Every oz. represents $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of rhubarb.

Essence of Roubletia.—Essential oil of bergamot, essence of lemons, oil of cloves, oil of lavender, of each, 1 drm.; oil of neroli, 15 drops; otto of roses, 10 drops; rectified spirit, 1 pint.

Chloroform.—Chloroform, 6 drms.; chloric ether, 1 drm.; tincture of capsicum, $\frac{1}{2}$ drm.; oil of peppermint, 2 drops; hydrochlorate of morphine, 8 grs.; Scheele's hydrocyanic acid, 12 drops; tincture of Indian hemp, 1 drm.; treacle, 1 drm.

Infants' Carminative.—Carbonate of magnesium, 40 grs.; tincture of castor and compound tincture of cardamoms, of each, 30 drops; tincture of assafœtida and spirit of pennyroyal, of each, 15 drops; tincture of opium, 5 drops; oil of aniseed, 3 drops; oil of nutmeg, 2 drops; oil of peppermint, 1 drop; peppermint water, 2 fl. ozs. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful.

Godfrey's Cordial.—Opium (sliced), $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; sassafras chips, 1 oz.; Brandy, 1 quart;

treacle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Macerate for 4 or 5 days, then add 2 pints of water and simmer gently for a few minutes. Decant the clear portion after standing twenty-four hours.

English Market Report.

London, March 26, 1892.

The past month has been very quiet both in the chemical and drug markets, though a little more business was noticeable within the last week. Distinct advances have taken place in chlorate of potash and also in caustic soda. The Brunner, Mond & Co.'s last dividend was 50 per cent. on ordinary shares! The recent coal strike will, however, unfavorably affect their next dividend. The fortnightly drug sale passed off without any particular interest, a large quantity being bought in. Ergot is lower, but ipecacuanha is maintained at high prices in spite of large arrivals. Opium is very low and several firms were negotiating for stocks. Oil of Eucalyptus is quite neglected. Essence of lemon is dearer.

Overdue Accounts.

When an account is not paid when due, says an exchange, interest should be charged on all excess time taken. This is right, perfectly legitimate and good business logic. Still many retailers, for one reason or another, do not pay their bills when due, and even in some instances after taking thirty, sixty or ninety days extra time, making great complaints if interest is added. Now there are, of course, many retailers who when their bill is about due, if they can not meet it, will write, stating they are hard up, ask for slight extension, and request the jobber to add interest, but these are the exception and not the rule. However, as that may be, the wholesale merchant is not a banker, and retailers should get more in the habit of borrowing from their interior banks and discounting their bills with the jobbers. The retail dealers would then soon ascertain the facts that banks do not loan money without interest, and this should teach them that the charge of the jobber is perfectly correct and just, and that it should not be objected to, but paid without question. There is another point in relation to the above that retailers should not overlook, and that is that many jobbers are compelled, from the lack of capital, to borrow money from their city banks in order to carry their customers and meet their own bills, and interest must be paid on every dollar they borrow. If retail dealers would borrow from their local banks, and discount their bills, jobbers could run their business on from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less capital. Discount all your bills for one year and see how much money you will save. It will be enough to pay for a good clerk.

If all retailers would adopt the plan of sending out monthly statements, the same as jobbers, it would facilitate their making

collections. Most retailers send out statements twice per year, and frequently an account gets very large during that time, consequently it is much harder for the consumer to pay, and to go still further, it is just so much harder for the jobber, who suffers from lack of collections on the part of the retail dealer. We note with pleasure that some retailers have already started in the good work of sending out monthly statements and reports have reached us that it works splendidly, that it makes collections better, and that it is growing in favor with the consumer, who was at first inclined to take exception to it. If every retailer in the country would turn over a new leaf and send out monthly statements such a revolution would take place in collections that both retailers and wholesalers would be astonished. The small dealer would make more money by discounting his bills, and the jobber would save interest by running his business on less capital. Do not wait for your neighbor and competitor to start in this good work, but commence yourself, and others are sure to follow.

AZOCARMINÉ is claimed to be the best butter coloring known.

CHLOROPHENOL has been introduced as an agreeable substitute for trichlorophenol, to be used as an antiseptic inhalant in bronchial disorders.

PHYLLANTHUS NIURI, or Daon Manitau, an East Indian Euphorbiacea, possesses purgative and diuretic properties. The root is employed in jaundice.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Wanted, local agents or travelling salesmen, to sell on liberal commission, our Mucilages, Pastes, Gums and Sizings, as a side line.

THE ARABOL MFG. CO.,

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Business for Sale.

DRUGS, STATIONERY & WALL PAPER stock, between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Terms cash, or good security. Population of town about 2,500, on line of railway. Splendid chance for live man. Good reasons for selling.

Apply—"CHEMIST,"
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Toronto, Ont.

Soda Fountain Wanted.

WANTED—Second-hand Soda Water Fountain. Give description, maker's name, length of time in use, and price, together with any other particulars.

THE HEMMING BROS. Co. (Ltd.)
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TUFT'S SODA WATER FOUNTAIN and Two Cylinders, for sale at a bargain.

Address—WINEY & Co.,
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ESTABLISHED 1850.

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

THE CHAMPION TRUSS

AWARDED
GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

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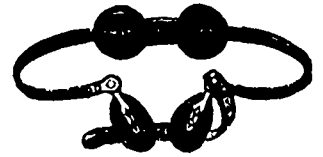
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On Plate of Each Truss.

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NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER
(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal
Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory
Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches,

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



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

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JAS. McLAUGHLIN, Manager.

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

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SUPERIOR TO
"VASELINE."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All orders or communications will receive our prompt attention.

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

Pharmaceutical Surgery.

It often happens that, on the occurrence of an accident in the street, one of the mishaps of every-day life, either a collision, carriage accident, man run over, a heavy fall on a frosty pavement, or one of the hundred and one casualties to which frail mankind is liable, a chemist's place of business is the first to which the injured person is taken, and the chemist should, in such an emergency, be ready to supply the first aid, having at the same time, if necessary, sent for the nearest doctor. It must never be construed that the chemist himself should undertake the treatment entirely of any serious case; under such circumstances the medical man's help should be applied for, but whilst waiting his arrival, even the most severe wound, if that be the case in point, can have been washed and the preliminary treatment applied. To one to whom the sight of such an accident is fresh, the situation may present nervous difficulties that will heighten the trouble, and unless the chemist to whom the patient is brought, be in a measure prepared to supply what immediate surgical aid is necessary, the case will be made worse by advice that has no object in view but to pass the time till competent assistance arrives. It therefore behooves each and every chemist to be ready for any emergency that may arise that requires urgent surgical treatment, and it is to those who are not prepared for such the following words are addressed:

CUTS.

Perhaps the most frequent description of case that is brought, is that of a cut hand, more or less severe, this being an accident arising from the cutting up of the ordinary necessities of life, bread and meats, the butcher's boy being especially prone to it. The best thing to do is to put one's thumb over the wound and press fairly tight; this prevents the quick rushing of blood, and allows one a moment's time to think what is the best to be done next. The cut may be of two shapes, either long and not deep, such as produced by a knife, in which case there is great pain and much bleeding, and the wound gapes open, or it may be a very deep wound with not much showing, such as caused by a chisel. In either case the first step is to arrest the bleeding, and in the ordinary minor cuts this can be done by the application of some hemostatic—such as tinct. benzoin co., ol. terebinth, or the fluid preparation of ferric chloride, either the tincture or liquor; hazeline is also a popular preparation for this purpose. Soak a piece of cotton-wool in one of these, and apply it over the bleeding wound; if the cut be only a surface one, and the blood be flowing gently from the whole of the cut surface, the capillary blood vessels only are divided, and this treatment generally will suffice. There is but little danger from this class of wound. If the cut be evidently a deeper one, either in the arm or leg, a good deal de-

pends on the way in which the blood is flowing; if it be dark purple blood, which flows in a steady stream, a vein has been divided, but if the blood be bright red, and *spirts* out of the wound in jerks, it indicates the opening of an artery. This latter case is the much more serious of the two, as the artery proceeds straight from the heart, being only a small branch of the aorta, which runs directly into the left side of the heart, and through which the blood, by each contraction of that centre of the circulation, is sent rushing to all parts of the body, bringing fresh oxygen and building up the wasted tissues. Hence each of the spasmodic jerks with which arterial blood is forced from its opened end, corresponds to a contraction of the left side of the heart, and is, of course, simultaneous with each beat of the pulse; bleeding of this kind is likely to lead to most serious results if not properly attended to at once, and hence attention to this point is most necessary.

BLEEDING FROM ARTERIES.—If the wound be in one of the large arteries of the neck, the only method of temporarily stopping the bleeding is to press the thumb tightly over the divided ends of the vessel from whence the blood is issuing. If this does not avail, some pieces of clean linen rag are pressed upon the wound, if possible pressing some into the wound, and over this some hard pad must be tightly bound with a bandage. In cases of cuts on the head or body, a roll of handkerchiefs pressed on the wound and tightly bandaged on will generally be sufficient; but if the arterial wound be on the arms or legs, fold the handkerchief to form about an inch and a half strap, then tie this *loosely* round the upper part of the limb (not necessarily near the cut), and taking a short piece of stick, a key, or a stiff spatula, push it under the handkerchief and twist round and round until the bleeding stops. Then take a clean sponge and clean the blood that has clotted round the wound; take some clean bits of linen and stuff it into the wound, then apply the roll of handkerchiefs, and finally the bandage, as in other cases. Keep the wounded limb raised, and in a short time loosen the improvised tourniquet slightly, though if bleeding recommences it must be again twisted up, and the bandaging made still tighter over the wound. These measures will be sufficient until medical aid is procured, and even when that cannot be, for a couple of hours or more, it is best left thus; for an attempt to tie up the two ends of the divided artery, without much previous practice, is liable to result in a fresh burst-out of bleeding more difficult to stop than at first.

BLEEDING FROM VEINS.—When the blood issuing is that of a dark purple color less anxiety may be felt, as anything serious rarely results from such a cut. In most cases the bleeding stops by itself, but when it does not do so, the part should first be raised, and any tight clothing, between the wound and the heart, such as

belts or garters, be removed. Then some long strips of plaster strapping are cut, and the edges of the wound closed together with these; a pad of lint is now placed over the strapping and tightly bandaged on, the bandaging being commenced at the fingers or toes, if the wound be on the arm or leg, and carried upwards from there. A varicose vein that has given way is treated in the same way.

During all this treatment, if the patient be at all delicate-looking, a watch must be kept for any signs of fainting. In all cases it is best to get a chair ready at hand, and in the event of a faint the clothing round the neck, collar, necktie, &c., must be undone, and the head bathed with cold water; a smelling bottle, too, is always useful as well as the sal volatile.

The cases above quoted all apply to cuts that have been recently made, but the chemist occasionally has a cut brought to him that was made the night before, or even longer if the wound be not serious, necessitating the doctor's assistance. The handkerchiefs, linen rags, cobweb, &c., that is found over the place, are first gently removed with a wet sponge and soaking in water if necessary—great care being taken not to tear the edges apart so as to cause fresh bleeding—and then it being ascertained that no foreign matter, as glass or hairs, is in the wound, long narrow strips of soap or adhesive plaster are put on and the edges of the wound drawn together. Care must be taken that sufficient space is left between the strips to allow the discharge of pus to escape freely; in cases when any glass was found, or other matters that were not got rid of by washing, they are gently removed with the forceps before strapping.

BANDAGING.

A few words on this subject will not be out of place here, as the use of a bandage has been recommended above, and will be spoken of further on. Bandages in general use are of many kinds, familiar to most; they are of two different shapes, the triangular and the roller. The name of the first of these describes itself; it is made of stout unbleached calico generally, is about the size of a very large handkerchief cut diagonally, and, as bought, is printed upon with the special uses and modes of application. It is often used also as a sling, and for holding dressings in place. A handkerchief can be made to serve this purpose by folding or cutting it diagonally, corner to corner. Roller bandages are of many materials, flannel, calico, or linen; of various widths, the 2-inch and 3-inch being most common, being bought in rolls of 6 to 12 yards; another material, known as "stocking net" is a good deal in use, and is made in very long lengths, even 30 or 40 yards. This bandage is more often used for cases that require prolonged treatment and after operations, its softness and strength making it especially useful; it is more expensive than the other sorts, and this militates against its universal adoption.

Successful Sellers

—FOR—
AMBITIOUS DRUGGISTS.



- Adams' Tutti-Frutti**—Assorted Flavors,
 36 5c. bars in Box, \$1.20
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 23 5c. Packages in Box, 75cts.
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Customers who get these brands from you always come back again, as the quality is high-class and they give entire satisfaction. These brands are highly recommended by the most distinguished men of the Medical Profession, and handled by every first-class Druggist.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

For beautiful Hanger Signs for your window and Illustrated Catalogue, address

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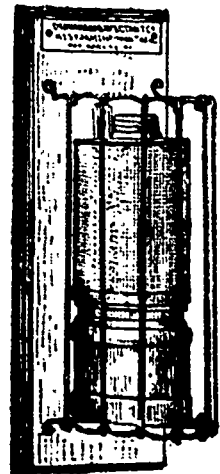
Our line of FANCY BOXES and ALBUMS are the finest we ever produced, and entirely new and different from anything ever shown here before.

A Magnificent Line of BALL and OPERA FANS.

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

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Patent applied for Great Britain.

The "OZONATOR"

WITH SANITAS FLUID,
 IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

It is Pleasant, Powerful & Continuous.

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

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

School Boards should be canvassed by Druggists.

16th March, 1892.
 "We have now for some months had your 'Ozonator' in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air."

E. W. ARTHY,
 Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Where they are used they are liked.

Nicolet College, 3rd April, 1892.
 "When navigation opens I shall go to Montreal and will try and bargain for **FOUR MORE."**

M. G. PROULX PIRE.

The "Sanitas" Disinfectants are now in use by upwards of 1,000 Boards of Health, Sanitary Authorities, Hospitals, Asylums, Workhouses, and other Public Buildings, who have adopted it because "Sanitas" is the Best Disinfectant.

See pamphlet containing "Reports on 'Sanitas,' by Medical, Chemical and Sanitary Authorities."

The Ozonator a necessity where Dyptheria and Typhoid exist.

New York, October 10th, 1887.
 Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and twenty-three of diphtheria, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and consider its action upon micro-organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, pleasant odor renders it very easy to use or administer.

J. W. SMALL, M. D.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., Montreal.

General Agents, **COPLAND & COMPANY**, Montreal and Glasgow.



KNICKERBOCKER

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.



The three best ways of applying a bandage are known as the *simple spiral*, the *reverse spiral* and the *figure-of-eight*. The first of these is used when the size of the limb increases gradually, as from the hand upwards; begin at the bottom, putting one or two circular turns first, so as to keep the end tight, then work gradually up the limb in a spiral fashion, letting each turn overlap the one below it by about half. The *reverse spiral* is used when the circumference of the limb increases rapidly, so that the turns of the simple spiral would slip away from the one below and leave a space. It is made by turning the bandage back on itself at each turn, and then reversing again the next time the same point has been reached; to make this clear would require a column of explanation, and more could be learned in five minutes from a practical demonstration from one who knows it than any amount of written description. The *figure-of-eight* is used when the occurrence of a joint prevents the application of the bandage in the two previously-mentioned ways; it is performed by carrying the bandage diagonally across the front of the joint, making the two loops of the figure eight, encircle the limb, the one below and the other above the joint, the crossings being *over* the joint.

Remember in bandaging never to draw it tighter in one spot than another; never to move the part after the bandaging, always arrange it properly before; apply it firmly, evenly, and smoothly.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Patients suffering from accidents of this description are frequently met with, the causes being generally hot fluids, steam or fire. The wound may be blistered or only reddened, or, in extreme cases, the skin and deeper parts may be charred, but this latter case seldom occurs except at a big fire, when medical aid is always at hand.

In ordinary burns, where there is no blister, a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda, hazeline, or plain cold water can be applied to the part by wringing out a pad of absorbent wool with the fluid. A simple dressing of plain sweet oil, or of carron oil, (equal parts of lime water and linseed oil), covered with cotton wool, is very efficacious for removing the heated, burning sensation.

In a blistered burn, the blister is first pricked with a needle and gently squeezed to remove the serum, and then the loose skin is gently smoothed down, but not torn away at all. Then a thick oily dressing of wadding and carron oil is applied, being changed every day. After a few days an ointment, such as lanocerin, boric acid or zinc ointment is applied on lint, in either case covered with cotton wool and a bandage. If it is a very bad one, or a charred burn, the same method of treatment is followed, but the dressing is not changed so often; and each time it is removed the part is gently washed down with warm carbolic lotion or hazeline (diluted 1 in 5).

BITES AND STINGS.

OF INSECTS.—In cases of mosquito bites, of the stings of such insects as dragon flies, wasps or hornets, the best remedy is an immediate lotion with solution of ammonia, which quickly deadens the pain. In case of swelling the ammonia lotion can be continued, or one of the dilute solution of lead acetate.

OF DOGS OR OTHER ANIMALS.—If the skin be much damaged, tie a ligature tightly above and below the wound, so as to prevent the circulation. Wash the wound well with carbolic lotion, and antiseptic dressings can then be applied over the spot. If the wound is well into the flesh, apply the ligatures as before, and then put caustic into the marks of the fangs. As a rule, the poison that would be about the teeth of the animal would be to a great extent removed by the clothing through which the fangs would have passed before touching the skin. In cases of supposed or real madness on the part of the dog, it is, of course, useless and even foolish to destroy the animal at once; it has often occurred that the supposed mad dog was only excited or irritated, and when placed in confinement soon resumed its normal state of quiet, much to the satisfaction of the person who had been bitten, and contributing greatly to the recovery of the patient.

Glycerine Suppositories with Boric Acid.

BY PETER BOA.

A few weeks ago a short paragraph appeared in one of the trade journals stating that a pinch of powdered boric acid, when introduced to the lower bowel, produced an effect similar to that of the injection of a small quantity of glycerine.

Knowing by experience that powdered boric acid stimulated any mucous surface, I was disposed to consider the possibilities of the suggestion to which I have referred. If powdered boric acid be applied to the interior of the nostrils it produced in most people smart sneezing. It seemed to me that if used for the purpose of relieving constipation it might in certain dry conditions of the mucous membrane here concerned produce a stimulation which would be a very near approach to irritation. Suitably modified, however, it gave promise of usefulness. We already have in glycerine suppositories a very convenient means of promptly relieving constipation. These suppositories are, however, open to objection in certain cases on account of their size, their weight being usually from 70 to 90 grains. It occurred to me that a combination of glycerine and boric acid in a suppository might be more active than glycerine alone, and less likely than boric acid to cause undue stimulation. If this were to be the case, there seemed fair promise of a means of getting over the objection in reference to size. In order to test the matter, I had some suppositories made by the aid of a 15-grain mould, one lot with glycerine, and another

lot with glycerine and boric acid instead of glycerine. Through the kindness of medical and other friends I had them tried comparatively. The reports have been distinctly in favor of those containing boric acid. The 15-grain glycerine suppositories either failed to act or acted very slightly, while those of the same weight containing boric acid acted in some cases as efficiently as a large glycerine suppository, requiring, however, longer time.

More extended experience will be required in order to decide definitely as to the value of the combination. It seems to me, however, to be deserving of a fair trial.—*Dr. and Col. Druggist.*

Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada

BY OSCAR OLDBERG.

In view of the fact that fluid extract of Frangula and the fluid extract of Rhamnus Purshiana usually contain large quantities of precipitate, a trial was made of a new menstruum for making the fluid extract of Rhamnus Purshiana.

Mr. Nicholas J. Pritzker, in the laboratory of the Illinois College of Pharmacy, tried a new menstruum consisting of 25 parts of alcohol, 65 parts of water, and 10 parts of ammonia water, with the following results:

The fluid extract obtained was of a dark red color, nearly resembling that of fluid extract of rhubarb. No precipitate was formed in it after standing several weeks. It is miscible in all proportions, without precipitate, with water, diluted alcohol, and, to some extent, with undiluted alcohol. The amount of solid extract yielded by the liquid preparation was 40 per cent. This solid extract is of a very dark brownish red color, and its taste is less disagreeable than that of the extract obtained with diluted alcohol without ammonia, and neither the fluid extract made with ammonia, nor the solid extract obtained from it, has the slightest ammoniacal odor. Fifteen minims of this fluid extract was promptly active.

The fluid extract of the same drug, made with diluted alcohol, is dark brown, and yields only 30 per cent. of solid extract of a smoky-brown color, and rather nauseous taste.—*The Apothecary.*

Iodated Liquid Vaseline.

M. Edmond Sohet, in the *Bulletin de la Société Pharmaceutique de Bruxelles*, gives a method by which vaselin may be made to take up and hold any desired proportion of iodine. Cresmer, says M. Sohet, hit upon a happy idea when he thought of melting vaselin and iodine together. Such a solution, however, will take up from 3 to 5 per cent. of iodine, any amount over this gradually separating. M. Sohet now proposes to dissolve iodine in the smallest possible amount of sulphuric ether, and to add the solution to the melted vaselin. The liquid vaselin thus obtained is of a fine brownish violet, and remains unaltered indefinitely.

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Printers and Lithographers

AND DEALERS IN

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348 Clarence St., - LONDON.

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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.

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Argoline Cold Cream.

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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.

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

GUARANTEED AN

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

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

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

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CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

In a Doctor Shop at Demerara.

If a young pharmacist—one of the new school, with a white choker and immaculate cuffs—should come out to Demerara, he would be rather astonished to see how the drug trade is carried on. Instead of a clean and neat pharmacy he would find everything in the rough—dirty and slovenly; shelves dusted sometimes, perhaps only when stock is taken or added, and then only by negro porters, while the whole place is often infested with vermin, including rats, mice, cockroaches, spiders, and ants. Some precautions have to be taken against these pests, of course, but with the large stocks kept by the principal stores, damage is continually being done, and the goods rendered dirty or unsightly. Cockroaches infest the barrels of arrowroot and currants, while rats and mice gnaw holes in boxes of raisins or anything else that is eatable, while the barrel of chopped sugar is almost black with ants.

From the above it will be seen that our stocks are rather different to those of a druggist in the mother country. Here the "Doctor Shop" sells the better class of groceries, besides such out-of-the-way things as fiddle-strings, wedding-cake ornaments, and spangles, while in one place you may buy a violin or concertina, and in others Christmas toys, pins, needles, and thread.

Our customers are as varied as our stock, but, unfortunately, while it is sometimes difficult to keep the latter in order, it is quite impossible to do the same with the former. The majority of the buyers are negroes, and for coarse rudeness, grumbling, disputing, and general nasty behaviour, these bear the palm. The men are rude, but the women—we must go beyond the superlative to stigmatise their utter shamelessness and want of self-respect. One of them bounces into the shop and bawls out at the top of her voice, "Gi me a gill (a pennyworth) scented, purified, perfumed, castor oil, and gi me 'nuff, 'nuff!" The long-suffering druggist's clerk (assistant) puts it into her bottle and hands it over. She holds it up to the light and bangs it down on the counter, crying, "Don't want it, can get more at next shop!" or else, "Want more scent!" Some foolishly give a little more oil or scent, but it is generally better to pour the whole thing back, even though the bottle may have been a dirty one. If you do neither she will exhaust her vocabulary by calling you a thief or cheat, with plenty of big D's interspersed, and perhaps end by turning up the bottle and throwing its contents over the counter or on yourself if you are not wary. After five minutes' of this sort of thing she may suddenly cool down and say, "I want a peppermint; gi me a peppermint!" and to get rid of her you often give two or three sweets. This reminds me of the begging nuisance. Hardly a black man, woman, or child ever buys anything without demanding something

or other. With castor oil it is a few drops of laudanum, tincture of lavender, or essence of peppermint; with senna, a piece of ginger; while, when nothing else is thought of, it is the inevitable, "Gi me two peppermints," and if you take them at their word and give two, they cry out, "Only two!" This is carried so far that when perhaps two or three articles are wrapped and handed over, the demand for something is accompanied by the threat that if you do not give it, they won't take the other things.

At first the novelty is interesting, although not charming; but when it goes on from day to day, the clerk feels inclined to clear out. However, he generally learns to look upon these things as matters of course, remembering, perhaps, "that no gentleman will insult him and no other man can." All his customers, however, are not like this, for the mild and gentle Hindoo, known by the name of "Sammy," is a frequent visitor, and, although sometimes rather troublesome, he is generally amiable. The great difficulty with him is his language, and the "Johnny Newcome" is worried to serve doo pisa capoor (2d. camphor), luban (benzoin), or half-a-dozen other articles for incense or to mix with his curry. Then comes his handsome dark wife, bedecked with jewels, who wants sindoor (vermillion) for the parting of her hair, surima (black antimony) for her eyebrows, or missie (a sort of ink powder) for her teeth. While wondering how she can bear such a heavy load of bangles—which sometimes extends from the wrist to the elbow—in comes John Chinaman for luck-fun puck-a-you (oil of peppermint, used in the same way as menthol), or chayeep (tea), or half-a-dozen nice things, such as prunes, biscuits, and vermicelli, he being, above everything given to good eating.

Some years ago a good trade was done with the Chinese in opium, and at that time John bore a very bad name as a thief, which now, however, I am glad to say, he no longer deserves. I remember two drug stores being broken open about twenty-years ago; the boarding was sawn away at night so as to admit the thieves, who made free with what opium they could find, as well as with a few other things, but not medicines, for which John cares little. The Chinese are very particular as to the quality of their favourite drug, and it is usual to give them two or three pieces to handle, the coverings of which they pick at with their long fingernails, pilfering a dram or so with each. But this is not all. You must keep a good look-out, or they will steal a lump before your eyes, and you must remember how many pieces you have taken out. I was showing samples over the counter once, and put out four pieces, but, although on the watch, I suddenly found that one had disappeared, and at once charged John with the theft. Of course he denied it, with a smile that was child-like and bland; but this would not do for me, so I went in front of the counter and

found it held between his legs and hidden in the folds of his baggy trousers. It was so impossible to check pilfering of opium twenty years ago that a druggist who sold about 600 lbs. a month had to make allowance for the loss of an average of 4 oz. a day.

Sometimes the drug-clerk will have a visit from a party of Indians, the men with nothing on but narrow strips of blue cloth round the loins, and the women dressed (?) in bead aprons of about six inches square. No one attempts to learn their language, so "Massa John," as he is called, strokes his hair as a sign that he wants scented oil. He is very particular as to the perfume, and will reject one sample after another until he is suited. He is very fond of wearing a tall hat, and if the clerk happens to have an old one, he is able to enjoy the air of importance with which the naked man of the woods struts along in front of his party, they following along the pavement in Indian file, the leader rendered conspicuous by being clothed with a hat and nothing else.

Among so many different nationalities the clerk necessarily picks up a few words of half-a-dozen different languages, being generally able to sell the articles asked for, whether by a Calcutta or Madras coolie, a Chinaman, Portuguese, or that most difficult customer, the African negro, who is now, however, fast dying out here. The last is, indeed, hard to understand, his English being so disfigured that twenty years ago it was a favorite joke when such a customer entered to call Johnny Newcome to serve him. Johnny would come up and hear "half a bittee crematata, half a bittee shal, half a bittee shenny," &c., and cock his ear on one side to catch the words, but could make neither head nor tail of them. He would ask the African again and again what he wanted, until the man got annoyed, when the clerk, in despair, would at last give him up and call someone else, who would soon serve him with two pennyworth each of cream of tartar, epsom salts and senna.

We get very few written orders from illiterate persons, as they mostly disfigure the spoken language rather than misspell words. One way of murdering the Queen's English is common here—and, I am sorry to say, also in the United States—that is, the leaving out of an essential part of a name, saying a bottle of Cologne or Florida for Eau de Cologne, or Florida Water. It is so senseless that everyone should protest against it. A rather good instance of phonetic spelling was a written order for "a sore inch," which, however, I had no difficulty in executing, as the word syringe is pronounced that way by some persons here. Cock's Spurus Plasters, and such-like ways of spelling the names of medicines are, of course, common; but when a Chinaman attempts to ask for an article by what he thinks the English name it is often very puzzling.

The negro is an inveterate swallower of drugs. Two to four ounces of castor oil, or the same weight of Epsom salts, form

DROP IN A CENT AND GET A SCENT!

THE

"BELLS PERFUMER"

SPRAYS PERFUME on the HANDKERCHIEF.

Yields \$1.50 per Ounce.

Beautiful in Design.

Artistic Finish.

SIMPLE AND PERFECT IN OPERATION.

AN ORNAMENT TO ANY STORE.

EVERY CENT TAKEN IN BELONGS TO YOU!

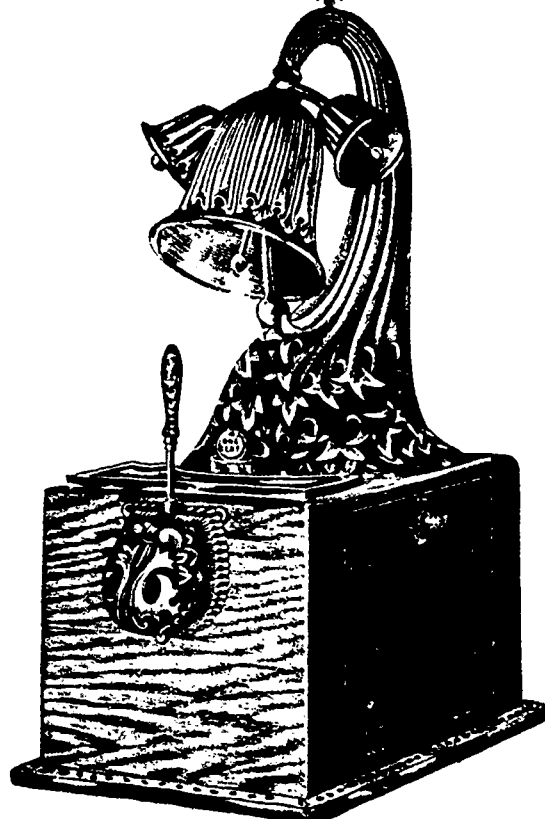
WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN A FEW DAYS!



Has lock and key, which opens into the mechanism and money apartment.

Special 4 oz. bottle furnished to hold Perfumery.

Full Instructions with every Machine.



Any child can understand and operate it.

Every Machine tested and guaranteed.

It is an ornament to any Show Case or Counter.



12 inches long by 7 1/2 inches wide by 18 inches high.

United States Automatic Perfuming Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

CHICAGO.

Canadian Orders filled by W. J. DYAS, STRATHROY, ONT.

the usual purgative, but they often take both lots within a few hours. Purgative pills can never be too strong; they must gripe to show that they are working, and unless the negro feels himself almost in a state of collapse, he does not consider they "have done him justice." Servants not uncommonly leave their employment with the excuse that they are going to take medicine, and I can easily believe that they require a week's rest after such a physicking. The druggist finds it useless to give these people advice; they have that little learning which is such a dangerous thing, and he might talk to them for hours without making any impression. They have also a morbid fear of being cheated, always fancying that a person has some selfish object in advising them, so that it is found best to sell them what they want and say nothing. It is, nevertheless, a sad thing that men and women, and especially children, should die from the results of overdoses of medicines, and that nothing can be done to stop it. Laudanum and paregoric are habitually administered to babies, and the resulting costiveness cured by enormous doses of castor oil, after which the treatment is repeated *ad infinitum*.

Superstition is rife, and of course the druggist sees its effects now and then, although the negro is rather cautious in speaking before the white man for fear of being laughed at. A lump of assafetida is sewed up in a bag and hung round a child's neck to keep away jumbies (ghosts), while some have a belief that gum benzoin burnt as incense will answer the same purpose. The Hindoo coolies suffer a great deal from the unfaithfulness of their wives, who often choose other mates when offered richer jewellery. The husband sometimes goes to the druggist for "love drops"—which, I believe, certain unscrupulous members of the trade at one time sold—to use as a charm to bring back the errant dark one. I have heard of a case where the coolie worried the druggist so much that he presented him with a little bottle of perfume into which a few drops of ether had been dropped, with directions to throw it over his wife and at the same time "speak good" and beg her to come home. A few weeks afterwards the grateful husband called on the druggist and told him that the charm had worked so well that his wife had returned. This led to other applications, but the druggist thought it better not to try any more experiments of that kind, although he had offers of five dollars or more for a bottle of the wonderful drops.

During the last few years there has been a great increase in the number of shops, and, naturally, with the competition cutting has been introduced to some extent. Twenty years ago Georgetown had only about half-a-dozen, the proprietors of which were all doing fairly well, and two or three of them saving money. Now there are at least four times as many, and none of them making more than a bare living. Demerara has a worse name than it deserves. True, it is

not so healthy as other colonies in the temperate zone, but it compares favorably with most tropical countries. "Yellow Jack" visits us once in a way at intervals of ten to fifteen years, but although very dangerous to new arrivals, it rarely attacks one who is thoroughly acclimatized. Here it is the same old story as told by the Irishman of somewhere else in the tropics—"Men come out here and they drink, and they drink, and they die; and then they write home and tell their friends that the climate killed them!"
Chemist and Druggist.

Note on Soda Mint.

BY F. W. HAUSSMANN, PH. G.

The substitution of spearmint for peppermint water in this popular remedy is of comparatively recent introduction, older formulas for the same almost invariably ordering the latter. Among pharmacists the change has not altogether been approved, as many still follow the custom of the past or the demand of the public for the better known peppermint flavor. The question whether the substitution is preferable, is rather difficult to answer, and either the affirmative or negative rests entirely with the buyer. Peppermint is certainly better known and perhaps more popular with the average consumer, for while perhaps finding a resemblance in spearmint, the more familiar odor and flavor of the former is almost invariably preferred. From a therapeutic standpoint it is also stated to possess greater stimulating properties, but in this case hardly sufficient to have any decided value. On the contrary, as the remedy is often given to infants, the less stimulating action of spearmint water is to be preferred.

A menthol preparation has been suggested, but presents no apparent improvement. Its slight solubility in water is the main disadvantage. This would be chiefly experienced when making the preparation extemporaneously, which is frequently the case. If the menthol is dissolved in the aromatic spirit of ammonia, and the water containing the soda is added to the solution, separation immediately takes place. A small portion remains, however, in solution, and the agreeable, cooling menthol taste is present.

Considerable difference exists in the various formulas regarding the amount of aromatic spirit of ammonia in the preparation. Some omit it altogether, while others order as much as one ounce to the pint. The National Formulary directs 50 minims to this amount, which, compared to other formulas, is rather weak. Manufacturers of soda mint tablets, in the ammonia strength as well as in the oil selection, follow the old method. Usually each tablet contains, or is stated to contain, $\frac{1}{4}$ grains bicarbonate of sodium, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain carbonate of ammonium, with $\frac{1}{6}$ drop of oil of peppermint. Calculating on this basis, 80 such tablets will furnish the amount of soda in one pint of N. F. soda mint. The amount of carbonate of ammonia (20 grs.) is, however, the one present

in one fluidounce U. S. P. aromatic spirit of ammonia altogether. The National Formulary may, perhaps, be improved upon by increasing the amount of aromatic spirit of ammonia to about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

In connection with this subject a few words on the popular *soda mint tablets* may be in order. The presence of carbonate of ammonia has a tendency to decompose or alter the physical condition of the tablets. They become softer and very friable, and sometimes assume a brown color. Free ammonia is developed through the action of the sodium salt on the ammonium carbonate. This may be observed if a bottle, containing a number, is opened, when the ammonia can be detected by its powerful odor or a little HCl on a glass rod. By prolonged exposure to air, the ammonia almost entirely disappears.

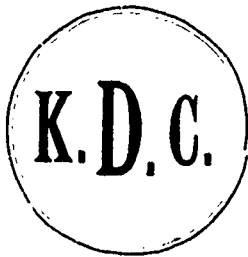
The brown color mentioned is probably due to the action of the alkalies upon the oil present. To determine if such was the case, a mixture of commercial oil of peppermint, with a 5 per cent. aqueous potash solution was made repeatedly agitated and allowed to stand. It separated into two layers, and after several days the potassa layer assumed a brown color. An alcoholic solution of menthol, made to undergo the same treatment, is apparently not influenced in this manner. Perhaps this latter fact may be utilized in the manufacture of the tablets, to prevent at least the color change. The other decomposition mentioned can hardly be prevented, as long as the volatile ammonium salt forms an ingredient of soda mint tablets.
—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

NITROUS ACID AS A DISINFECTANT had been proposed some years ago because of its peculiar property of being an oxidizing as well as a reducing agent; H. Borntrager employs the following combination containing 20 per cent. sodium nitrite: One part sodium nitrite and one part gypsum are melted together, after cooling the mass is powdered and preserved in well-stoppered receptacles. Two parts sodium bisulphate and one part gypsum are also melted together and, after cooling, powdered. Both powders are now mixed and preserved in dry and tightly-stoppered containers. If this powder be thrown into water or substances to be disinfected, a uniform evolution of nitrous acid takes place which rapidly destroys foul odors.—*Pharm. Centralhalle.*

THE NICKEL-CARBON OXIDE recently discovered by L. Mond, is now utilized by the latter for affecting nickel plating, by either exposing the objects to the vapors or dipping them into a solution of the same in benzol or petroleum.

THE BACILLUS SUAVEOLENS is a recently discovered bacterium whose duty seems to be the conversion of starch into dextrin and glucose with simultaneous formation of fruit ethers. It thrives best in the absence of oxygen, and may be cultivated on potatoes in a vacuum.

— THE —
King of Dyspepsia Cures.



THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY

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

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| A Complete Cure, | A Prompt Cure, |
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And THE KING OF CURES.

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

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

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

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KNOWLES & CO.

*Lithographers,
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TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF
 Advertising Novelties,
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LONDON, CANADA.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTS

For Summer and Winter Use. Cold or Hot Drinks.

NO CYLINDERS OR GENERATORS.

No danger of Poison or Sickness.

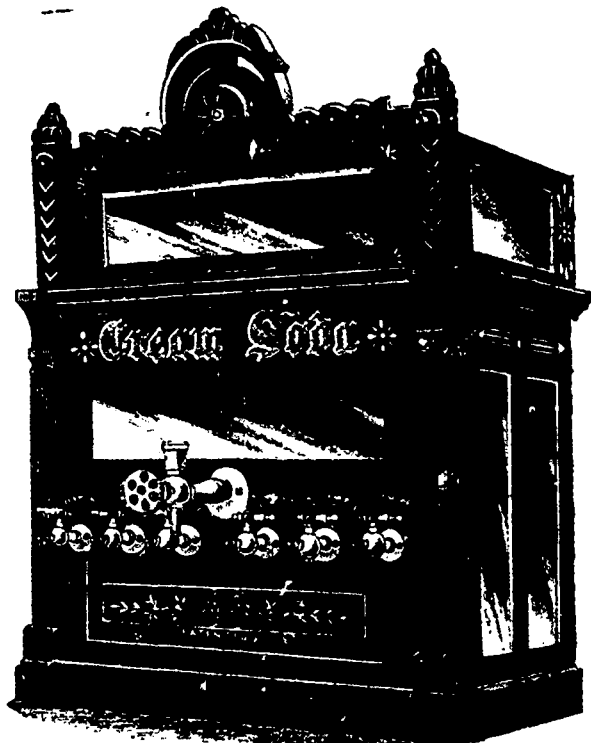
*A Delightful, Refreshing and
 Healthful Drink.*

*These Founts are Easy to Manage
 and can be Moved at pleasure,
 Without Expense.*

There is not Half the Labor.

The Drink is More Profitable.

*You can buy one for about Half
 the Money that others Cost.*



CAUTION.

Having purchased and had assigned to me all the right and title of Black's Patent Ice Cream Soda, the public are warned to beware of infringements. Why take a risk when you can purchase of me at the lowest prices.

We contemplate buying another Fount for our second store. We were more than satisfied with Fount last season.

J. H. WILLIAMS.

ROCKA, March 20, 1890

We have got your Fount on running. It is just grand.

F. DOWELL.

PURBA SOT SD, May 16, 1889.

J. NELSON, 458 Parliament Street, Toronto.

Chloroformium Medicinale Pictet

BY DR. R. DUHOIS-REYMOND.

Hitherto Pictet's medicinal chloroform has been looked upon very much as a novelty, calculated to arouse curiosity on account of its production with the aid of an apparatus that is of equal importance for all branches of natural science. It has been denied that Pictet's medicinal chloroform differs chemically from ordinary chloroform. Fortunately, however, we are in a position to furnish ocular demonstration of the vast difference between both products, in the form of the separated residues. These substances are of the nature usually designated by chemists as "schmiere."

The absolute purity of the new product cannot be doubted, if for no other reason than that crystallization has always been looked upon as a mark of chemical purity. The best distinguishing reaction is that against sunlight; ordinary chloroform, especially chloral chloroform, is decomposed by sunlight almost instantaneously. Pictet's medicinal chloroform, on the other hand, is affected less by sunlight than any other chloroform with even the addition of alcohol. It is only to satisfy the requirements of the German pharmacopœia that any alcohol is added to Pictet's medicinal chloroform, and that is especially purified for the purpose; however, Professor Pictet contemplates placing on the market, in the near future, an absolutely pure chloroform. At the same time, the process is so economical that the new chloroform is even less expensive than some special brands now on the market.

The advantages offered by Pictet's medicinal chloroform are threefold. Prevention of untoward effects, greater perfection of the narcosis, reliable permanency. The mode of action of chloroform, and hence the cause of the so-called "chloroform death," is absolutely unknown. A considerable percentage of cases, especially those in which death ensues immediately upon the first inspiration, may, moreover, not be due to chloroform at all.

Simpson enumerates a number of cases antedating the introduction of anesthesia, which at present would most likely be classed as chloroform deaths. But in all indubitable cases the nature of the chloroform most certainly plays an essential role.

According to almost all authorities, the first danger consists in an interruption of respiration. Kappeler plainly says that this threatening danger is only lessened by our ability to resort to artificial respiration. It is only since the observation of the pulse has superseded that of the respiration that chloroform deaths have become more frequent. Hence every obstacle to respiration, however trifling, must be removed. A very slight irritation of the respiratory passages exerts a far stronger influence upon breathing than do oppressive garments, for instance. Liebreich teaches that for this reason, chloroform narcosis in the case of rabbits pro-

ceeds normally only with tracheal intubation.

According to von Bergmann, there occurs one death for every 7000 chloroform narcoses in Germany, and, according to Behrend, one death for every 1250 cases in England. And yet in the latter country anæsthesin is looked upon as a speciality and practised as such.

Liebreich, the virtual originator of the method, as well as Bardeleben, in whose clinic an extended series of narcoses with Pictet's medicinal chloroform were first undertaken, consider success as reasonably certain. In France, Sedillot, who laid the greatest stress upon employing none but the purest chloroform, did not have to record a single chloroform death. He summed up his experience in the sentence: "Le chloroforme pur bien donne ne tue jamais." Lucas Championniere considers the dangers of chloroform as follows: First, individuals differ in their susceptibility to the deleterious action of chloroform; secondly, the deleterious action of chloroform varies greatly in consequence of the imperfections of the same.

Vomiting, excitement and distress are of rare occurrence in the use of Pictet's medicinal chloroform, as is seen from the satisfactory reports from all sides.

The narcosis induced by this preparation is of a more desirable character, inasmuch as anesthesia will set in very soon, even while reflex action is still observable while on the other hand the condition persists long after discontinuing its administration.

When the advantages of a really pure chloroform become manifest under the most favorable conditions, as found in well-appointed operating halls, this would be much more the case in private practice. By far the greater number of narcoses are undertaken in rooms not designed for that purpose. The chloroform taken along on a hasty call by country practitioners, who do not operate every day, or that employed on shipboard and in warmer climates, as certainly often inferior to that demanded by the Pharmacopœia. It is for similar reasons that ether, otherwise unduly extolled by English authorities, is considered entirely unfit for use in India. The chloroform supplied to the army hospitals during the late Franco-Prussian war was for the most part notoriously unfit for use.

The pharmaceutical aspect of the chloroform question has unfortunately remained neglected by casuistics, and has not been treated of in literature, except by the two French authors above mentioned. Though rules for administering anæsthetics have been enumerated by various writers, there is nowhere any injunction that the physician must test his chloroform before administering it. In nine-tenths of the reports of chloroform deaths not a word is said about the article employed, and thus an important factor for forming an opinion is entirely excluded. In view of the general prevalence of this negligence the reliability of Pictet's pure chloroform must be of the greatest importance for even a long time to come.

But in order to gain information on the value of this method of purification from the other direction, investigations have been instituted on the physiological action of the residual substances. A series of experiments upon animals, now in progress under the personal supervision of Professor Liebreich, in his pharmacological institute, have already yielded results calculated to assign a high position to the new chloroform.—*Pharmaceutische Centralhalle.*

Infection in the Apothecary Shop

Under this title, Dr. H. Hager, Frankfurt, discusses in the *Pharmaceutical Post* the dangers to which dispensing pharmacists are subjected during the prevalence of epidemics of infectious diseases.

Dr. Hager relates several cases in which contagion was conveyed to apothecaries through the performance of their professional duties. In one case a small-pox patient from a gypsy encampment visited an apothecary, purchased some medicine, shaking hands with the dispenser and handing him money. This was the only contact. Two hours later the dispenser returned home and played with his children, to whom he communicated genuine small-pox.

The moral taught by such cases as Dr. Hager points out is that druggists should be chary of shaking hands during the prevalence of contagious diseases, and disinfect and thoroughly wash their hands after handling money. Moreover, during the prevalence of contagious diseases, precaution should be exercised in receiving empty vessels or bottles to be filled in the shop. Dirty coin should always be regarded with suspicion, as it may communicate scabies, small-pox, cholera, influenza, or other communicable diseases.

As a prophylactic, Dr. Hager regards the inhibition of quinine as most valuable, and recommends the apothecary to resort to it, believing it will render him less susceptible to all communicable diseases.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

ANTIPIRYNE AND EUPHORIN, when triturated together liquefy or become pasty, depending upon the proportions: in prescriptions it has been found necessary to dispense the two separately or to enclose the one prescribed in smaller quantity in a small cachet and then to enclose this in a larger cachet with the other ingredient. J. Mindes has noticed that if the euphorin be triturated with sugar (which answers better if it be mixed with bicarbonate of soda or powdered liquorice), and this mixed with the antipyrine by using a spoon instead of a pestle, a powder is obtained that can readily be dispensed in a single cachet.—*Rundschau.*

THE PRONIA MOUTAN, or Botan, is called by the Chinese the "queen of flowers," owing to its great beauty and alleged remedial properties, the root bark being considered a valuable nervine.

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.

KODAKS

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



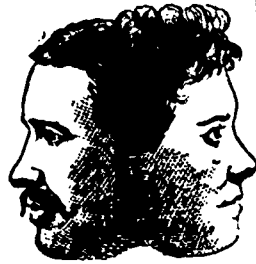
Daylight Kodak

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

\$850 to \$2500

Send for Circulars.

THE EASTMAN COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

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

SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

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

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate a beard or hair on their neck, find approval as in Queen's Anti-Hairline which does away with both, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Price of Queen's Anti-Hairline \$1 per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us, securely sealed from observation. Send money or stamps by order with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight to word in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find every thing as represented. Cut this out and send today. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$5.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

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

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

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

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

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

APRIL 15TH, 1892.

Insect Powder.

Insect powder is an article of which there is a great number of qualities and brands at a variety of prices to select from, and as every retail druggist cannot be an expert, it is advisable to buy from only reliable firms and not be tempted by price. Those who buy flowers for powdering are guided only by practical experience, as there are so many varieties, and many different qualities of these varieties. The best is the Wild Mountain Flower, which grows in Montenegro. These are only obtainable in small quantities and bring corresponding high prices, sometimes double that of the next best, which is the cultivated closed flower grown in Dalmatia. Both of these varieties are perfect buds. The next grade lower is the so-called half closed flowers which are gathered after the flowers are more or less developed. They also come from Dalmatia. A still lower grade is the open flowers which are left in the field until they are fully developed. Further endless varieties are made by mixing the different kinds in all proportions to suit the views of buyers or to mislead the inexperienced, who are often deceived by a mixture of daisies. These have been used by unprincipled houses for powdering in large quantities with genuine Insect Flowers, and the matter was exposed in such a manner that it was eventually stopped in this country, but in Trieste it is still largely done in a very dexterous manner.

Besides these varieties of Flowers there are also the Persian Insect Flowers of different grades, the powder from which makes too dark a powder for sale in this market.

To Meet the Cutter.

THE retail druggists of Chicago are ready for W. J. McConnell and his Economic Drug Company to begin operations. Articles of incorporation were recently granted to the People's Cheap Drug store, which has a capital stock of \$100,000 and which is the outcome of a general movement on the part of the retail druggists to prevent the Economic Drug Company from opening stores and cutting prices. Should Mr. McConnell open a store the People's Company, it is said, will secure a location as near as possible and undersell him at every point. It is proposed to cut the capitalization into a sufficient number of shares so that each druggist in the city can become a stockholder, and each will then be interested in the overthrow of the company which they claim threatens to destroy the profits in the business.

AZOCARMIN is claimed to be by far the best butter coloring known.

Not Profitable.

THE failure of W. B. Riker & Co., the Sixth avenue druggists, of New York City, who were practically the originators of cut prices in the drug trade, shows that large sales were not the result of low prices. In addition to cutting the retail prices of standard medicines, Riker made up a full line of similar remedies bearing his name, which were sold in preference to the standard preparation whenever possible. Riker & Co. engaged in this business on a large scale and spent considerable money in endeavoring to find a market for their goods. The failure was a surprise to druggists and the public. Cut-rates and substitution don't pay in the long run.

Sunday Observance.

At the last annual meeting of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association the President thereof gave utterance to the following words, and thereby voiced what should be the opinion of every druggist in the land.

I have for years studied the matter of Sunday labor in drug stores, and my observation, based in no degree upon a biased opinion, justifies the statement that fifty per cent of the prescriptions presented on Sunday might have been presented the day before or the day after, and need not have required Sunday labor. The sale of cigars, soda-water and the like (the barter of a principle for a penny), goes without excuse—is a blot upon the dignity of our profession, and a shame upon its representatives.

As a Christian gentleman I make the appeal to you, Christian gentlemen. Leave the breach of this day's law to those who know no better.

This practice of such sales can find no justification. It is forbidden by the law of man. The law of God forbids it. Why should I, taking advantage of a medicine case, sell goods on Sunday which my neighbor, the grocer, may not sell save on week days? I sometimes have wondered that the power which enacts should hesitate to execute the law. I can see no difference in principle between the sale of cigars in a drug store and the sale of cigars in a grocery store. Sunday is Sunday in both places, and if cigars may be sold, so may beer. The conscience that winks at the one and winces at the other is a conscience dull and seared.

But we are told that this Sunday trade pays, and we will lose money and patronage if we cease the Sunday barter. Patronage we cannot lose if the determination to observe Sunday be general. Where this is done by one (and I regret to speak from a sad personal experience in this respect), patronage is lost and goes to others. The objection is removed the very moment all determine to confine their Sunday sales to necessary medicine. Money will be lost. There is no question but that the soda fountain is popular on

Sunday, and the Sunday cigar trade pays. But shall this justify a plain, unpardonable wrong, and our profession be dragged down to gratify an insatiable greed for a few more dimes? There is not a grog shop (and equal reference may be made to trades not to be mentioned in this presence) whose open doors are not hinged upon the same argument—"It Pays." If this fact justifies us in Sunday sales outside of the necessary drug trade the same argument will justify any other wrong. It is generally the wrong doing that pays, if dollars and cents are the criterion. If our profession is to win the respect of other men, it must have our respect. And no man can respect that which he drags into mire and makes an excuse for unrighteous gain. Limit your Sunday business to the sale of necessary medicine, and give your clerks the benefit of shorter hours on the holy day. This is a step upward, and I believe it will prove a step onward.

The world is not as bad as we sometimes paint it, and the early blame will change to praise when the world sees what we are doing, and that we are acting from a principle that is right.

More Protection.

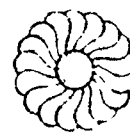
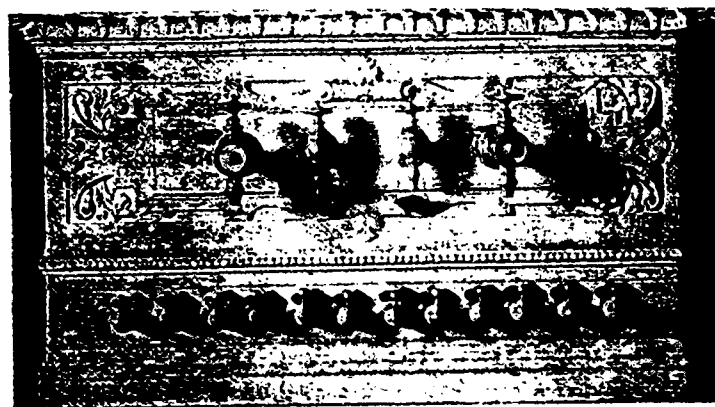
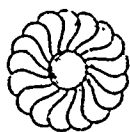
ANY improvement or invention that helps to protect commerce or to give more security to that on which all business ultimately rests, the proper protection of the medium of exchange whether notes or gold from any kind of fraudulent abstraction, must be a welcome addition to our, at present, rather inadequate methods. Of such a nature is the new form of burglar proof safe lately patented by T. Mower Martin, the Toronto artist, and although the professional burglar has proved more than a match for the most modern styles of safes at present manufactured, it would appear that this last form of protection will once more make the defence stronger than the attack and bankers may sleep in peace. The principle adopted by Mr. Martin is an entirely new one. It is that of using the burglar's favorite weapon, explosives, against himself in such a manner that when he commences to drill a safe door or applies a blow pipe thereto his operations are stopped with a suddenness which will surprise him; and he himself is incapacitated from future labors in that direction. The explosive material is applied in the form of small panels, each of which can be exploded separately and the whole of which entirely cover the safe door, which, however, when finished, gives no sign of the hidden explosives; and an open network of fine wire effectually protects the door from chance blows, the wire being nearly an inch from the surface of the door. While there would not be the least danger to the owners of the safe when opening the door by the combination or other lock, it is evident that the contents would be safer from abstraction in the absence of the clerk possessing a knowledge of the com-

A True Tonic Effect

Is obtained by the use of pepsin to assist weakened digestive organs,---a more rational course than to overtax them by stimulating the appetite. Armour's Pepsin Tablets (3 grains each) are pure pepsin of exceptional power and agreeable odor and taste. Prices furnished.

Armour & Company
Chicago

Low's Art Tile Soda Fountain...



We have an attraction for your store---one that will increase your sales during the season 100 to 200 per cent. It will draw carbonated water at 30° or below freezing. This may seem questionable to you, but we will guarantee your expenses to any place where we have a Low Art Tile Fountain, if we cannot accomplish the feat; and will further say, can show you ice in the water after leaving the fountain.

THE LOW ART TILE CO.,
CHELSEA, MASS.
SALESROOMS:
51 PORTLAND ST. - BOSTON.

LOW'S ART TILE SODA FOUNTAIN CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURER FOR NEW YORK WEST OF THE HUDSON,
PENN., AND THE WEST.
104 Pearl Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

bination, as the burglars would have no means of obtaining by threats of death a knowledge of the combination but would find themselves confronted by the door alone with which it would be dangerous to meddle.

Obituary.

THE death of Professor Theophilus Redwood which took place at his residence, Boverton, South Wales, on the 5th of March, at the advanced age of 86, makes another gap in the line of notable educationists. Commencing in early boyhood as apprentice to Mr. Chas. Vachell, a druggist of Cardiff, he gradually mounted the steps of the ladder until ultimately he came to be recognized as one of the leading exponents of pharmacy in Great Britain. He was first appointed Professor of Pharmacy in 1842, and in 1852 was appointed Secretary of the Chemical Society of Great Britain. In 1865 the Medical Council appointed him as editor of the new edition of the British Pharmacopoeia which was published in 1867. During this time and up to the time of his death he was sub-editor and a frequent contributor to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. He was one of the most active members of the British Pharmaceutical Society.

On the Reaction Between Tannin Compounds and Nitrous Ether.

BY H. F. MEIER.

The writer considers it serviceable to draw the attention of the trade to an occurrence which repeats itself with some regularity.

When the properties of spirit of Nitrous Ether are considered, it certainly does seem desirable to the prescriber to combine this valuable diaphoretic and diuretic with other remedies which are appropriate for diseased conditions in which both will be indicated. As an illustration, it may be the intention to associate the nitrous ether with assistants in a cough remedy, and, as a matter of course, syrup of wild cherry would be frequently selected. When it is desired to direct the action of the medicine to another tract, such a remedy as *uva ursi* might be chosen. These two remedies are figuratively employed as an illustration of the peculiar decomposition that takes place when vegetable extracts or liquids containing tannin or gallic acid are commingled with ethyl nitrite, whether in a diluted or concentrated form.

If the alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite really contains a provable amount of the therapeutic agent, a reaction is inevitable, in which the nitrite plays the part of an oxidizing agent, ending in its own destruction as an individual, and also in the destruction of an equivalent amount of the tannin with which it comes in contact. One of the results of the decomposition, and to which it is the purpose of this article to draw the attention of the

reader, is the circumstance that a generous evolution of carbonic acid takes place resulting in a violent expulsion of the contents when the vial is corked.

Two things may result—the cork may be blown out and the contents lost, or in case the cork is fastened sufficiently tight in the container the package itself may be ruptured from the pressure, entailing a loss of material entirely unnecessary.

A very simple experiment will serve to show the relation and behavior of these two medicinal agents toward each other. If a solution of tannin in water be employed, say one part to twenty, and three parts of this solution be mixed with one by volume or some diluted form of spirit of nitrous ether, the container, which should be quite full, should be immediately corked. This enables one to observe and recognize the decomposition without any complication which would refer to any special drug. The experimenter will at once recognize the reason for the supposed abnormal behavior of an otherwise well intended mixture. It is of course not possible to here enumerate all the drugs which contain a stringent matter. The hint above given should be sufficient in connection with the help of authoritative works to guard against any undesirable results such as have been considered. —*Pacific Drug Review*.

Unna's Medicated Skin Varnishes.

Skin varnish is the term applied by Unna to preparations used in dermatological practice for forming a thin covering on the skin. The principal bases for these preparations are the following:—

Bassorin Varnish. The pure bassorin basis is obtained, according to Elliot, by filtering tragacanth mucilage (15:100) in a filter heated by steam, evaporating and mixing with glycerine. A similar basis may be prepared by stirring five parts powdered salep with 95 parts cold water until a smooth mucilage is obtained, then heating for half-an-hour on the steam bath. The salep basis contains less bassorin but more starch.

Casein Varnish.—The casein obtained by coagulating skim-milk with rennet at a temperature of 35 to 40 is washed and dried until it forms a yellowish-white sandy powder soluble in alkaline solutions. In preparing the casein varnish this casein is dissolved by means of borax. For 20 parts casein 2.5 parts of borax and 77.5 parts water furnish a rapidly drying uniform covering material. The alkaline characters of the borax are marked by the casein. Admixtures of heavy pulverulent substances readily settle out of this basis and it is requisite to distribute them by shaking. A varnish of casein and glycerin is prepared by dissolving the casein in 3 or 3.5 parts of ammonia, adding a quantity of glycerine equal in weight to the casein, and heating to drive off the ammonia. The resulting mass mixed with twice its weight of boil-

ing water give an excellent permanent emulsion.

Amber Varnish is made by dissolving a mixture of amber and turpentine in alcohol. It must not be used as a vehicle for the application of zinc oxide.

Castor Oil and Shellac Varnish.—With 1 part shellac, 1.5 part castor oil, and 3 parts alcohol, a varnish is obtained which forms a good flexible covering easily removed by alcohol.

Canada Balsam and Collodion Varnish.—16 parts collodion with 1 part Canada balsam gives a material suitable for the application of pyrogallol, and it can be easily removed by alcohol.

Castor Oil and Collodion Varnish.—8 parts collodion and 1 part castor oil.

Lead Ricinoleate Varnish.—1 part lead oxide heated with 1.5 part castor oil to saponification and mixed with 2 parts absolute alcohol, gives a good skin varnish.

Chrysarobin Amber Varnish.—1 part chrysarobin and 20 parts of amber dissolved in turpentine.

Pyrogallol Shellac Varnish.—1 part pyrogallol, 1 part castor oil, 5 parts shellac and 15 parts absolute alcohol.

Salicylic Acid, Canada Balsam, and Collodion Varnish.—1 part Canada balsam, 10 parts collodion and 3 parts salicylic acid.

Zinc Oxide, Castor Oil, and Collodion Varnish.—2 parts zinc oxide, 2 parts castor oil and 16 parts collodion.

Zinc and Lead Ricinoleate Varnish.—5 parts lead ricinoleate, 8 parts zinc oxide, 8 parts absolute alcohol, and lastly 1 part each of collodion and ether.

Ithyol Borax Casein Varnish.—5 parts sodium ichthyolate and 15 parts borax casein varnish.

Sulphur Glycerin Casein Varnish.—5 parts sulphur and 15 parts glycerine casein varnish.

Zinc Oxide Sub-bassorin Varnish.—2 parts zinc oxide and 18 parts salep-bassorin varnish.

Zinc Ithyol Tragacanth Bassorin Varnish.—1 part sodium ichthyolate, 2 parts zinc oxide, and 17 parts tragacanth bassorin varnish.—*Therapeut. Monatsch.*

THAT is a strange story related of O. M. Stiger, the wholesale druggist of New York City. Two years ago he became troubled with a pain in his right thigh which he treated for rheumatism, without finding relief. The pain moved up, settling over the right pleura, and was treated for pleuritis. Gradually the pain became settled in the base of the right lung and cough ensued. Now it was consumption. Recently, to his great astonishment, his wife drew from below the shoulder-blade a one and one-half inch sewing needle, with two inches of No. 10 thread attached to it.

ANASPALIN is the name for a new ointment basis sold in England. It is said to be nothing but wool-fat.



THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY'S

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME,
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS

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



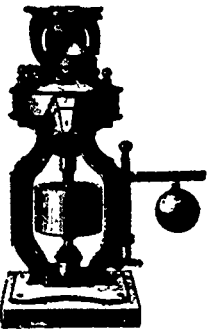
THE CROWN INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

The delightful New SHUILLING SALTS and agreeable deodoriser—appreciated everywhere as a most refreshing luxury. By leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably. — LK FOLLER.

Genuine only in Crown Stopped Bottles. Reject spurious imitations which cause disappointment to the purchaser. 400,000 bottles sold during the past year.

177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

THE ORIGINAL Bogardus Patent Universal ECCENTRIC MILL.



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

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

Has a world-wide reputation of being the

BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application. Address the manufacturers,

J. S. & G. F. SIMPSON,
25 36 Rodney Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Used by all large drug houses.

The Best in the World.—Only \$10.



Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted. 50 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Miter, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor. AGENTS WANTED.

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

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.

Homeopathic Vials.

THE RED STAR LABEL

MANUFACTURED BY

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

HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

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

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN THE MARKET •

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

THE ODELL DOUBLE CASE TYPEWRITER

ONLY \$20.00.



50,000 IN USE.

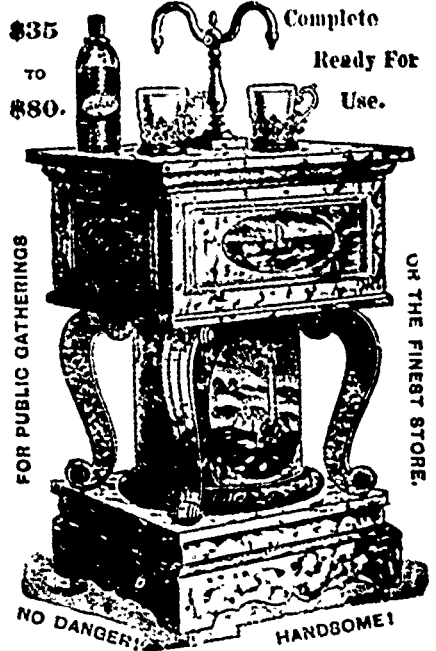
No Typewriter will equal the work of our Double Case for clean impression, perfect alignment and number of copies of manifold at one impression.

Our new machine has 72 characters, and is the only Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter can be obtained without changing the position of the fingers, and having check perforator attachment. Send for catalogue.

ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,
358-364 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

Complete Ready For Use.
\$35 TO \$80.



FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS

OF THE FINEST STORE.

NO DANGER! HANDSOME!

Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its own.

CHAPMAN & CO.,
MADISON INDIANA.

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

Bird Doctor.

ONLY 10c. PER LB.
Ask Your Grocer and Drug Store.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and treble you sales.

COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)
Sold at 5c. per cake, is wanted in every house where a bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.
BART. COTTAM,
400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

Every Man Grows a Mustache



Not every man who is in the habit of shaving keeps his hair and hair's roots. The MUSTACHE TRAIN will change physiology and improve appearance of any man, who desires a favorable change. Send two (2) 4c. in Postal Note or Stamp, 3 for 9c. Return enclosed form.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., 5 Dey St., N. Y.

Liquor Ferri Albuminas Solution of Albuminate of Iron.

BY A. MORRISON, OTTAWA, KAN.

This preparation of iron has come into prominence in the past few years, not so much in this country as in Germany and other parts of Europe. It is recommended very highly in chlorosis and in anemia, as it is more readily absorbed by the blood than other preparations of iron. A great many formulas for the preparations of this solution have been offered by many prominent chemists and pharmacists.

The fifteenth edition of the United States Dispensatory gives a formula which is highly recommended by Prof. C. L. Diehl. It is as follows: Take white of egg, 4 troy ozs.; solution of chloride of iron, 50 minims; water, 12 ozs. Mix the white of egg in a mortar with 8 ounces of water, and add the solution of iron, previously diluted with the remaining 4 ounces of water. This mixture is then filtered. A cinnamon brown solution is the result, which is much too light in color and which after standing for a short time, will deposit a flocculent, whitish precipitate. This shows the albumen of the egg to be slightly alkaline.

After making a number of experiments, I found that an increase in the amount of iron and the addition of a small amount of hydrochloric acid (to neutralize the albumen) would give a solution not much deeper in color, but one that would not precipitate on standing. This solution, like other iron preparations, would scale when prepared and spread on glass. The salt is very soluble and of the same color as the solution.

A solution that gives good results and which has met with favor from physicians is made from a formula used by Professor Francis Hemm, of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The form of iron used in his solution, is in the dialyzed state, and is preferable to the solution containing the chloride, as there is no astringency noticeable. This solution, I found, would keep for any length of time, and would not precipitate. It is made as follows: Dialyzed iron, 12 fluid drachms; white of eggs, 12 fluid drachms; cinnamon water, 30 drachms; alcohol, 30 drachms; hydrochloric acid, 15 drops; and water sufficient to make 18 ounces. The white of egg is diluted with the cinnamon water and filtered. The iron, previously diluted with six ounces of water containing the hydrochloric acid, is added to the filtered liquid, and the two are shaken together. Add the alcohol, and lastly add enough water to make 18 ounces.

This solution has a dark wine or ruddy-red color, a pleasant and agreeable taste, and is much better liked by physicians than the one made by using chloride of iron. This solution does not contain as much iron as the first, but the blood seems to take up more iron in this form than in the other. The dose of albuminate of iron is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

Signs of Other Times.

Harvey who first discovered the circulation of the blood, was styled "vagabond or quack," and persecuted through life.

Ambrose Pare, in the time of Francis I., introduced the ligature as a substitute for the painful mode of staunching the blood after the amputation of a limb namely by applying boiling pitch to the super of the stump. He was, in consequence, persecuted with the most remorseless rancor by the Faculty of Physic, who ridiculed the idea of putting the life of a man upon a thread, when boiling pitch had stood the test for centuries.

Paracelsus introduced antimony for a valuable medicine; he was persecuted for the innovation, and the Irish Parliament passed an Act making it penal to prescribe it; whereas it is now one of the most important medicines in daily use.

The Jesuits of Peru introduced into England the Peruvian bark (invaluable as a medicine), but being a remedy used by the Jesuits the drug was at once rejected as the invention of the devil.

In 1693 Dr. Groenvett discovered the curative power of cantharides in dropsy. As soon as his cures began to be noised abroad, he was committed to Newgate by warrant of the President of the College of Physicians for prescribing cantharides internally.

Lady Mary Montague first introduced into England small-pox inoculation, having seen its success in Turkey in greatly mitigating that terrible disease. The faculty rose in arms against its introduction, foretelling the most disastrous consequences; yet in a few years it was generally adopted by the most eminent members of the profession.

Jenner, who introduced the still greater discovery of vaccination, was treated with ridicule and contempt, persecuted and oppressed by the Royal College of Physicians, yet he subsequently received large pecuniary grants from Government for the benefits he had conferred on his country by making known his valuable discovery. — *Pharmaceutical Student's Monthly*.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUM ARABIC.—The *Mhlen und Maschinery Industrie Zeitung* is authority for the statement that a German patent has been issued for a process of manufacture of a substance to take the place of gum arabic. Wheat bran is the substance treated, the process being described as follows: By first washing with water all adhering starch is removed from the bran, whereupon it is boiled with an ammoniated salt solution in order to remove the proteins. After expressing and lixiviating with clear water, there remains a mass of cellular tissue containing metarabin. This cellular tissue is boiled, under pressure, with milk of lime or a 1-per-cent. solution of potassa, then expressed, the liquid neutralized and finally concentrated by evaporation. The resulting mucilage is claimed to possess strongly adhesive properties.

REACTIONS OF SALICYLIC ACID.—In the *Pharmaceutische Post* G. Kottmeyer asserts that the statement of Vortmann that the neutral salicylates give no precipitate with barium or calcium chloride, even on heating, or when ammonia or alcohol is added, is not true. Kottmeyer finds, on the contrary, that a 20-per-cent. solution of sodium salicylate gives an immediate precipitate on shaking with a strong solution of calcium chloride; a 10-per-cent. solution also gives a precipitate when ammonia is added; even a 1-per-cent. solution, mixed with a few drops of strong calcium chloride solution, gives a precipitate on adding a little ammonia and shaking or warming. A slight precipitate is produced when barium chloride is added to a 20-per-cent. solution of sodium salicylate, and a turbidity when a 10-per-cent. solution is used.

TREATMENT OF BOILS BY MEANS OF BORIC ACID.—Dr. Alison, of Baccaret, has found the internal administration of boric acid, together with its external application, extremely efficacious in the case of boils and carbuncle. He gives from 12 to 15 grains of the acid every 8 or 15 hours in two doses, and at the same time he bathes the boil with a warm 4 per cent. solution of boric acid four or five times daily. The author even claims that this treatment is efficacious in the case of the malignant pustule of anthrax. — *Rev. de Clin. et de Therap.*

TO CLEAR-FILTER PEPSIN AND OTHER CLOUDY MEDICINAL WINES.—Carles, in the *Bulletin Commercial*, gives the following simple and ready means of clarifying cloudy medicinal wines which will not filter brightly. The coagulation of the casein removes all the suspended matter which renders the wine cloudy. To every litre of wine add two or three grammes of fresh milk, shake well and filter. The wine will then run through the filter at once brilliantly bright.

NARCOTINE is considered by Professor E. Schmidt as a methoxylated hydrastine.

DITHION has been adopted as a contraction for the more cumbersome name of sodium dithiosalicylate.

INCIDENT OIL FIRES are most surely extinguished by covering over with bran, or, in its absence, any kind of mill feed. Ashes and road dust are also serviceable.

DOG'S BLOOD SERUM INJECTIONS are strongly recommended by Pinard for babes congenitally weak. His experience is confined to one case born of a tuberculous mother.

ONE-FOURTH of all the druggists in the United States, which is to say about 9,000, are located in the five great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

LUNAR CAUSTIC STICKS, when preserved in flaxseed or coriander seeds, usually blacken, and granular pumice or cheap glass beads have now been suggested as better adapted for the purpose.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM

DISTILLER

--OF--

Pure Spirits

--AND--

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

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

DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES AND LIQUORS.
WATERLOO, ONT.

WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

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

—:UNEQUALLED.:—

R. - & - T. - W

Stamped on each drop.

The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE:

- Citrate of Magnesia.
- Raspberry Citrate 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.
- Warrick's Real Flavors.
- Sloan's Indian Tonic-Genuine.
- William's Crown Saraparilla, etc.

THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.
LONDON. MONTREAL.

ANTI-DANDRUFF.

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

- Why ? It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.**
- Why ? It makes the Hair soft and pliable.**
- Why ? It is not of a greasy or oily nature.**
- Why ? It stops falling of the hair.**
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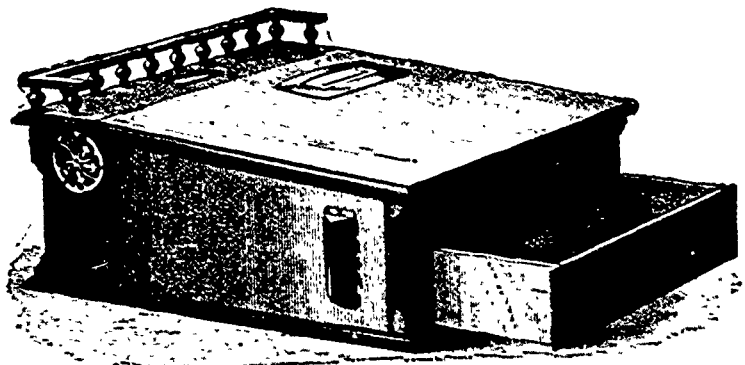
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Conveniences in the Pharmacy.

BY CLEMENT B. LOWE, M. D.

It is no uncommon thing in these modern days to see pharmacies that are beautiful with silver, plate-glass and polished wood, but often the proprietor spends so much on mere modern adornment as not to feel like buying many things which are not only of the greatest convenience, but are almost indispensable. I have in mind a store once owned by an excellent pharmacist (theoretically), which, though quite deficient in appliances and conveniences, was further ornamented by the proprietor purchasing, on his visit to New York, an angel of cast-iron and heroic size, to be placed in front of his establishment.

I do not propose in this brief paper to draw your attention to all of the conveniences which should be a part of every well-equipped pharmacy; for to do that I should have to write a book, and have we not already Remington's Pharmacy? I simply desire to draw attention to a few of the conveniences that have been helpful to me.

The first one is *indexing or cataloguing* the store. For years I, like most pharmacists, got along without it; but, since doing so, I have found it of the greatest convenience, although previously having the bottles and drawers alphabetically arranged. My shelving is divided into sections, like that of most other stores. On the cornice over each section is cemented a one inch porcelain letter, which is large enough to be seen distinctly, and yet is not unpleasantly obtrusive. The first section is called A, the second B, and so on, the shelves being numbered from above downwards. Any closet in a section is designated by the letter C; if there is a lower one by the letters C, C. For cataloguing, I use Nelsen's price-list, although any full list would do as well. If a new clerk (temporarily in charge) should wish to find pomade vaseline, he turns to the price-list, finds the name, and, following it, sees Sect. B, C, S, 2, which means section B, closet, shelf 2. The index is of great use in finding articles which are but seldom called for, and of which I hardly know whether in stock or where placed.

A convenient arrangement is the keeping of the drugs which are to be sold by weight, in the front part of the store, handy to the scales, and the liquids in the rear, convenient to the prescription counter; also, to have duplicates of nearly all powdered drugs upon the prescription counter. Upon the bottles containing those potassium salts most frequently dispensed, I have large capital letters pasted, which catch the eye at once, viz: A for the acetate, B for the bromide, C for the chlorate, I for the iodide and N for the nitrate.

By the *pill tile*, which is imbedded in a slide at the end of the prescription counter, I have a row of small bottles with sprinkler tops, containing powd. licorice root, powd. gum arabic, powd. gum tragacanth, lycopodium and rice flour; also

small jars containing glycerite of starch and glycerite of tragacanth, to be used as excipients.

It is hardly necessary to say that I keep *poisons* in a closet entirely distinct from the prescription counter; but I do not have a bell upon the doors, the ringing of which will announce to some timid customer that I am about to put poison in his prescription.

The glass labels of my shelf-ware that contain preparations poisonous in small doses have a *black* background, the others a *white* one; the black label catches the eye at once and puts the dispenser on his guard.

Upon the inside of the glass doors of the poison closet, I have fastened minimum and maximum dose tables so as to be read from the outside. It is arranged according to the classification of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, but is not confined to the articles in it. This convenience for quick and accurate dispensing is greatly appreciated by my clerks.

Another great convenience is the method of *filig prescriptions* by means of a Shannon binding case of special size, 7½ x 9½ inches, each one holding about 750 prescriptions. It is cheap, does not take up much room when open upon the counter, and gives easy access to the prescriptions, anyone of which can be readily taken from the file.

I also exhibit to you two *ointment tiles*, which consists of pieces of plate glass 12 x 12, one painted black upon the back for mixing light colored ointments upon, the other white for dark ointments, and each imbedded in a walnut slide. It would have made a neater finish if the wood had been painted instead of the glass.

I also call your attention to a *container for ointments* which are most largely used, such as cold cream. It holds about two pounds, resembles a small bucket, is made of heavy tin, and has a slot in the lid for the spatula, each can having its own spatula, which saves the time ordinarily spent in cleaning the spatula after using.

A convenience which I hope to have when provided by some enterprising manufacturer, will be a hard *rubber spatula* for mixing those ointments which act upon metal. Horn spatulas are absorbent and soon warp.

Another convenience which, if "cleanliness is next to godliness," should have been placed first, is an abundant supply of *hot water*, which I obtain by utilizing the store heater. Three stout pieces of heavy iron pipe, about twelve inches long are connected parallel with each other by short elbows and placed in the heater above the firepot on one side; this is connected with a circulating boiler and gives all of the hot water needed in the laboratory, at the soda counter and in the prescription department; and has cost nothing for repairs in some eight years.

In the corner of the store adjoining the sink, and arranged to drain into it, I have a small counter covered with zinc, and overhead a part of it a hood connected with a flue running into the chimney,

while gas is conveniently arranged for heating and lighting. Many minor operations which cause unpleasant odors or gasses can be carried on in this place.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

DERMAL PRESCRIPTIONS.—Among the remedies prescribed by Dr. Lassar, the following are quite frequently used: *Pasta salicylica* ("white paste"). Salicylic acid 2.0, zinc oxide, starch, of each 24.0, yellow vaselin 50.0. *Unguentum rubrum sulfur* ("red ointment"). Mercuric sulphide 1.0, sublimed sulphur 25.0, yellow vaselin 74.0, oil of bergamot 30 drops. *Unguentum contra Perniones* ("frost ointment"). Carbolic acid 2.0, lead ointment, lanolin, of each 40.0, olive oil, 20.0, oil of lavender 25 drops. *Unguentum Diachylon carbolisatum* ("lead ointment"). Lead plaster, yellow vaselin, of each 50.0, carbolic acid 2.0. *Pasta oleosa zinci* ("zinc oil"). Zinc oxide 60.0, olive oil 40.0. *Linimentum picis* ("tar"). Beechwood tar, birchwood tar, of each 40.0, olive oil, dilute alcohol, of each 10.0; this preparation can be diluted with oil. *Pasta Naphtholi* ("scale paste"). b-Naphthol 10.0, precipitated sulphur 50.0, yellow vaselin, green soap, of each 20.0. *Pasta Resorcini mitis* ("mild resorcin paste"). Resorcin 10.0, zinc oxide, starch of each 25.0, paraffin oil 40.0. *Pasta Resorcini fortior* ("stronger resorcin paste"). Resorcin, zinc oxide, starch, of each 20.0, paraffin oil 40.0. *Pulv. dentifric. sapon.* ("tooth powder"). Precipitated carbon, ate of calcium 100.0, potassium chlorate, powdered pumice stone, of each 2.5, medicinal soap 25.0, oil of peppermint 1.0.—(*Apotheker Zeitung*), *Am. Jour. Pharm.*

Getting the Discount on Bills.

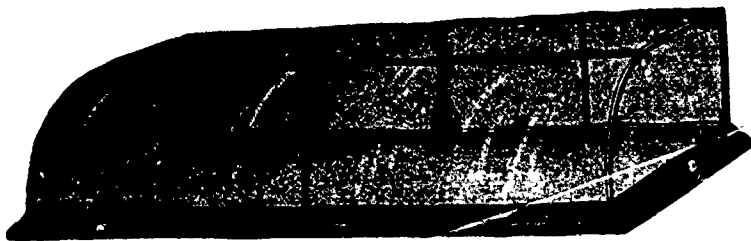
The following shows the advantage of discounting your bills:—1. One-half per cent. on a 30-day bill paid in ten days is equal to interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. 2. One and one-half per cent. on a 60-day bill paid in ten days is equal to interest at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum. 3. Four per cent. off on a four months' bill is interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum; or a four months' bill paid in thirty days, with three per cent. discount, is interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. 4. Five per cent. discount off on a four months' bill is interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum; or if paid in thirty days, less four per cent., it is sixteen per cent. per annum. Bills paid are safer than money in any bank, however strong. Cash discounts are the dealer's first profit and one he is sure of.

HELENIX, derived from eleanpane, has been recommended for tuberculosis, it being fatal to the bacillus in 1:10,000 dilution.

TWO DRAMS IODOFORM were recently swallowed by a New York lady who had misunderstood her physician. She was taken sick the following day but recovered on the third day.

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Water	31.90	20.00	91.65	98.48
x Albumen, Fibrine, Globuline, Homoglobine	22.10	None.	4.25	.90
Creatine, Creatinine, Carnine, and other Soluble Salts of Flesh	33.40	58.50		
Fat	None.	None.	.20	.07
Mineral Salts	12.60	21.50	.90	.55
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



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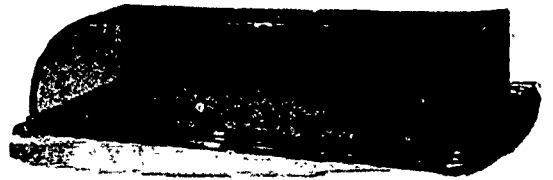
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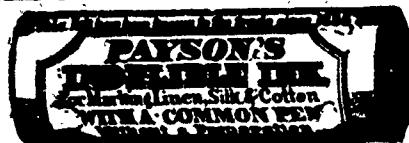


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BOOKS.

"Reagents and Volumetric Solutions prepared for the U. S. Pharmacopœia," together with some specimens of the text proposed published to show the arrangement and typographical style of the forthcoming new Pharmacopœia, and as an aid to the members of the Committee of Revision of that work.

* * *

"Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry," by Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., (N. Y., 1881), Professor of Pharmacy in the Ontario College of Pharmacy. 12 mo. 252 pages: price, \$2.00.

This thoroughly practical work, which is mainly intended for the use of students in Pharmacy, has now reached its third edition. The book may be said to be *multum in parvo* as regards its size and contents, embracing within its 252 pages in a concise yet intelligible form, the essential requirements for the student and busy pharmacist, which go to fill the works of a more voluminous nature. The reputation of the author will stamp the work as one of undoubted accuracy and thoroughness, and we bespeak for it a large circulation amongst Canadian Pharmacists.

MAGAZINES.

With the current issue the old time *Philadelphia Drug, Oil and Paint Reporter* changes its title to *Drugs, Paints and Oils*, a name decidedly in keeping with its contents, representing as it does the "trade" side of these goods in the Quaker City.

* * *

The *Pharmaceutical Review*, published under the auspices of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, with its office at Baltimore, is the latest arrival in the realm of trade journalism. The number before us contains several original articles of genuine merit and its typographical appearance is very pleasing.

* * *

LITERARY NOTES FROM THE CENTURY Co.—The *Century* will take up the campaign for good roads. The April number is to contain a suggestive article on "Our Common Roads," by Isaac B. Potter, editor of "Good Roads" and a practical engineer. The author points out the enormous loss to this country through the present general condition of American roads, a loss which falls not only upon the farmer, but upon city people as well, who are compelled to pay unnecessary prices for having produce brought to them. An American consul in France reports that the road system of that country (the most perfect system in the world) "has been of greater value to the country as a means of raising the value of lands than have the railways." In France every market-cart, with its broad tire, is a road-maker. Mr. Potter's article is full of

practical suggestions for the betterment of American roads, and it is fully illustrated.

* * *

THE COSMOPOLITAN FOR APRIL.—With the April number *The Cosmopolitan* completes its twelfth volume in a manner worthy the wide and growing popularity of this magazine. *The Cosmopolitan* is the most superbly illustrated of the monthlies and the pictorial embellishment of the April number is rather above the average. The leading article is on "Genoa the home of Columbus" written by Murat Halstead who recently visited the city, and illustrated from photographs of all the principal relics of the great navigator which remain in Genoa. "A romance of old shoes" by Miss Elsie Anderson de Wolfe exhibits the best of the remarkable historical collection at Cluny. "Torpedoes in Coast Defence" is the title of a timely paper by Lieut. A. M. D'Armit of the U. S. Army with photographs and drawings by J. O. Davidson. Wallace Wood treats of "Homes of the Renaissance" in an illustrated paper, and William H. Rideing, is the author of a delightfully written and profusely illustrated article on "The Crew of a Transatlantic Liner."

* * *

The *North American Review* for April brings forward many subjects of public concern, handled exhaustively by the foremost men of the times. In the opening article, "Patriotism and Politics," Cardinal Gibbons speaks with wisdom and warm feeling of the duties of the citizen in relation to his country. It is an article well designed to exalt love of country and to chasten party strife. Thomas Nelson Page, in "A Southerner on the Negro Question," discloses, with every mark of absolute accuracy and sincerity, the present status of the Negro in the South, making an estimate of the Negro's capacities; giving a forecast of his destiny; and, in particular, according to the South full credit for its treatment of the Negro,—the special ward of the South, however much he may be the care of the Nation. The Hon. Hilary Herbert, who has given much attention in Congress to our trade relations with other countries, in his article on "Reciprocity and the Farmer," makes a very clear exposition of what he charges to be the fallacies of Reciprocity as formulated by Mr. Blaine. A very important and interesting paper is the discussion, under the title of "Our National Dumping-Ground," of the problems involved in the present enormous immigration, problems that are attracting solicitous attention.

* * *

With the April number the *Review of Reviews* enters upon its second year. It has had an exceptional, if not an altogether unique, history. One year ago it was known only to a few discriminating readers, and its subscription list and newsstand sales required only a few thousand

copies. Its edition the present month is 70,000 copies, and it is eagerly read in every State and Territory in the Union and in every part of Canada. No extraordinary efforts have been made to push the magazine. There has been very little canvassing done for it; no chromos have been given to its subscribers; no special inducements, such as an encyclopedia or a parlor organ thrown in as a gratuity or offered at half price, have been offered by the publishers. The magazine has grown to an enormous circulation and to commanding influence simply upon its merits. Its readers have liked it and therefore recommended it to their friends. It owes not a little to the newspapers of the country, which have appreciated the journalistic enterprise and vigor and the enormous amount of hard, honest labor put into every number, and which have most heartily recommended it to their readers. While working in the closest co-operation with the *English Review of Reviews*, edited by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, the *American Review* is a distinct magazine, wholly and entirely edited, printed and published in New York, and in the fullest sense of the word as much an American periodical as Mr. Stead's London edition is an English periodical. The general aims and purposes, plans and methods, of the two magazines are identical, and each has the fullest access in advance to all the materials and illustrations prepared for the other. The *American Review*, being somewhat larger and higher priced, is more profusely illustrated. It has 20 or 30 more pages each month than the London edition. Its bound volumes, covering the past year, are a wonderful history of current action and thought, and a marvellous portrait gallery containing the faces of seven or eight hundred people of contemporary note, representing all parts of the world.

CAMPHORATED SALOL has been used with favorable results by Dr. Pegon (*Rev. Therap.*) in suppuration of the ear. It is prepared by fusing at a moderate heat equal parts of salol and camphor, filtering if necessary, and preserving the product in a yellow well-stoppered glass bottle. At ordinary temperatures it forms a thick, colorless liquid, which is decomposed on exposure to light or air, is insoluble in water, but dissolves in ether, chloroform or oil. It is applied by means of a small pledget of cotton.

A NEW METHOD FOR PREPARING SALOL-PHENYL SALICYLATE.—Wierp and Ernert have recently noticed that if salicylic acid be heated to between 160-240° C., it forms salol by loss of water and carbon dioxide, if precautions are taken to remove the water as liberated and prevent access of air. The process has been patented. The salol is purified by washing with water, or, if necessary, with soda solution and then by crystallization from alcohol or other suitable solvent.—*Pharm. Centralhalle*.



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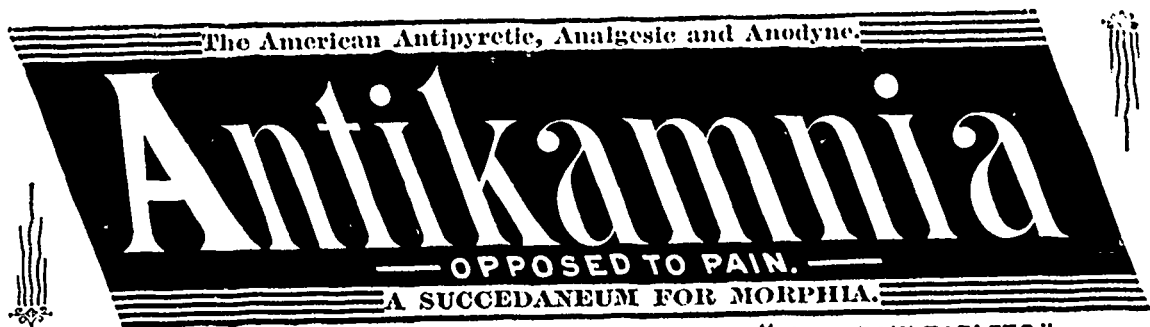
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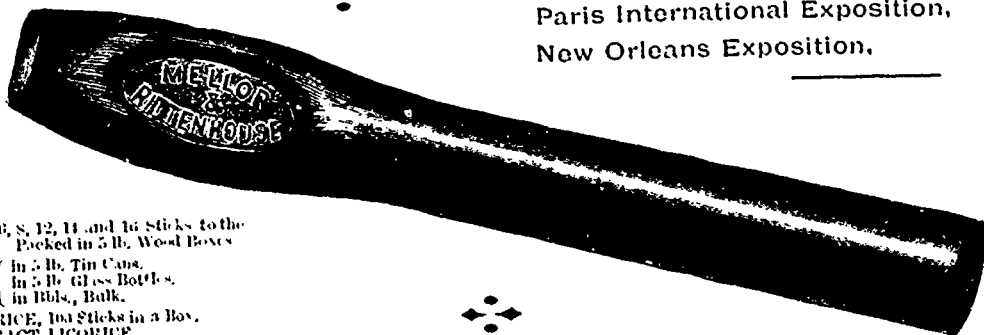
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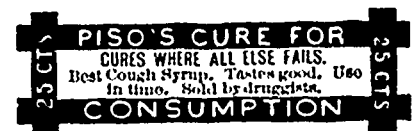
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Ye Automatic Pharmacy.

BY OUR ARTIST, A. D. 1950.

Passing through one of our large northern towns the other day, my eye was arrested by a curious overhanging sign bearing the inscription, "Ye Automatic Pharmacy." I glanced within the door, and a strange sight presented itself. Stood about were numerous odd-looking cases and machines, the walls were lined with a series of cases filled with all manner of drugs. A solemn stillness reigned around; no anxious, careworn pharmacist presented his head under the glowing lamps of the electric light; no pale-faced obsequious assistant came nimbly forward to know my pleasure. Filled with curiosity, I stepped across the marble floor, still no sounds, only the uncanny objects hemming me in on every side.

After a few minutes spent in looking round I discovered the meaning of the sign without. It was a genuine pharmacy, only arranged on an entirely automatic principle. The first machine I investigated was that for dispensing prescriptions. Happening to have a prescription for influenza in my pocket I followed the directions, and in a few minutes after the ringing of the bell I found in drawer No. 2 my prescription neatly dispensed. As I had not sullied my soul by visiting the stores I could not practically test the adjacent instrument, but I spent some time in examining its complicated mechanism. Stepping back I nearly put my foot into a most peculiar looking piece of apparatus; it was labelled automatic dog poisoner. I much admired its ingenuity, which deserves a detailed description. According to the directions, after placing the requisite fee in the slot, a steel loop opens, at same time exposing a beef lozenge fixed to a little pedestal. The dog naturally making for the lozenge, puts his head through the loop, which clasps his neck firmly, making him yawn somewhat. Half an ounce of prussic acid is discharged into his gaping mouth. At the same moment the body disappears through a trap door. A bell summons you a little later to take from a small drawer the handful of white ashes which is all that remains of poor doggie.

Poisons for the human race are dispensed with far more caution. Whilst signing the register you unconsciously press a hidden spring, which connected with an instantaneous camera takes a portrait of the purchaser. The poison being asked for verbally, the voice is thus registered in the phonograph, and on placing the money in the slot and pulling the lever, out drops the necessary article.

Casting my eye along the walls, I found glass fronted shoots filled with every description of drugs, already bottled and papered for delivery upon the money being placed in the slot. I avoided with a shudder the beckoning hand "To the Tooth Extractor," but stopped at a modest-looking erection which I had previously taken for a letter box, but now found would supply advice on any subject, which

pharmacists are generally called upon to answer. So I asked "When does the next express leave — for London?" and finding from the tiny time-table supplied that I must be off if I wished to catch my train, I made a hasty departure much impressed and delighted with all I had seen in this most unique pharmacy.

— *British and Colonial Druggist.*

Preparation of Ointment of Potassium Iodide.

M. Raes, pharmacist, at Jemoppes, writes to *Le Monde Pharmaceutique* as follows:

Every pharmacist knows how difficult it is to incorporate potassium iodide with lard, to say nothing about vaselin, with which it is twice as refractory. I have found a method, however, which permits me to prepare the ointment rapidly and homogeneously. It is as follows:

Pulverize the iodide and dissolve it in two or three times its weight of boiling glycerin. Both lard and vaselin mix readily with the solution.

In pharmacies where there is much demand for this ointment it will save time to prepare in advance a titrated solution of the iodide in glycerin, 1 part of iodide to 2 parts of glycerin. Three parts (by weight) of this solution represent 1 part of potassium iodide. By means of it unguentum potassii iodidi can be made in the vessel which is to act as an ultimate container, without the use of the mortar or other apparatus, since the solution unites with the fats by simple stirring.

Crystallized Chloroform.

The *British Medical Journal* states that it has received from Mr. Martindale, New Cavendish Street, a specimen of the chloroform prepared by Pictet's new method of crystallizing, suggested by Professor Oscar Liebreich. It is crystallized at a low temperature, the mother liquor is separated, and the crystals on liquefaction produce a body which has a much more uniform boiling-point than that prepared by the ordinary methods. The specific gravity is not quite up to the promised point of 1510, but it appears to be about 1488, which probably indicates that a small addition of alcohol has been made to preserve it. It is, however, apparently a preparation of chloroform which is pure, and has a more uniform boiling-point than those which have hitherto been presented in commerce. No doubt this will be found an interesting product for medical use and for clinical investigation; and it is to be hoped that its use may be accompanied with less risk, but as to this nothing can at present be said.

Attention has recently been called to the fact that the want of uniformity in the boiling-point of the chloroforms, which are at present supplied for medical use, is a subject which apparently deserves considerable attention, and may prove to be of some practical importance. At any rate, in view of the numerous

deaths which it has been our painful duty to chronicle during the past year, it will certainly induce particular attention to every point, whether in the composition of chloroform or in the mode of administration which can reduce the number of such fatalities. As has been already mentioned, special attention has been given to this subject by the Anesthetics Committee recently appointed at the suggestion of the Section of Therapeutics at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Bournemouth, and meantime administrators of chloroform will, in our opinion, certainly do well to pay especial attention to the boiling-point of the chloroform which they are using. The boiling-point of pure and homogeneous chloroform is usually stated at 143.6° F. Of course allowances must be made for variation of pressure according to temperature. It will probably be found, when attention is given to this matter, that the variations in boiling-point extend over a wider range than might have been expected.

Guaiaicol Biniodide, a New Aristol.

Dr. Vicario proposes guaiaicol biniodide as a probable pulmonary antiseptic. It is prepared from guaiaicol sodium by the action of iodine in potassium iodide solution. The guaiaicol is treated with an excess of caustic soda, which produces a whitish mass gradually becoming greenish and violet. The guaiaicol sodium is obtained in a pure and crystalline state by recrystallization from guaiaicol. The guaiaicol can be recovered by distillation. The crystalline compound is dissolved in water and to this is added a solution of iodine in potassium iodide as long as precipitation takes place. The precipitate is of a reddish brown color possessing the odor of iodine, readily decomposable on heating, fusible on a water bath and soluble in alcohol and fixed oils.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

Source of Bay Rum.

It was not known until of late years from what plant bay rum was prepared, but it is now ascertained, says the *Bulletin of the Jamaica Botanical Department*, that it is manufactured in Dominica from the dried leaves of *Pimenta acris*, W. & A. Bay rum is procured by distillation, and this in a very simple manner. The leaves are picked from the trees and then dried; in this state they are placed in the retort, which is then filled with water, and the process of distillation is carried on. The vapor is then condensed in the usual way, and forms what is known as "bay oil." The manufacture is carried on at the northern end of Dominica, and proves a very lucrative business to those engaged in it, as the plants are plentiful in this district.—*Garden and Forest.*

"Give me a tooth-brush, if you please; one that has done moulting," was the request of a customer at a drug store lately.

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MILK OF MAGNESIA

CURES
DYSPEPSIA
INDIGESTION
SICK
HEADACHE
HEARTBURN

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

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house. For sale by all Chemists.

BAD TASTE
in the MOUTH
NAUSEA
Sour Stomach
Impure Breath

PREPARED ONLY BY
THE PHILLIPS PHARMACEUTIC CO.
LIMITED
No. 4 St. James St., Court House Sq.
MONTREAL



We earnestly recommend all Druggists in Canada to obtain our Druggist Circular and then reflect and see whether it pays them to stand in their own light longer and hold aloof from handling this

remedy. The Druggists here in Canada are losing thousands of dollars through not supplying the demand direct; we have agents in other lines of trade wholly foreign to the drug trade, who have sold thousands of dollars worth of Microbe Killer, and with good profit to themselves. We know of hundreds of sales made direct from our Head Office to people who wrote us that they asked their Druggists for it, but instead were told it was not to be had.

Write us for prices, etc.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,

(Limited)

120 King Street West,

TORONTO, - ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

Put up in Quarts and Gallons (Wine Measure).

Handsome Jars, Bristol Ware.

Retail for \$1.00 and \$3.00 respectively.

33% Discount to the Trade.



OUR COMMUNION WINE,

"St. Augustine"

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

For Sale in Cases, 12 qts., \$4.50.

Catalogue of all our Wines on application.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,

BRANTFORD. Sole Agents for Canada.

Scientific American Agency for



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For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

T. MILBURN & Co.

55 Colborne Street,

TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

SPECIALTIES:

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



FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC INHALER

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

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

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

FRANKLIN MEDICAL CO., 30 King-St. east, Toronto. 175 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

COR. NOTRE DAME & MAPLE AVE., MONTREAL.

PROPRIETORS OF

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

The Sequah Medicine Co.

44 FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, ENG.,

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

FORMULARY.

CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE.

Take of

Crystallised carbolic acid	3 ozs.
Carbonate of ammonium	2 ozs.
Strong solution of ammonia	q. s.
Camphor	3 drs.
Oil of eucalyptus	3 drs.
Pinewood sawdust	q. s.

Powder the ammon. carb. Rub down the solids with the sawdust, and drop on the solution of ammonia to make fairly moist.—*Brit. & Col. Druggist.*

SOAP FOR CLEANING SILVER.

The *Seifenfabrikant* gives the following :

Cocoa-nut oil	80 parts.
Soda, or potash lye, 38° B.	40 parts.
English red	10 parts.
Water	10 parts.
Salammoniac	1 part.

Mix the English red with the water and salammoniac, and stir the mixture well in with the soap mass while the latter is hot.

DEPILATORY.

Carbonate of soda	1 dram.
Quicklime (fresh)	5 drms.
Powdered charcoal	8 grs.
Glycerin—concentrated	1 oz.
Lard dehydrated	8 drms.

M. S. A. After this has been applied for ten days the skin assumes a rose tint, and the hair may be drawn out without pain. It is imperative that the quicklime be fresh, and the glycerin and lard contain as little water as possible.

SEA FOAM (*Dry Shampoo.*)

Alcohol	7 ozs.
Water	10 ozs.
Ammonia water	1 oz.
Cologne	1 oz.
Tint. green soap	4 drms.

M. Use as shampoo and wash off with clear water.

SARAH BERNHARDT FACE POWDER.

This powder, also called "la Diaphane," according to the *Seifenfabrikant*, has the following formula :

Venice tale, finely ground	59 gm.
Rice flour	50 gm.
Zinc oxide (or oxychloride)	25 gm.
Oil of bergamot	3 gm.
Attar of ylang-ylang	2 gm.
Neroli oil	2 gm.

Mix, and pass through the finest bolting cloth. Other perfumes may be used if desired.

BORACIC ACID POMADE.

Boracic acid	6 grs.
Vaseline	1/2 oz.
Bals. Peru	5 grs.

Used in eczema, excoriation, &c.

MUSK PASTE (*for washing the hands.*)

Powdered white soap	2 lbs.
Orris root, in fine powder	1 lb.
Starch in powder	1 1/2 ozs.
Oil of lemon	1/4 oz.
Oil of neroli	150 grs.
Tincture of musk	15 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	12 fl. ozs.

Mix the starch and glycerin, heat with care until a jelly is formed, then add the powdered soap, orris root, and last the oils and tincture.—*Askinson's "Perfumes."*

VIBURNUM COMPOUND.

The following is said to make a preparation similar to "Hayden's Viburnum Compound."

Fluid extract cramp bark	4 fl. drs.
Fluid extract black haw	2 fl. drs.
Fluid extract skunk cabbage	2 fl. drs.
Simple syrup	4 fl. drs.
Strong tincture of cinnamon	sufficient to make 4 fl. ozs.

Mix, let stand six hours, then filter, and after standing some time until all deposit has subsided, filter again.—*Withcomb.*

BORDET'S HAIR TONIC.

R—Acidi carbolic,	
Tincture cantharidis, aa	3 drs.
Tincture nucis vomice	2 drs.
Tincture cinchona compositae	1 oz.
Aque colominensis	1 dr.
Olei cacao	4 ozs.

Misce. fiat lotio.

Formulæ for the Preparation of Remedies Used in the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin.

BY A. H. OHMANN-DUMESNIL, A. M., M. D., IN NATIONAL DRUGGIST.

201. *Magie Cream* (London Lock Hospital).

R—Hydrargyri ammoniati	1 part.
Zinci oxidi	3 parts.
Terre bene, deinde adde,	
Glycerini,	
Adipis, aa	q. s.

Misce.

A sufficient amount of glycerin and lard should be added to make a stiff cream.

202. *Kaliereme*—(Kaposi).

R—Glycerini	10 drs.
Olei rosarum,	
Olei florum aurantium, aa	2 drops.
Solutiois kali carbonatis	2 scrup., 5 drs.

Misce.

203. *Fleming's Solution of Strychnine.*

R—Strychnini sulphatus	2 grs.
Aque destillate	5 drs.
Acid muriatici	1 drop.
Alcoholis diluti, q. s., ad	10 drs.

Misce.

204. *Camphor Ice.*

R—Olei amygdalorum dulcum,	
Aque rose, aa	1 pint.
Cera,	
Spermaceti, aa	1 oz.
Camphora	2 ozs.
Essentie rosmarin	16 1/2 min.

Misce.

205. *Lanolin Milk.*

R—Lanolini	10 parts.
Boracis	1 part.
Aque rose	100 parts.

Misce.

206. *Crystal Pomade.*

R—Cetacei	10 parts.
Olei ricini	69 parts.
Olei amygdalorum	20 parts.
Olei odorati	1 part.

Misce.

207. *Esmarch's Painless Cancer Powder.*

R—Acidi arseniosi,	
Morphie muriatis, aa	10 grs.
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis	4 scruples.
Gummi arabici pulveris	1 oz.

Misce et fiat pulvis.

208. *Quinquina's Mixed Lotion.*

R—Hydrargyri biniodidi	15 part.
Hydrargyri bichloridi	1 part.
Alcoholis, 90	4 parts.
Aque	25 parts.

Misce, fiat lotio.

209. *Three Acids Pomade.*

R—Chrysanobini,	
Acidi salicylici,	
Acidi borici, aa	2 parts.
Vasellini	100 parts.

Misce, fiat unguentum.

Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth.

BY GEORGE M. BERINGER, Ph.D.

The following is the formula I would suggest :

Saccharated pepsin	640 grs.
Citric acid	120 grs.
Bismuth ammonio-citrate	128 grs.
Stronger white wine	8 fl. ozs.
Spirit of orange	2 fl. drs.
Sugar	4 troy ozs.
Water of ammonia,	
Water, of each a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the citric acid in four fluid ounces of water and rub up the pepsin with this solution, add the wine and gently warm at a temperature of not over 100° F. until the pepsin is dissolved. Dissolve the ammonio-citrate of bismuth in one fluid ounce of water, with the aid of a few drops of ammonia water, and add this solution to the pepsin solution, and then gradually add ammonia water until the solution becomes perfectly clear and neutral or very slightly alkaline. Now add the sugar and spirit of orange, and sufficient water to make one pint. Filter if necessary.

This preparation contains five grains of saccharated pepsin and one grain of ammonio-citrate of bismuth to the fluid dram, which is the strength as supplied by most manufacturers. A few, however, claim two grains of bismuth salt to each teaspoonful, and the above formula can be so altered. In these days of strong pepsins I would suggest that it should be made by substituting 128 grains of pure powdered pepsin for the saccharated of the formula.—*Am. Journ. Pharm.*

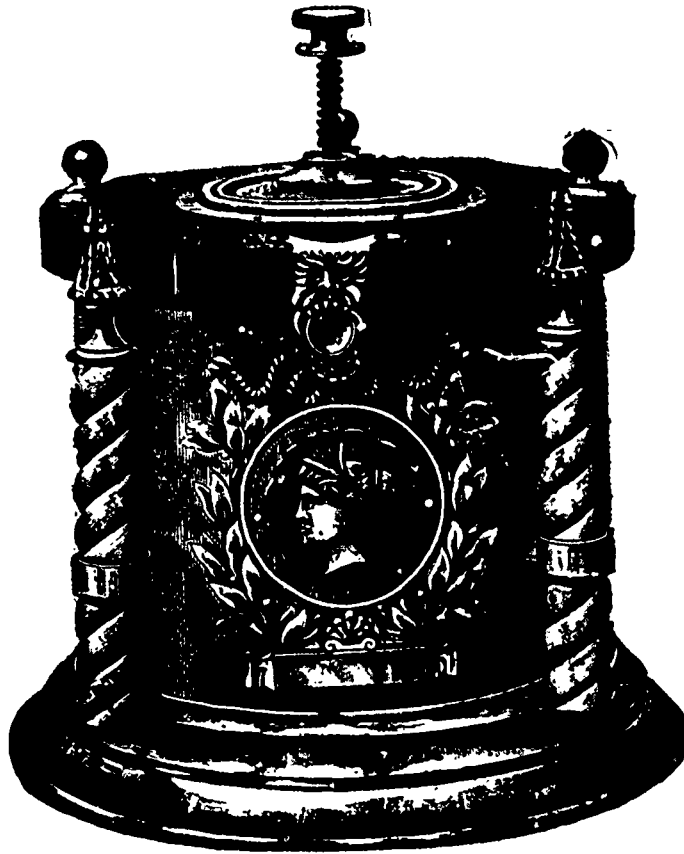
THE ADMINISTRATION OF POTASSIUM IODIDE.—To some the taste of this chemical is quite objectionable. The following method of administering it is said to overcome this objection :

Potassium iodide	160 grains.
Sherry wine	3 fl. oz.
Essence pepsin	1 fl. oz.

Dose, 1 fluid dram, in 4 tablespoonfuls of warm milk. This dose is mixed and set aside until the coagulation of the milk is complete, when it can be administered readily. This method is credited to P. Delovion by one of our exchanges.

INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

For Parlor,
Dining Room,
or Chamber.



Office, Store,
Cigar Shop,
or Saloon.

Electricity Generated by Chemical Action.

A Handsome Ornament for Table, Mantel or Counter.

NICKEL PLATED. OCCUPIES SIX SQUARE INCHES.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.

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

PRICE, \$5.00.

- Liberal Discounts to the Trade and Agents.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

BARR ELECTRIC M'F'G. CO.,

17 and 19 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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.

Pure Spirits.

Jos. E. Seagram, of Waterloo, Ont., offer to the trade Alcohol and Pure Spirits, also a full line of Wines, Brandies, and Whiskies. See advt.

No Cutting on these Lines.

See Archdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisement on English Toilet Soaps. Messrs. A. W. & Co. claim that W. & G.'s Transparent Soaps are greatly superior to Pears, and that they cannot be procured by cutters.

Inglyvin.

W. R. Warner & Co. desire to send to any physician a sample of this remedy wherever they have a patient resisting all other treatment for sickness in gestation, marasmus, cholera infantum, for which it has been found to be almost a specific.

The Hemming Bros. Company.

Read the half-page announcement of the Hemming Bros. Co. on second page of cover. They carry an extended line of druggists sundries, together with their large stock of fancy goods. Be sure and see their travellers' samples.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Martin, Rosser & Co., page 37. This firm import Strychnia very largely, and their guarantee of purity should make this year's sales in this article greater than even their enormous sale of last year.

Soda Fountains.

J. Nelson, 158 Parliament Street, Toronto, offers to the trade on page 19, a soda fountain which he claims does the work of the more expensive ones, at a very moderate cost. Drop a line to the above address if you think of purchasing a fountain this year.

Agents Wanted.

The Dominion Disinfectant Co. whose advt. appears on page 13, are desirous of appointing agents in territory not already occupied for their "Roberts' Ozonator," an article which should command a ready sale. Druggists should take hold of this and not allow it to go into other hands. Write for circulars and price list.

Golden Maltex.

Jas. Pascall, of Blackfriars Road, London, England, bring to the notice of the trade in this month's issue, their Golden Maltex, a delicious sweetmeat which has found great favor in England, and is pronounced by Dr. John Tanner as an aid to digestion. He says: "I can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for giving power to delicate children and persons with feeble digestion." Be sure to include them in your next order to your jobber.

"You Press the Button."

Probably no pastime is becoming so generally popular, especially to the lover

of nature and art as amateur photography. Certainly to the druggist, who can (and all should) give the time to some outdoor employment. None could be more suitable, and to all such, we would suggest the purchase of a "Kodak." These cameras are made in a number of styles and at various prices, a full description of which will be mailed on application. See advt. on page 21

It Attracts Trade.

We would call attention to the advt. of the "Bells Perfumer" on page 17. This machine is now fitted for the Canadian cent, and is so simple that anyone can work it. By placing a cent in the slot and pulling the handle forward a spray of perfume is distributed on the handkerchief, which is held under the large bell. It is so adjusted that only a certain quantity of perfume is allowed to pass each time. The machines are furnished either in oak or cherry, the upper part being bronzed metal, and altogether forming an ornamental piece of furniture, while there is no doubt as to its being a profitable one. Read the advt. carefully and send an order or write for circular to the Canadian agent.

A Prosperous Concern.

Amongst the number of manufacturing centres in the United States, the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., holds a prominent place, being especially noted for its large out-put of furniture, carpet-sweepers, Tanglefoot, etc. In speaking of the last named article, we are informed that in one day alone, last month (March), orders for this celebrated fly-paper were received from British Columbia, Quebec, Australia, Texas, California, Louisiana, Virginia, New York, and Maine. The demand has indeed become so large that it has been found desirable to organize a Joint Stock Company, with largely increased capital, in order to supply this demand. The O. & W. Thum Co. are pleased not only with the largely increasing demand for their fly-paper in the United States, but also with the large trade which they have established in this country.

Beware.

An U. S. Court has decreed Tough on Rats to be an infringement on the Rough on Rats trademark, holding that the evident intent in changing the R to T in the word Rough was to benefit by, or through the popularity of Rough on Rats, which has been created at a large expenditure of money and enterprise, and that the similarity in the sound of the infringing title is calculated to deceive at least the illiterate public. The great majority of druggists are intelligent, honorable, upright men, but there are black sheep in every profession, who disgrace their calling. Beware when you order Rough on Rats. Examine the packages. The substituting or deceiving dealer or peddler needs watching. See that you get the genuine Rough on Rats and that Ephraim S. Wells, Jersey City, is on the label. Have suspicion of dealers and peddlers who try to substitute something else, said to be

just the same or just as good. Rough on Rats has no equal, is sold all around the world, is the most extensively advertised and is the best known and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe; gives satisfaction to all manner of men.

The Pork Packer In Pepsin Making.

Twenty years ago very little was known about the isolation of Pepsin and the other animal ferments, or their action. Today, much is known, although much may remain to be discovered.

One fact stands out clearly, however,—if the raw material for the preparation of these ferments is handled at the place of supply by skilled chemists, then Pepsin, and other ferments, of much greater strength are obtained, and all disagreeable taste and odor, arising from decomposition, are avoided. The great packing firm of Armour & Company, Chicago, were the first to realize the advantage which freshness of material and early manipulation would give them over other Pepsin manufacturers who buy material in Chicago and transport it by freight to their laboratories.

By the aid of expert chemical talent, Armour & Company utilize their vast supply of raw material almost as soon as removed from the animal, the result being a line of digestive ferments unequalled by any in the market. "The Pork Packer in Pepsin Making" marks a step in the march of progress, and is an indication of great import in the field of physiological chemistry.

Bromo Soda.

On account of my happy experiences with Bromo Soda in the case of my daughter—who, by the way, has Incipient Phthisis—and as every true physician should, when a remedial agent of undoubted value is put into his hands, I feel it incumbent on me to make known its therapeutic value. For a length of time my daughter had suffered most excruciating pain from headache, accompanied with most debilitating nausea. Remedy after remedy was prescribed without accomplishing more than a negative result, until we almost despaired of affording her any permanent relief. My attention about a year or a little less ago, in England, was called to Bromo Soda as being likely to afford relief. Some of it was obtained from F. Newbery & Sons, 1 King Edward Street, London, E. C. Moderate doses at first were exhibited to see how the irritable stomach would receive it. Finding that it did not disagree, the dose was gradually increased till the urgent symptoms began to subside, and it affords me great pleasure to inform you, that after three months' persistent use of the Bromo Soda, I feel assured that she is permanently rid of the two difficulties already referred to, and her general condition better than for several years.

Its gentle, at the same time, powerful sedative action certainly places it in the front rank of the remedies controlling the action of the Pneumogastric Nerve, and

PURE
Sulphate of Strychnia

WE GUARANTEE IT
STRICTLY PURE.

OUR PRICE IS RIGHT.

Ask for quotations either
in bulk or bottled as
required.

MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

USE
Persian Lotion

For whitening the COMPLEXION,
imparting or preserving its rosy hue,
removing FRECKLES, the MASK
and all other eruptions on the SKIN.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price: 50 cts.

Beware of Imitations.

PROPRIETOR,
S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

FOR ORNATEMENTS
THE BEST AND NEATEST
PLAIN AND LACQUERED
FOR COSSMETIC

SEAMLESS
BOXES

ARE MADE BY
Burnham, Telle & Son,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SALVE

For Sale by Wholesale Druggists
and Druggist Sundrymen.

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

THESE SPECIALTIES,

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

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,
(Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.

Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



ESTABLISHED 1870.

MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China,
Glassware, Furniture, Meerschauin, Vas-
es, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.
15 and 25 cents.
MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for re-
pairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for re-
pairing 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
urnish 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
enamel. Send for terms.

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



THE GAIL BORDEN
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

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

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

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. Forsyth,
Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer
& Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

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.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
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MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co.
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Lyman, Knox & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co

LONDON—London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

the entire medical profession should cooperate with you in making known its value as a reliable therapeutic agent.

C. C. PERRY, M. D.,
214 W. 42nd St., New York.

To Wm. R. WARNER & Co

Cut the Gordian Knot.

Just now the pharmaceutical profession of this country is agitated over the question as to how best to check the cut-rate evil in the patent medicine line. One meeting after another is held to devise means for stemming the tide, one plan after the other is formulated, but one plan after the other proves a failure long before it is even half matured. And yet every retail dealer has the remedy in his own hands, if only he will apply the same. The remedy is heroic and yet not painful. Cut the Gordian Knot. Dispense Your Own Goods, and reap the profits now pocketed by wealthy corporations and innumerable newspapers. Thousands are doing it, and have done so for years. Why should not every one of the 30,000 druggists in this country do so? Many, of course, would not care to undertake the trouble of getting up a line of preparations, for some reason or another. To this class of traders we can only say that their requirements are already anticipated by the widely known manufacturers of Non-Secret Remedies, Frederick Stearns & Co. of Detroit. This firm, who, as every one knows, originated this class of remedies, has been wonderfully encouraged by pharmacists from the start, so that from very small beginnings they have risen to first position in the ranks of the manufacturing pharmacists. The reasons for this are not far to seek. They were first in the field with a plan based on correct and ethical principles. Their goods are always put up in elegant style, much more handsome than the majority of patent medicines. But principally their various preparations are made after the most approved formulas, in the most perfect and scientific manner, and only from the very best and purest of drugs. Besides, these goods are never put up in imitation of any proprietary article with a view to deceive. This is the explanation of the phenomenal popularity of the Non Secret Remedies as sold by Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., and no one intent on pushing his own interests should fail to at least write them for printed matter, not forgetting to order a specimen copy of the "New Idea," published by them.—*Western Druggist*.

Natural and Synthetic Oils of Wintergreen.

The following abstract is taken from an exhaustive article published in the *Pharm. Rundschau* by Prof. Power, wherein he points out the fallacy of some recent empirical tests suggested for the discrimination between the natural and synthetic oils, notably the so-called "fuchsin test," "Wender's furfural test" and the behavior of the two oils when agitated with water. The synthetic oil, a pure methyl salicylate

can be obtained of undoubted quality from the manufacturers, and hence must correspond in its behavior toward reagents with the natural oil of birch (the bulk of the commercial oil of wintergreen) also a pure methyl salicylate; in the natural oil of gaultheria, the presence a so-called terpene ($\frac{3}{10}$ of 1 per cent.) might be considered capable of affording distinctive reactions, but such is not found to be the case in practice, hence the many tests thus far proposed for distinguishing the artificial from the natural oil, appear totally unreliable. Attention is also called to the insufficiency of the pharmacopoeal test for the adulteration with oil of sassafras, as camphor oil behaves in a very similar manner to oil of sassafras when treated with nitric acid; even the oils of wintergreen were found to give rise to peculiar reactions with nitric acid which render the test still more unsatisfactory.

In order that pharmacists may be able to detect readily any adulteration in oil of wintergreen (natural or synthetic), such as the oils of sassafras, camphor or turpentine and also petroleum, the following simple test is suggested by Prof. Power: If 1 C. c. of oil of wintergreen be heated for a few minutes in a water bath with 10 C. c. of a 5 per cent. solution of sodium hydroxide, a perfectly clear and complete solution should result, whereas foreign oils, by their insolubility, form turbid mixtures, and on cooling separate drops of oil, while at the same time the odor of the wintergreen gives place to the distinctive odor of the adulterant. On adding sodium hydroxide solution to the oil, a bulky, white crystalline precipitate is at first produced, which upon heating is completely dissolved, with the formation of sodium salicylate and methyl alcohol.

Flips.

Watts—Every man has his own secret sorrow, I guess. Potts—Yes, indeed. Even the happiest appearing man has a skeleton in his midst.

"Have you Goldsmith's Greece?" enquired a customer of the new clerk in a drug and book store. "Just out of it," replied the clerk. "Won't vaseline do as well?"

Westfield has a druggist by the name of Lyon, who has a clerk by the name of Lamb. They get along harmoniously together, and thus fulfil the scriptural idea of the millennium.

BISMUTH SUBSALICATE is receiving great praise at the hands of German practitioners as a healing agent and remedy for dermatoses.

SALICYLIC ACID DUSTING POWDER is best scented with wintergreen oil, since many volatile oils are decomposed with salicylic acid.

VOLATILE MIGNONETTE OIL is a new product obtained by Schimmel & Co., by distilling the blossoms. It is of a waxy consistency.

SELECTIONS.

TULIPS were introduced from Asia into Europe (Augsburg) in the year 1559.

BOTANICAL GARDENS were first instituted during the latter half of the sixteenth century, Italy leading.

POWDERED CINNAMON frequently is adulterated with powdered sugar to the extent of from 10 to 16 per cent.

OIL OF CINNAMON LEAVES consists principally of eugenol, with traces of cinnamic aldehyde and terpenes.

QUICKINE, an American antiseptic, contains one part carbolic acid and 0.02 parts mercuric chloride in 1,000 parts of a mixture of alcohol and water.—*Pharmaceutische Zeitung*.

ARISTOL IN IVY POISONING.—Dr. J. J. Levick reports a case in which severe poisoning from *Rhus toxicodendron* was promptly much relieved by the free dusting of powdered aristol on the affected parts.

TO REMOVE ANILINE STAINS FROM THE HANDS.—Unna (*Mutsh. f. Dermat.*), recommends to wash with 5 per cent. solution of common salt, then with solution of peroxide of hydrogen, and, lastly, with alcohol.

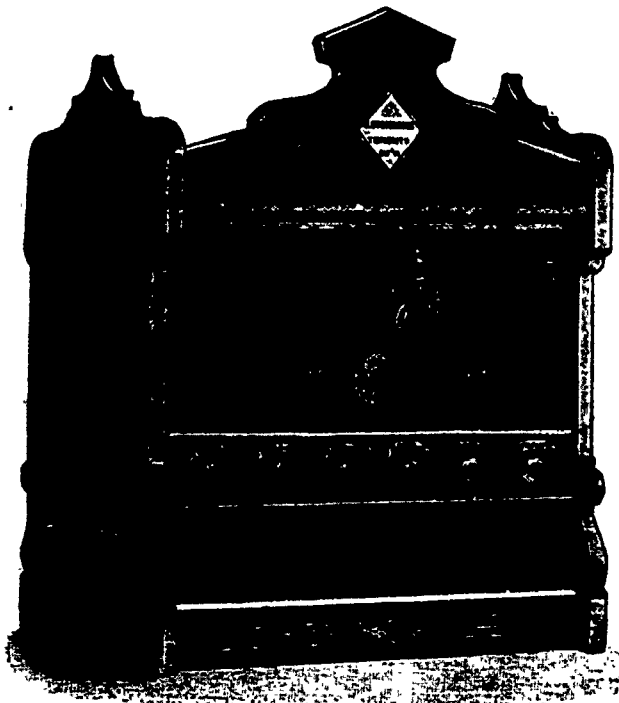
DISINFECTOL is stated to be an energetic disinfectant, similar to lysol and creolin. It is a brown-black oily liquid, of an alkaline reaction, and of the spec. grav. 1.086, and besides hydrocarbons contains sodium carbonate and resin soaps.—*Jour. Med., Chir., Phar.*

A safe depilatory powder is sulphide of barium. It may be used by mixing 50 parts of it with 25 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.

SWEETENED CASTOR OIL is prepared by thoroughly washing with hot water, freshly expressed castor oil, and incorporating sufficient saccharin to give it a sweet taste; it is then flavored by adding small quantities of oil of cinnamon and extract of vanilla. The preparation is stated to keep very well and to be very agreeable in taste.—*Standke, Rundschau*.

For preparing tincture of iodine, Vauthier recommends placing the iodine upon a glass sieve and suspending this in the alcohol contained in a coloured glass bottle, in order to avoid the influence of heat, light and organic matter, whereby hydriodic acid would be formed; moreover, the tincture should not be kept on hand for a long time.—*Pet. Mon. de la Phar.*

MICROCIDIN is a new antiseptic, recommended by Professor Berloiz 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 greyish-white powder. Its solution of three grammes per litre is very slightly coloured, and does not stain either the hands or bandage.—*Science*.



THE "VICTOR."

THE accompanying cut shows my new style of
Cream Soda Fountain
 which has been got up especially for the
 Druggist Trade, and for those who want a heavier
 and more massive looking Fountain than I have
 hitherto built.

The material of which the "VICTOR" is built
 makes it almost as durable as marble and at one-
 fourth the cost.

NO CYLINDERS.

Nothing to get out of order.

A delicious and healthful beverage.

Height 41 inches.

Weight when boxed about 300 lbs.

Write for Circulars and Prices.

J. STONEHOUSE, Manufacturer,

569 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

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

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

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

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following :

Gentlemen :

RED OAK, IOWA, 9-31 91.

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

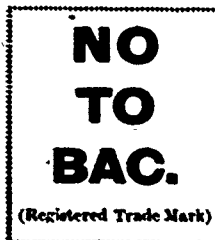
A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

Gentlemen :

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

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

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.



Dear Sir :

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

I loved tobacco for 20 years ; tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notobac. Have no desire--in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,
 C. J. MANNING.

Sterling Remedy Co. :

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

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

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

We will Advertise for you !

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

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

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

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

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

Drug Review.

Business continues good, not only in our own business, but in other lines there is a buoyancy that has not been felt for some time.

Citric Acid is very firm.

Ergot has not reached the high price anticipated, and is reported lower.

Cod Liver Oil, higher prices looked for.

Quinine is unchanged.

Warner's Safe Cure and other preparations have been reduced in price.

Salicine much higher.

Oil Pinus Sylvestris, Eucalyptus and Lemon, higher.

Silver is a little easier in price.

Glycerine, which has been low, shows signs of advancing again. Higher prices are looked for.

Paris Green, Hellebore and Insect Powder will range about same in price as last year.

UROSTIGMA DOLARIUM.—The white fig-tree of Brazil yields a milky juice, of the consistence of cream, and a taste like a mixture of milk and almonds. According to Peckolt, this juice contains a substance which dissolves meat fibres and albumen. Besides this and caoutchouc, dolariine was also obtained from the juice, which is said to have an anthelmintic action. The juice of other species of *Urostigma* are more acrid.

We have in Stock:

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

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

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

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

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

London, - Ontario.

WHAT IT SEEMS TO BE!

A marvel in the history of modern Therapeutics.

PYROLIGNINE.

(Trade Mark)

A Ligneous Product, isolated from Wood Tar. A Definite Chemical Substance, obtained by an original and peculiar process. Clinical experiment has demonstrated its value as a Remedial Agent, and it is fast becoming a favorite remedy with Physicians everywhere.

Pyrolignine is a decided Antipyretic, Analgesic, Anodyne and Nervine. Has been employed with unparalleled success and will be found highly serviceable in the treatment of Typhoid and Intermittent Fevers, Acute Rheumatism, Myalgia, Irritable Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Hemiplegia, Headache, Acute Pulmonary Congestion, and the exciting symptoms of Phthisis, &c. Has also proven of the highest value in Puerperal Fever and the after pains of parturition, Dysmenorrhoea, Migraine, Epilepsy, and the painful neuroses of Sciatica and Locomotor Ataxia, and in the Pyrexia brought on by over exertion and undue exposure to the penetrating rays of the sun, which is especially common in tropical and oriental countries.

As a remedy in La Grippe it stands pre-eminent, and may be relied upon in the treatment of Influenza and all kindred maladies.

Pyrolignine reduces temperature and subdues pain with unvarying promptness and certainty, involving no unpleasant after results.

Physicians who have not as yet tested the merits of this valuable agent are respectfully invited to give it a trial, and be convinced of its remedial efficiency and physiological effect.

Pyrolignine is insoluble in water and ordinary menstruum. It is quickly acted upon by the saliva and taken up readily by the gastric fluids. Should be dispensed in capsules, powders, syrup or viscid mixture.

The Dose is 1 to 10 grains, repeated when necessary every 2 to 6 hours according to quantity given, age and urgency of case. The amount usually indicated is 4 to 8 grains.

With a view to establish a uniform demand for Pyrolignine, and facilitate convenience in dispensing, it will hereafter be offered in powdered form only, put up in 1 oz. cartons under seal of the inventor's signature, printed in red ink and guaranteed pure. Supplied through regular channels of commerce at \$1.20 per oz.

Descriptive printed matter mailed on request to any part of the world.

Correspondence from Physicians and the Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade respectfully invited. Originator and Exclusive Manufacturer,

JOHN ALEXANDER BORST, M. D.,

MONTREAL, Can.
NEW YORK.

LONDON, Eng.
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

N. B.—All business and correspondence for the Dominion of Canada should be addressed to P. O. Box 196, Montreal, Que.

FREE CRAYON PORTRAITS AND FRAMES

To all our Subscribers for 1892.



We, the publishers of "North American Homes," in order to increase the circulation of our journal throughout the United States and Canada, will spend this year over one hundred thousand dollars among our new subscribers in the form of an artistic Crayon Portrait and a handsome frame (as per cut below), to be made free of charge for every new subscriber to "North American Homes." Our family journal is a monthly publication consisting of 16 pages, filled with the best literature of the day, by some of the best authors, and is worthy of the great expense we are doing for it. Eight years ago the *New York World* had only about 15,000 daily circulation; to-day it has over 300,000. This was obtained by judicious advertisement and a lavish expenditure of money. What the proprietor of the *N. Y. World* has accomplished we feel confident of doing ourselves. We have a large capital to draw upon, and the handsome premium we are giving you will certainly give us the largest circulation of any paper in the world. The money we are spending now among our subscribers will soon come back to us in increased circulation and advertisements. The Crayon Portrait we will have made for you will be executed by the largest association of artists in this city. Their work is among the finest made, and we guarantee you an artistic Portrait and a perfect likeness to the original. There is nothing more useful as well as ornamental than a handsome framed Crayon Portrait of yourself or any member of your family; therefore this is a chance in a lifetime to get one already framed and ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge.

READ THE FOLLOWING GRAND 30 DAYS' OFFER:

Send us \$1.50, price for one year subscription to "North American Homes," and send us also a photograph, tintype or daguerrotype of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you from same an artistic half life size Crayon Portrait, and put the Portrait in a good substantial gilt or bronze frame of 2 inch moulding absolutely free of charge; will also furnish you a genuine French glass, boxing and packing same free of expense. Cut this out and send it with your photograph at once, also your subscription, which you can remit by Draft, P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, or Postal Note, made payable to

NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO.,

Reference—Any newspaper publishers, Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge, World Building, New York.

WHITTAKER & GROSSMITH'S TOILET SOAPS.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Sole Agents for Canada.

W. & G.'s Transparent Soaps are undoubtedly superior to Pears. They are sold to the Drug Trade only and offer a profit even at the cut prices of Pears. The demand has increased steadily and is now very large.

Unscented, \$14 per gross.

30 Scented, \$18 per gross.

Shaving Sticks, \$18 per gross.

THE FOLLOWING, WITH ABOVE, COMPRISE THE FULL LINE OF W. & G.'S SOAPS, ALL OF WHICH ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED :

Transparent Wash Balls, No. 1.
 " " " No. 2.
 " Shaving Sticks, No. 2.
 " " " No. 4.
 White Clover Toilet Soap.
 Cent Fleur Soap.

White Glycerine.
 Musk Brown Windsor.
 Sandringham.
 Eucalyptus.
 White Carbolic.
 Pink Carbolic.

Cucumber and Glycerine.
 Baby Soap.
 Thymol Tooth Soap.
 White Rose Tooth Soap
 Superfatted Floral, in single fancy boxes.

For orders of \$25 worth and over we allow a trade discount of 5%.

These goods will satisfy the best class of trade and cannot be procured by cutters.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO APRIL 10th, 1892.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 03	\$4 20
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	15	17
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bat., lbs.....	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50
Copaila, lb.....	75	1 00
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17
Canela, lb.....	15	17
Cascara Sagrada.....	30	35
Cascatilla, select, lb.....	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	65	70
Yellow, lb.....	35	40
Pale, lb.....	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18
Ground, lb.....	17	20
Powdered, lb.....	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50
Tonka, lb.....	1 00	2 75
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 50	1 60
powdered, lb.....	1 75	1 80
Juniper, lb.....	10	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45
BIDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60
Cassia, lb.....	25	30
Butter, Cacac, lb.....	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	70
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 60	2 10
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50

CASIOR, Fibre, lb.....	7 50	8 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12
Prepared, lb.....	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25
CLOVE, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45
COLLODION, lb.....	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb.....	2 25	30
Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40
DENTINE, lb.....	10	12
DOVE'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60
EGG, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14
Pounds, lb.....	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20
Calendula, lb.....	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35
German, lb.....	30	35
Elder, lb.....	20	22
Lavender, lb.....	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.....	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40
Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb.....	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20
GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50
GUM ALGEE, Cape, lb.....	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50
Socotrine, lb.....	65	70
Assafetida, lb.....	23	25
Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55
Sorts, lb.....	40	45
Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 35
Guaiac, lb.....	80	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20
Kino, true, lb.....	45	48
Myrrh, lb.....	45	48
Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Opium, lb.....	3 50	3 60
Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb.....	35	40

Bleachd, lb.....	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb.....	25	75
Thus, lb.....	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	30
Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Bonaset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Sage, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Wormwood, lb.....	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
HONEY, lb.....	13	15
HORS, fresh, lb.....	30	35
INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Acornite, lb.....	25	30
Bay, lb.....	18	20
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
Short, lb.....	15	18
Coc, lb.....	55	60
Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
Matico, lb.....	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
Pignatelli.....	35	40
Grasso.....	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.....	27	30

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	Valerian, English, lb. true....	20	25	Sulphate, lb.	2	40	2	60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10		
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins....	1	50	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11		
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2	25	BROMINE, oz.	8	13		
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3	00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25		
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	25	Iodide, oz.	45	50		
MACE, lb.	1	20	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	60
MANNA, lb.	1	60	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00	
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38		
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6		
Musk, Tonquin, oz.	46	50	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CYRUS, Oxalate, oz.	10	12		
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85		
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	Colchicum.	75	80	Citon, oz.	75	80		
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1	75	
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30		
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20		
OINTMENT, Merc. lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	10	00	10	50
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8		
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70		
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80		
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50		
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10
PLASTER, Calcined, lbb cash....	2	25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30		
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5	50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6	00	7	00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen.	1	00	1	10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1	00	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16		
ROSIK, Common, lb.	2	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40		
White, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55		
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16		
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	SPERMACETI, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00	
ROOR, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80		
Althaea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40		
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15		
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	Di-lyzel, Solution, lb.	50	55		
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60		
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35				Syrup, lb.	40	45		
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	CHEMICALS.			Lactate, oz.	5			
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Lactate, oz.	5			
Colombo, lb.	20	22	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80		
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	German, oz.	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9		
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Boricac, lb.	20	25	Laxi-cated, lb.	8	10		
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Carbolic Crystals, lb	28	35	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85		
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90		
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	No. 2, lb.	1	35	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15		
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	65	70	Carbonate, lb.	7	8		
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Galle, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	35	40		
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9		
Ground, lb.	10	12	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-			LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3	4		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ties doz	1	50	One lbs.	6	7		
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45		
Po., lb.	13	15	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35		
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	25	28	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30		
Po., lb.	28	30	Nitric, lb.	10	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55		
Ginseng, lb.	2	00	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Salicylate, oz.	35	40		
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60		
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	18	20		
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	00	Citrate, gram., lb.	40	45		
Indian Hemp	18	30	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1	3		
Ipeacac, lb.	2	90	Pyrogallic, oz.	32	35	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7		
Powdered, lb.	3	10	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	00	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30		
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2	MERCURY, lb.	90	95		
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Bottles, lb.	5	6	Ammon (White Precip.)....	1	25	1	30
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	00	1	10
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tannic, lb.	1	10	Calomel, lb.	1	15	1	20
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb	45	50	With Chalk, lb.	60	65		
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40		
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Bin., oz.	25	30		
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1	3	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35
Powdered, lb.	28	30	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75		
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb	12	15	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55		
Pink, lb.	75	80	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	65	75	MOURMINE, Acetate, oz	1	60	1	65
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Muriate, oz.	1	60	1	65
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Sulphate, oz.	1	50	1	60
Poke, lb.	15	18	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	PERLIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40		
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PHENACETINE, oz	60	65		
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6		
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1	10
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ANTIPYRIN oz.	1	00	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1	10	
Cut, lb.	50	55	ANISTOL, oz	2	00	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	55	60		
Senega, lb.	55	65	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40		
Squill, lb.	13	15	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17		
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bichromate, lb.	12	13		
Powdered, lb.	25	27	White, lb.	6	7	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	28	30		
			ATROPINE, Sulph., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz..	7	00	Bromide, lb.	37	40		
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	14	16		

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Leinongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25		Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodum, oz.....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rect., lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	27	29	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Ozs., oz.....	32	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	65	70
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.....	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.....	104	13
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	18 00	20 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.....	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	55	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	65	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.....	63	65
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NEVASTOOR, gal.....	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.....	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.....	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 60	1 75
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	2 75	3 00	TERPENTINE, gal.....	63	68

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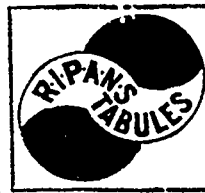
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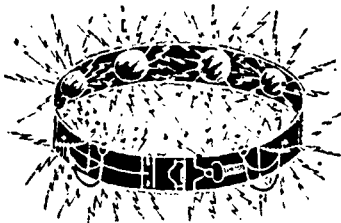
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