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ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, JANUARY, 1893.

No. 1.

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.

Over 2,500 Druggists in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont will receive complimentary numbers of this issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. We bespeak for it a careful perusal, not only of the general reading matter, but also of the advertising pages.

Volume V.

With this number the CANADIAN DRUGGIST enters upon its fifth volume. Recalling our promises of the past, we believe we can confidently assert that the pledges of former years to make this journal still more attractive and useful to our readers have been faithfully kept. We have endeavored to place before them in as concise and practicable form as possible the advances made in pharmacological research and in the kindred branches of therapeutics and the science of chemistry, at least, as far as it relates to the practice of the pharmacist.

Our aim has been to give to the members of the craft in Canada a summary of what was taking place in all parts of the world tending to the advancement and the perfecting of our knowledge in whatever relates to our chosen profession. It has also fallen to our lot to point out many things which were proving detrimental to the best interests and also to the financial prosperity of the drug trade of this country.

In entering upon another year, and with the commencement of a new volume, it will be our endeavor to aid still further the profession to which we have the honor to belong, and we rely upon the cordial co-operation and assistance of our readers to do their share—and what they should

consider their duty—towards the protection of trade, the still further elevation of the profession, and the advancement of whatever is to the best interests of the druggists of the Dominion.

We again offer the use of our columns for the discussion of any matters of interest to our readers, and trust that the druggists of Canada will make liberal use of them. May the year upon which we have entered be one of prosperity and progress, of freedom from losses and from the inroads of the "cutter" is our sincere wish for every reader of

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following are the results of the 44th semi-annual examination of the candidates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, held in the College buildings, Gerard-St., Toronto, in December:—

Passed in all subjects—A. J. Gould, Colborne; Fred. J. Hardison, Welland; Jas. McKenney, Ottawa; W. F. McRae, Meaford; Frankland Terry, Linwood; M. La. T. Thompson, Aurora.

Passed in part subjects, now and on previous occasions—L. F. Boyd, Meaford; Jas. A. Mitchell, Toronto; John R. Phin, Guelph; B. M. Sargant, Toronto; Robt. Shillington, Ottawa; Hy. W. Skinner, Ottawa; W. H. Smith, St. Catharines; A. H. Trotter, Galt; F. G. Worts, Toronto; H. C. Shepherd, Stayner.

Passed in four subjects—Dugald Campbell, Woodville; Fred. W. Fawcett, Toronto; Chas. R. Fowlds, Hastings; A. C. Gillies, Ayr; Edward Guillemont, London; T. H. Hagarty, Stratford; D. S. Hartley, Shelburne; Geo. A. Kennedy, Toronto; Jas. A. Stuart, Mitchell; Benson F. Smith, Toronto.

Passed in materia medica—William G. Campbell, Mayfair; W. J. Atkins, Madoc.

JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

First-class honors—1, S. Ryall and John M. Spencer, equal; 3, J. Reed; 4, D. A. Dickson; 5, F. W. Farries and J. M. Peplow, equal; 7, W. R. Boulter and G. S. Armstrong, equal; 9, R. D. McPhail; 10, E. G. West; 11, W. Ledingham.

Second-class honors—1, E. A. Burgis; 2, R. L. Pentz and R. J. Whaley, equal; 4, H. E. Cant; 5, J. H. Goodeve and Charles Tyson, equal; 7, E. G. Hodgson; 8, G. Collard and A. S. McElroy, equal;

10, W. R. Suddary and W. H. Booth, equal; 12, H. C. Stork; 13, W. A. Simpson; 14, W. A. Cross; 15, T. B. Welch; 16, J. E. Davis; 17, R. E. Strong; 18, E. McQuade; 19, J. D. McCann and W. J. Griffiths, equal; 21, R. H. Johnson, W. B. Scott and Fred. Smith, equal; 24, N. McLean.

Pass list—A. Archibald, C. H. Allison, J. S. Armitage, J. L. Auston, T. W. Brown, F. W. Bowden, C. G. Brennan, D. Bell, T. G. Boles, G. T. Fletcher, H. F. Gordon, L. J. Goodacre, W. A. Henderson, F. Hyde, A. D. Jackson, Stanley Jackson, O. G. Johns, W. Liddell, C. McIntyre, G. T. Maynard, J. S. Morton, V. S. Mundy, A. McKinnon, D. M. Beth, T. B. Mitchell, Delos Pettit, J. L. Rochester, A. Ray, W. H. Rutledge, T. A. Rowland, E. W. Scales, J. S. Spence, D. A. Smith, T. F. Straiton, W. D. Simmons, T. O. Wilkinson, W. L. Yeomans.

Granted aggregate with pass standing—T. T. Barnes, A. H. Ross, J. M. A. Waugh, M. J. Maclean, C. R. McCuen.

Passed in all subjects, except chemistry—R. T. Shepherd, J. L. Walters, W. H. Lee, A. Mitchell, H. E. Ewing, A. H. Saunders.

Pharmacy—C. B. Hodgson.

Botany—T. A. Copp.

Pharmacy and chemistry—F. C. Stearman.

Botany as an Aid to Pharmacists.

The necessity of the student or the practitioner of pharmacy acquiring botanical knowledge is not a new idea, but the importance of the question demands reiteration of the reasons why such knowledge is useful and profitable.

It is a prevailing belief among students and graduates in pharmacy that botany is to them a useless science. The former regard it as an additional stumbling-block placed in their path without any reasonable excuse, while the latter are apt to regret the time—wasted as they term it—spent in studying its details.

The ancient medicine men knew full well the importance of an intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of the plant world so far as these were revealed to them. But for their patient and persistent investigations modern botany would not to-day have advanced so far.

The study of plant life in its varied aspects originated in the necessities of the healing art; and now, curiously enough,

the perfect practice of medicine requires, as a chief part of its sub-structure, a real knowledge of scientific botany. Division of labor having influenced the profession of medicine no less than other departments of human activity, the practical application of this knowledge has devolved upon the pharmacist, to whom it should in his every-day routine be as much a living reality as his knowledge of chemical facts.

If students will work steadily at the subject, they will find in time that the study of botany practically is of advantage to them, in that the mastery of numerous details increases the powers of observation, while the application of numerous facts in the methods of classification insensibly leads to the acquirement of orderliness in all things. As business men they will speedily realize the value of the ability to see a little further or a little more than most people, and to keep a place for everything and everything in its place. These necessary corollaries afford fairly substantial evidence of the value of the study as an abstract one.

It may also be urged that the health gained during country rambles, and the skill attained in discovering the lurking places of rare species, are equally desirable possessions. But it is when we approach the subject of vegetable *materia medica* that the special importance of this branch of science is disclosed. For an acquaintance with dried drugs should depend upon something more than a general idea of their appearance impressed by repeated inspections. And knowledge of them should include more than the ability to recall at will the name, natural order, part used, etc.

If we are to regard botany as a useless science so far as pharmaceutical students are concerned, then are we bound to include in the category of mental lumber such facts as that a certain drug is a root obtained from such a plant in such a natural order, that it should be collected at some particular time, and that certain definite points of structure should characterize it.

The skilled pharmacist has even less right to be heard in defense of this fable. He must be able to judge for himself of the quality of whatever he sells. So far he has been willing to give his personal guarantee with preparations of drugs and with chemical substances of definite composition. Henceforth, however, he will need, if he would maintain his position as a specialist, to give this guarantee with everything that passes through his hands. At first-sight this seems an irksome burden and a non-essential one. But if a pharmacist is to depend upon whole-

sale drug houses for the purity and quality of his crude and powdered drugs, he has no claim to other public recognition than may be fairly claimed by grocers and others. Anyone may buy from first-class wholesale dealers, and all who do so and proceed to retail the goods without further precautions are upon precisely the same footing.

From a purely economic point of view it will be a distinct advantage to the pharmacist to be able to apply botanical knowledge in his daily business. First he must master thoroughly the macroscopic and microscopic structures of the various vegetable products in their crude condition. Then he must learn to recognize the differing minute structures in the powdered drugs, and be able to detect sophistications as well as judge of the condition and fitness for use of the substance examined. Nothing but a thorough practical training in botany will enable him to accomplish such work with ease and satisfaction, and there is no shirking the fact that such work will every day be-

our knowledge of many drugs is very imperfect, and investigators are needed all along the line in *materia medica*. Our text-books make many statements that will not bear criticism, and it will be to the great advantage of all of us to have these statements confirmed or corrected. —*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Traits of the True Merchant.

A little boy once defined "salt" as the "stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put any of it on!" This delightful definition suggests that what not to do is as important a question in developing success as the question of what to do; and suggests also, that the negative qualities in a merchant's equipment may be as necessary to consider as his positive acquirements.

Let us name, then, some of these valuable negative methods of the proper merchant, confining ourselves to mental characteristics, and ignoring, for the present, practical details:

He does not pretend to know everything; he conveys the impression to his customer that he absorbs wisdom from that customer on all subjects outside his vocation.

He does not dispute with the customer; for he knows that "to win the argument is to lose the sale."

He is not brusque to strangers. He cannot fathom the stranger's business in advance, and may possibly close the door to a good buyer.

He does not boast of his extravagancies. There are more men of economical habits in the world than spendthrift fools,

and it is always well to "tie to" the good opinion of the good housekeeper. He does not interrupt; does not look bored.

He does not call people "cranks" who disagree with him; he knows that all, including himself, are cranks to some degree.

He is not fussy and demonstrative in his forms of politeness; and therein shows that he is well-bred.

He is not ungenerous in his comments on competitors. He recognizes the wit of "damning with faint praise"; possibly he goes even further, and praises to the point that carries a conviction to the mind of the listener that such generous mention of a rival could only issue from assured prosperity.

He is not insensible to the advantage of "keeping in" with society leaders, especially of the gentler sex. He knows the value of this potent medium of advertising.

He is not—so many things, that it would be safe to state, comprehensively, in describing the true merchant; he is not unlike the true man.—*Keystone.*



INTERIOR OF GEARY'S DRUG STORE, SARINIA, ONT.

come more imperatively necessary if the pharmacist is to be recognized as being entitled to a special position among tradesmen and professional men. Chemistry is undoubtedly the most important subject we have to deal with, but botany may not with impunity be left in the background.

Those who keep pace with the times in matters scientific will find it greatly to their advantage to pursue one fast-extending branch of the science which has almost assumed the position of a science in itself. It is now well known that the ubiquitous microbe in his numerous varieties is technically classified as a vegetable organism. Hence the botanical student has a natural claim to deal with these minute bodies. Commercially the pharmacist will find it repay him to extend his knowledge of them, and intellectually he will find a vast field open for investigation. Little has been done, and in a brief time as yet, but the results are very numerous, and it may surely be anticipated that an enormous harvest yet remains to be reaped. Apart from this, however,

STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES.

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

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

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

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

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



Style "A."—Special French Oval.

No. 10—1 oz.—12 in box	\$2.00 per dozen
No. 11—1 oz.—in couplets	2.70 "
No. 12—1 oz.—6 in box	4.00 "
No. 13—1 oz.—in couplets	4.50 "
No. 14—1 oz.—in single box	5.00 "
No. 15—2 oz.—4 in box	7.00 "
No. 16—2 oz.—in couplets	7.50 "
No. 17—2 oz.—in single box	8.00 "

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SPECIAL ODORS.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE.	
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CLEOPATRA.	EUXENIA.
OLIVE BLOSSOM.	KALANTHE.
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CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM.	

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

REGULAR ODORS.

White Rose.	Lily of the Valley.
Jockey Club.	Stephanotis.
Heliotrope.	Ylang Ylang.
Opoponax.	Patchouly.
Frangipani.	True Eng. Violet, \$5.
Rose Geranium.	Wood Violet.
New Mown Hay.	White Lilac.
Tonquin Musk, \$5.	Musk.
Ess. Bouquet.	



Style "B."—New Tall.

No. 20—1 oz.—12 in box	\$2.00 per dozen
No. 21—1 oz.—in couplets	2.70 "
No. 22—1 oz.—6 in box	4.00 "
No. 23—1 oz.—in couplets	4.50 "
No. 24—1 oz.—in single box	5.00 "
No. 25—2 oz.—4 in box	7.00 "
No. 26—2 oz.—in couplets	7.50 "
No. 27—2 oz.—in single box	8.00 "



Style "C."—English Round.

No. 31—1 oz.—6 in box	\$4.00 per dozen
No. 31—1 oz.—in couplets	4.50 "
No. 32—1 oz.—in single box	5.00 "
No. 33—4 oz.—in single box	12.00 "



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

No. 40—1 oz.—in couplets	\$5.00 per dozen
No. 41—1 oz.—in single box	5.50 "
No. 42—2 oz.—in couplets	8.50 "
No. 43—2 oz.—in single box	9.00 "
No. 44—4 oz.—in single box	15.00 "

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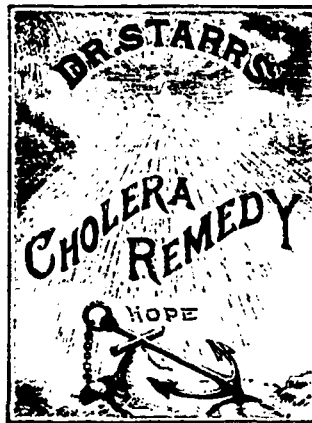
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We have been very successful in securing an entirely New and Well Assorted Line of **Novelties** for the **Christmas Trade**, superior and larger than anything ever shown by us, and can assure our friends it will repay them to reserve their orders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



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A pamphlet with full instructions for the immediate treatment of **CHOLERA SYMPTOMS** enclosed with each bottle.

Will be certain to command a large sale. Retail at 50c. a bottle.

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This work is designed to assist Students (especially those who have little opportunity of practice) in the study of the Dispenser's Art, and forms a concise but lucid treatise on the subject.

Practical Perfumery,

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Contains directions for the preparation of Perfumes and Toilet Articles, with detailed Formulae and useful Advice regarding Labels, Bottles, and Putting Up for Sale Generally.

Over 130 Recipes for Pomades, High Class Bouquets, Sachets, Dentifrices, Cosmetics, Hair Restorers, &c., &c.

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

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

Minor Ailments.

THEIR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT.

PRICE, \$1.50.

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

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

TRADE NOTES.

C. A. Wallace is opening a new drug store at Calgary, N.W.T.

Young's drug store at Miami, Man., was destroyed by fire on Jan. 11th.

The drug stock of R. Steele, Virden, Man., has been sold at 45c. on the dollar.

S. T. Hopper has purchased R. Wilson's branch drug business in Port Hope, Ont.

Seabury & Johnston's goods have all been advanced in price about 25% to the Canadian trade.

The drug stock of F. W. James, Strathroy, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire on Jan. 3rd. Insured.

Martin, Rosser & Co., wholesale druggists of Winnipeg, have issued a handsome New Year's address to their patrons.

D. S. Curtis, druggist, of New Westminster, B. C., was elected Mayor of that city on Dec. 12th by a majority of 102 votes.

W. J. Fraser, formerly with Stuart W. Johnston, Toronto, has assumed the management of Dr. Owens' drug store in Parkhill, Ont.

Mr. J. P. May, druggist, Queen St. E., Toronto, has assigned to Messrs. Campbell & May, assignees. The liabilities are about \$2,000 with assets about the same.

Harvey A. Corley, a drug clerk of Lenox, Mass., but formerly employed in Canada, was drowned while skating on Dec. 14th. Corley was born in Meaford, Ont.

N. J. McDermid has bought the drug business at 174 Dundas St., London, Ont., carried on as a branch of J. G. Shuff, who will in future give his entire energy to his store in the east end.

We regret to hear of the very serious illness of James H. Pearce, Manager of Evans & Sons' Toronto house. At the time of writing his physician gives little, if any, hope of his recovery.

Lyman Bros. & Co., under date of Dec. 31st, have issued a circular announcing to the trade the formation of a joint stock company, under the name of The Lyman Brothers & Company, Limited.

As a mutual advantage to yourself, the parties who advertise and the publisher, please mention that you "read their advertisement in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST," when you are ordering goods from your jobber.

Messrs. Reed & Carnrick, New York, have a woman amongst their commercial travellers, Miss Adele M. Graef, who goes all over the country and receives the largest salary of any of the firm's travellers.

The patent medicine business of W. H. Comstock, of Brockville, Ont., has been converted into a joint stock company under the name of "The W. H. Comstock Company, (Limited)," with a capital stock of \$300,000.

J. Marshman Brayley, of the firm of Brayley, Sons & Co., Montreal, was mar-

ried at Woodstock, N. B., on Dec. 21st to Miss Jennie Merritt. Amongst the many valuable presents was a beautiful silver tea service given by the employees of the Messrs. Brayley, Sons & Co.

J. G. Karn's drug store in Woodstock, Ont., was burglarized some time during the night of Jan. 3rd. A small sum of money was taken from the till. The desk in the office was also broken into, but, as it happened, it was empty. It is supposed an entrance was effected by a key through the front door.

Mr. J. E. Morrison, druggist, of Quebec, who has left for Montreal to accept the position of superintendent of Messrs. Lyman & Son's laboratory there, was presented, before his departure, with a beautiful and valuable gold ring by his fellow members of the Quebec C.M.B. A., as a mark of their esteem.

The O. & W. Thum Co. are getting out a new holder for their Tanglefoot Sticky Fly Paper which will be an artistic thing in the way of engraving and printing and an ornament when in use. The folding arrangement has been simplified and will be easily understood and readily set up by anybody. These changes will make this really useful article still more popular.

The business of Messrs. C. D. Daniels & Co., King St. E., Toronto, is not for sale, as reported, but instead, Mr. Daniel has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. J. R. Bond, corner Carlton and Blecker Sts. Mr. Daniel is personally well known in that part of the city and will, no doubt, make a greater success than ever before known at this stand, while still continuing the old one as before.

Manitoba Notes.

The festive season has passed, and though the druggists in Winnipeg do not carry what would be termed a special line of Xmas fancy goods, they report a fair movement in perfumes, cut bottles, and fancy druggist's sundries generally.

Two new drug stores have been opened in Winnipeg recently, Mr. J. T. Pointz on Market Street and Messrs. Coleleugh & Co. on Ross Street.

Mr. N. J. Halpin, Brandon, Mr. R. Martin, Regina, and Mr. Wendell Maclean, Calgary, are aldermen in their respective towns for '93. This is evidence that the towns have turned over a new leaf.

Dr. Willoughby was elected Mayor of Regina by a very large majority.

Mr. W. E. Cowan, Deloraine, has moved into his new store which is handsomely fitted up in British Columbia cedar.

Mr. W. Thornton, druggist, Calgary, is on a pleasure trip to his old home in England.

Mr. C. H. Cranston, who resigned his position with Messrs. Martin, Rosser & Co., Winnipeg, a year ago, to take the position of Western representative for Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal, has returned to the former firm.

Municipal Honors for Druggists.

At the recent municipal elections a goodly number of druggists have been honored by their fellow citizens in being elected Mayors, Reeves, etc., in their various localities, amongst them being the following:

MAYORS.

Cayuga,	Ont.	D. Thompson (acc.)
Cobourg,	"	R. Wilson.
Queph,	"	W. G. Smith.
Hamilton,	"	P. B. Blaicher, (acc.)
Kingston,	"	N. C. Polson, (acc.)
Mt. Forest,	"	W. L. Coleleugh.
Niagara,	"	H. Palford, (acc.)
Stayner,	"	W. B. Sanders.
Welland,	"	G. H. Berger.

REEVES.

Embros,	Ont.	R. A. Duncan.
Listowell,	"	J. A. Hacking.
Woodstock,	"	J. J. Hall, 1st Dy. (acc.)

Besides these a number of druggists have been elected to serve as Councillors for the present year

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Since our last issue the seven days' wonder, locally called "the Doctor and the Druggist" has passed into a thing of the past (and no pun intended). Some correspondence appeared and excited passing comment, but things have gradually righted themselves. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Watson each had a little free advertising, while one writer on the opposite side from the Druggists made the position of the Doctors more unpopular by his extreme views against the Druggists and their business. Mr. Watson claimed in his letter that as the demand of the Doctors that the Druggists should not select medicines for their customers had been withdrawn, the matter should now be allowed to rest, but Mr. Hughes differed. Now, however, as we have said above, the thing is a thing of the past, and while people jokingly allude to it, the drug business goes on its way unaffected by it.

Bad weather seriously affected Christmas trade. So, too, did the late slaughter sales among the dry goods men, the auction sales of the China men, and the large bazaar in and in aid of the new Masonic Temple. People spent all their money upon bargains at these sales and had little left for fancy goods and the toilet articles of the drug stores. But nevertheless most people are not farseeing enough as to buy Christmas presents many hours before Christmas day, and the druggists, for this reason, sold a fair lot of perfumes. Messrs. Reddin, Watson, Johnson and Davies made a special feature of Christmas goods, but it is evident that the Charlottetown drug men are each year getting more and more out of this line, finding business too much cut up, profits too small, and the unsold stock carried over from one year has to be fairly given away in the next year.

No special feature of window dressing or shop decoration was noticed, each drug

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(Limited.)

TORONTO, = ONTARIO.

We will be glad to quote all or any of the following goods of **our own** manufacture, either in Wholesale or Retail parcels :

Acid Hydrobromic.	Ether Sulph. Aenesthetical in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ tins.	Quinine (Alkaloid).
" Hypophosphorous.	Gold Chloride (Solution).	" Bisulphate.
" Phosphoric.	" and Sodium Chloride.	" Hydrochloride.
" Sulphurous.	Iron Arsenias.	" Phosphate.
Ammonia Benzoate.	" Bromide.	" Valerianate.
" Bromide.	" and Ammon. Tart.	Silver Chloride.
" Chloride Pure.	" " Potassa Tart.	" Nitrate Crystals.
" Hydrosulphuret.	" " Quinine Citrate, B. P.	" Nitrate Fused.
" Iodide.	" " 10% and 4%.	" Oxide.
" Magnes. Phosph.	" " Strychnine Citrate.	Sodium Acetate.
" Nitrate.	" " Strych. & Quin. Citrate.	" Arseniate.
" Oxalas.	" Citrate.	" Benzoate.
" Tartrate.	" Dialysed.	" Bromide.
Amyle Acetate.	" Iodide.	" Citrate.
" Nitrate.	" Oxalate.	" Iodide.
Arsenic Iodide.	" Perchloride.	" Nitrate Pure.
" Tribromide.	" Phosphate.	" Oxalate.
Bismuth et Ammon. Cit. (Liquor)	" Sulph. Pure.	" Salicylate.
" Oxalate.	" Sulphide.	" Sulphocarbolate.
" Oxychloride.	Lead Iodide.	Strychnine Citrate.
" Oxy Iodide.	" Peroxide.	" Nitrate.
Caffeine Citrate.	Lithium Benzoate.	" Sulphate.
Calcium Sulphide.	" Salicylate.	Sulphur Iodide.
Camphor Monobromide.	Mercuric Iodide.	Tartar Emetic.
Copper Bromide.	" Salicylate.	Zinc Acetate.
" Carbonate.	Mercurous Iodide.	" Bromide.
" Chloride.	" Nitrate.	" Iodide.
" Cyanide.	" Sulphate.	" Oleate.
" Nitrate.	Mercury Oleate.	" Sulphate.
" Oxide.	Nitroglycerine Solution.	" Sulphocarbolate.
Chloroform Pure, <small>(Equal to any in the market.)</small>	Potassium Carbonate.	
Collodion.	Potassium Chloride.	
Ether Acetic.	" Citrate.	Also a full line of :
" Butyric.	" Oxalate.	Hypodermic Tablets.
" Nitros (Spirits) B. P.	" Sulphate.	Pills, S. C.
" " " Commercial.	" Sulphuret.	Tablets.
" Sulph .725	" Tartrate.	Tablet Triturates.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.

5.—*Parse*.—That boy toils hard that he may become rich, and he will succeed.

GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Name the capital cities of the following: Louisiana, Illinois, Rhode Island, Vermont, Minnesota, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Ireland, Scotland, Egypt.

2.—Where are the Islands of Anticosti, Sicily, Terra del Fuogo, Corsica and Sardinia, Cyprus and St. Helena. For what is the latter island celebrated?

3.—What is the largest body of fresh water in the world? Name the tributaries of River St. Lawrence.

4.—In what part of England is Sheffield, and for what is it noted.

5.—Name two of the largest cities in Russia and three of the largest rivers.

LATIN.

1.—Translate

Tum demum Iscus, oratione Casaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat proponit: Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebum plurimum valeat: qui privati plus passint, quam ipsi magistratus. Hos seditiosa atque improba oratione multitudinem deterrere, ne frumentum conferant, quod prestare debeant, si jam principatum Gallie obtinere non possint, Gallorum, quam Romanorum imperia perferre, satius esse, neque dubitare debere quin, si Helvetios superaverint Romani, una cum reliqua Gallia Aeduis libertatam sint erepturi.

2.—Give principal parts of:—*Taceo, Detereo, Debeo Supero.*

3.—Write in full:—*Oratio, Magistratus, Frumentum.*

4.—What parts of what verbs are:—*Proponit, Valeat, Prestare, Possint.*

HISTORY.

1.—In what year did Dollard des Ormeux fight the Iroquois? Where did the fight take place?

2.—In what year did the war between Francis I. and Charles V. begin and what was the result?

3.—Who was King of Great Britain when America was discovered?

4.—Where and at what date did George Washington die?

Montreal Notes.

The majority of candidates at the last Preliminary Examination, held in Montreal on the 5th, were plucked on Arithmetic. Most of the candidates had been educated in Classical Colleges.

A case of personation, if not forgery, occurred at the last sitting of the Preliminary Board of Examiners. A young man went up to pass the examination in place of another who had failed several times previously, and signed the name of the party for whom he was passing the examination. The Council held a meeting and discussed the matter when it was decided that the candidate should not be admitted to any future examination on

the grounds that it was impossible in face of the law, which requires a good moral character from the candidates, for the Board to admit a person who had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Board and obtain registration illegally.

Dr. Thayer's appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench against the judgment rendered in the Police Court for keeping a pharmacy without paying the annual license fee, according to law, was decided against him on the grounds that there was no appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench in such cases.

Mr. Beaupie intends opening a branch drug store on St. Catharine St., corner of St. Urbain St. Mr. Beaupie's present establishment is on Notre Dame St. east, Hochelaga Ward.

Miss Mahrgin, of Brooklyn, fills the place of prescription clerk in a large drug store in that city, and what is more she gives great satisfaction to her employer. She receives the same salary as the men and is on duty from 8 a. m. until 11 p. m., and has one afternoon a week and only every other Sunday. Think of that ye Montreal male drug clerks!!

A country doctor who has been running a drug store in a large country town for the last two years, without paying his license as a pharmacist, pleads on being brought to court by the Pharmaceutical Association, that he did not know it was necessary to pay a license and that he had not received a notice from the Secretary. The Secretary has sent him several notices and not one has been received back through the Dead Letter office!!

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Many Canadian readers will be interested to hear about the farewell banquet given to Mr. A. H. Mason, of Messrs. Seabury & Johnson's London business, on the occasion of his departure to New York. It is not so very many years ago that Mr. Mason was filling an important position in the firm of Evans & Co., Limited, at Montreal. Whilst in that position he was the principal Canadian officer of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and since then has been elected to the Council of that body. Mr. Mason is leaving England on the last day of the year and from conversation I had with him I understand that he is going to take a prominent share in the business of Seabury & Johnson at New York. If rumor is correct, Mr. C. J. Seabury intends devoting more of his time in the future to politics, and from his known ability and energy the drug trade will expect great things if he should enter Congress. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should select his colleague, who has carried on for several years their London business with eminent success, to represent him at headquarters. The banquet took place at the Cape Royal, Regent Street, W., and upwards

of 60 friends assembled. Mr. Charles Umney, of the firm of Wright, Layman & Umney, took the chair, and in proposing the toast of the evening, the health of Mr. Mason, referred in warm terms to their guest and wished him every happiness in his new home and every prosperity in the new place of his career. Mr. Mason, in reply, stated that this would be a red letter day in his life and that he warmly appreciated the honors which they had done him. Mr. David Howard, of Messrs. Howard & Sons, in proposing "Our business relations with the United States," ventured into the thorny path of Free Trade versus Protection, to which Mr. H. S. Wellcome, of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., replied. Mr. Mason carries with him the good wishes of a host of friends which he has made by his bonhomie and unimpeachable integrity.

There has been a tendency of late on the part of the experimenting physicians to favor inorganic compounds more than the flood of organic bodies which are continually being "made in Germany." The introduction of the salts of calcium and strontium into more prominence is evidence of this. There has been in consequence considerable enquiries for the bromide and lactate of strontium and the iodide of calcium. The bromide of strontium is stated, in the clinical results published by Dr. Constantin Paul, and since confirmed by Dr. Laborde, to be far superior to the potassium salt when its administration has to be prolonged. It never gives rise to the irritating cutaneous affection or stomachic disturbances which frequently follow the lengthy exhibition of potassium bromide. The lactate has been recommended by such eminent clinicians as Dujardin-Beaumez and Germain Siefor that troublesome disease, albuminuria. It is stated to have a marked and always instant effect in stopping the elimination of albumin from the kidneys and also to give tone and vigor to the system generally. Both of the salts are given in doses of 10 to 30 grains, two or three times daily, but are best administered in solution. As they are freely soluble in about 1 part in 6 of water, the solution can be flavored with syrup of orange or elixir of saccharin to cover the metallic base. Great care should be taken only to employ salts which give no indication of barium. Spectroscopic examination is, of course, the most delicate test, but very few commercial samples will pass this test. At any rate, there should be no cloudiness or precipitate when a solution of chromate of potassium is added to a solution of the strontium salt, previously acidified with acetic acid.

Prof. Dunstan and Mr. Shepherd, in the research laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, have settled the vexed question as to the identity of the alkaloids in tea and coffee. In a communication to the Chemical Society this month, they state that they have examined the alkaloids, their auro-chlorides, mercurio-compounds, etc., and in each case the pro-

Mustard + Plasters

IMPROVED.

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

ARE IN VERY HANDSOME CONTAINERS.

Johnston & Johnston, - New York.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,
MONTREAL,

Sole Agents in Canada.

Full list on application.

We beg to direct the attention of DRUGGISTS to the following articles, which appear upon our Revised Price List recently issued:—

\$3.60 per Gross,

Pure Vaseline in 1 oz. round tins.

\$9.00 per Gross,

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 2 oz. bottles.

\$18.00 per Gross,

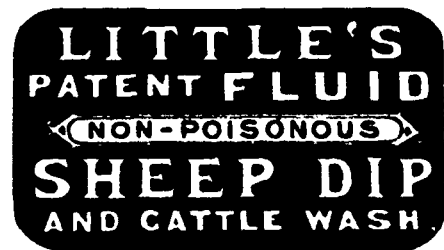
"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 5 oz. bottles.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

NEW YORK. LONDON. PARIS.

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

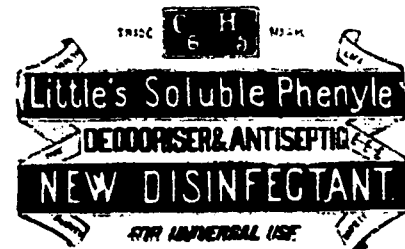
24 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

ducts have proved absolutely identical. As Profs. Cash and Lauder Brunton have previously announced very different physiological results from caffeine and theine, the matter is by no means cleared up. One of the most feasible suggestions is that the theine upon which Profs. Cash and Brunton experimented was not absolutely pure, but this is not admitted by the eminent pharmacologists themselves. Incidentally, Messrs. Dunstan and Shepherd point out that commercial chloride of gold is a very variable article. Pure $AuCl_2$ is never supplied. The German article is usually $AuCl_3 \cdot HCl$, whilst the English may be $AuCl_3$, KCl or $AuCl_3$, $NaCl$. It is also very well known that the tubes in which the gold salt is sold are very variable as to their weight of contents.

FORMULÆ.

Syrup of Strontium Bromide.—Bromide of strontium, 1600 grs; water, 5 fl. ozs.; elixir simple, 3 fl. ozs.; syrup to 1 pint. Dose—One teaspoonful (10 grs.) in water.

Tooth-Ache Tincture.—Creosote, 30 drops; tincture of iodine, 1 drachm; chloroform, 1 drachm; tincture of opium, 1 drachm. Soak a pledget of cotton-wool with the tincture and insert in the cavity.

Neuralgia and Tooth-Ache Mixture.—Quinine sulphate, 16 grs.; sulphate of magnesia, 2 drachms; Fowler's solution of arsenic, 20 drops; infusion of gentian, to 8 fl. ozs. One-eighth part every three hours.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Shortages.

There is probably no one question arising between seller and buyer so liable to create dissatisfaction and misunderstanding as claims of shortages made upon receipt of goods. The purchaser is always very sure that the particular articles missing were not in the case when it was received; and the shipper is always quite as certain that they were included in the shipment, and must have been overlooked by the customer's receiving clerk. The following extract from a letter from a New York merchant to a Western manufacturer will illustrate one instance where the consignor may justly claim the cigars or soda water from the consignee the first time the two come in social contact:

"A few days ago we purchased some secondhand cases in this city. One of the cases had one of the boards of the cover still nailed firmly to it. On removing this board our packer found a small bundle containing five cartons, each with a bottle holding 100 of your $\frac{1}{4}$ grain morphine sulphate oviform gelatine coated pills. A nail had caught the edge of the package, and thus undoubtedly, when the goods were removed from the case, it was concealed from view."

As a rule large shippers are very systematic in their methods and take especial pains with their shipments, having schemes of checking and rechecking which make

it almost impossible for an article to be unconsciously omitted from a shipment. It is far easier for the receiver to overlook a small package in the straw or excelsior used as packing than it is for the shipper to omit the same.

From an extended experience in these matters the following instances are drawn where ill-founded claims for shortages had been made:

A small but valuable package of drugs was once taken by one of a firm from a case just opened, as it lay in the receiving department, and placed in the vault for safe keeping. As usual with heads of houses, who have little acquaintance with detail, he neglected to say anything of his action. The receiving clerk reported the package short when he came to check up the invoice, and the other partner dictated a claim to the shipper. A mild reply politely suggesting the possibility that the receiving clerk had overlooked the package fell under the notice of the first partner, who of course was able to explain the matter.

A long and unnecessarily acrimonious correspondence was once occasioned by a salesman who, finding an article out of stock on his shelves, rushed into the receiving room, took the same from a just opened but unchecked case, and sent it out on his order. Of course a shortage was noted and claimed. A courteous hint that the trouble might possibly lie with some employe in the purchaser's store drew out a bitter answer, and a misunderstanding ensued, which was not explained away until by the merest accident the correspondence came to the notice of the salesman who had occasioned the whole difficulty.

A packer against whom claims for shortages were continually coming in would not retain his situation anywhere very long. Hence it is to his interest to be sure that everything goes out in proper shape, and he is usually very careful. The opportunities, especially in the drug trade, which involves so many small articles of considerable value, for overlooking a package in opening and checking a case, are many; and it therefore follows that the consignee should make all possible search and inquiry in his own store before claiming a shortage. Again, when he does make such claim, the courteous inquiry and suggestions of the seller should be met in the same spirit of fairness in which they are generally made. There is never any occasion for acrimony, for all questions which are liable to arise between seller and buyer should be considerably treated by both parties, with especial reference to the possibility of each particular case.—*Pharmaceutical Progress.*

When ordering from any of our advertisers please mention that you "saw the advertisement in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST."

Infusion of Guaiacum is used by the ladies of Venezuela as a complexion improver. They also employ it for menstrual irregularities.

Separation of Iron Oxide from Aluminum Oxide.

Professor Beilstein, of the Polytechnic School of St. Petersburg, recommends the following new process: Dissolve the mixture of oxides in nitric acid, and evaporate the solution to dryness in the water-bath. Continue to heat the residue until the odor of nitric acid ceases to be apparent. Add water, bring to a boil, add a few drops of ammonium sulphate, let cool, and filter. The filtrate contains all the aluminum in the shape of a basic nitrate, while the iron remains on the filter as an insoluble subnitrate.

MAYOR Polson, the well known druggist of Kingston, Ont., in his inaugural address has made several valuable suggestions as to how that city should be governed during the present year and pointed out the necessity of strict economy. The *Daily Whig* of that city commenting on his address says: "His courage is commendable and if he governs with the exactitude (and we have no doubt he will) he displays in his own business then there is hope of getting out of the difficulties that a lessening revenue seems to spread before the council." The CANADIAN DRUGGIST has no doubt that Mr. Polson in civic affairs will display the same watchful and intelligent interest which he has always taken in Pharmaceutical matters, both in the council of the College of Pharmacy and in his own business.

A COLOR REACTION OF CODEINE.—If syrup of codeine be added to an infusion of mallows, the blue color of the latter becomes green. This is one of the readiest tests for the differentiation of the syrup of morphine from that of codeine. Take a mallow flower and place it in a test-tube, add 10 ccm. of water, and bring to a boil over an alcohol lamp, and let boil for a few seconds. Withdraw the flower, and add a few drops of the suspected syrup. If codeine be present the liquid becomes a brilliant green; morphine has no effect.

Before kicking your competitor it may be well to take the measure of his leg. His "reach" may be a few inches longer than yours.

Weigh the man who knows all about law, religion, journalism, medicine and business, and he will be found wanting—brains.

WANTED.

A PAYING DRUG BUSINESS WANTED in a good Town or Village. Correspondence confidential. "L," Office of Canadian Druggist, Strathroy, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED.

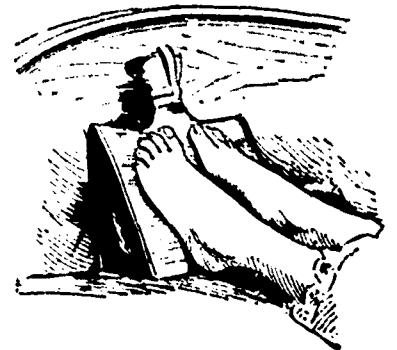
SITUATION WANTED by Drug Clerk with over three years' experience. Best references as to work and character. W. H. W. Box 123, Stayner, Ont.

“GETTING THERE
 WITH BOTH FEET.”



THE OLD STYLE.

PATENTED
 IN
 UNITED STATES
 AND
 CANADA.



THE “MARION.”

You can warm both feet with the “MARION.”

You can't with the ordinary Hot Water Bottle.

SEE WHAT DOCTORS SAY ABOUT
 MARION WATER BOTTLES:

DR. HAYES AGNEW,
 M. D.

“The ‘Marion Hot Water Bag’ devised by Mr. Hesser, is a modification in the shape of the ordinary bag, rendering it very useful by admitting its adaption to any surface of the body.”

N. W. COR. 16TH AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILA.
 September 30th, 1891.

J. C. BIDDLE,
 M. D.

“It affords me pleasure to testify to the superiority of the ‘Upright Marion Water Bottle’ to any other yet manufactured. It certainly adds comfort to the patient, as it can be placed close to the body without producing pressure. Again, the opening on the top can be filled without leaking, and thereby prevent the bed from getting wet. This alone will recommend it above all others.”

PENNA. STATE HOSPITAL, ASHLAND, PA.

THOMAS G. MORTON,
 M. D.

“The ‘Marion Rubber Water Bottle’ is a very useful apparatus for applying heat or cold to any part of the body.”

1421 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 January 12, 1892.

WM. H. PANCOAST,
 M. D.

“I have used the ‘Marion Hot Water Bag’ in my surgical practice, and like it very much. Its facility of application and its upright position for the feet make it very valuable. Another advantage it possesses is that it makes an admirable ‘Ice Bag.’”

1100 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

TYER RUBBER CO.

ANDOVER, MASS.

For Sale by the Wholesale Druggists.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following are the papers of the Junior and Senior Examinations, held in the College, in December, 1892:—

JUNIOR PAPERS.

Chemistry and Physics.

Examiner,—A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., M.D., C. M. Time,—2½ Hours.

1. State the law of Multiple Proportion—illustrate your answer by means of the Oxides of Nitrogen.
2. What is the difference between a mechanical mixture and a chemical compound—illustrate your answer. To which of these would air belong, and why?
3. Describe the methods taken to show the composition: (1) of water; (2) of Hydrogen Chloride.
4. What are the sources, preparation, properties and uses of Iodine—give the tests (with reactions) for an Iodide.
5. Give the preparation, properties, sources of and tests for the impurities of Sulphuric Acid. How much nitre is required to make 100 lbs. of this acid?
6. What volume of Oxygen (1) at 10° and 750 c. c. m.; (2) at the nominal temperature and pressure, can be obtained by boiling 10 grammes of Hydrogen Peroxide?
7. How much calcium metaphosphate is obtained by heating 100 lbs. of monocalcic phosphate?
8. Describe and give the uses of (1) an air thermometer; (2) a differential thermometer.
9. How is the extra power gained by the use of an hydraulic press.
10. What is Specific Heat, and what application of it is made in Chemistry?
11. What volume of Hydrogen will diffuse under the same conditions as a diffusion of 100 c. c. m. of Ammonia.

Botany.

Examiner,—A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., M.D., C. M. Time,—2½ Hours.

1. Classify the different varieties of roots. How does a root differ from a stem.
2. What are tendrils? Under what should they be classified and why?
3. What is meant by aestivation and by veneration? Give the different varieties of the former, illustrating by diagram.
4. Name the organs of vegetation, and those of reproduction, with the work done by each.
5. Give the various forms of Definite Inflorescence, illustrating each by a diagram.
6. Name and show by diagrams the different parts of an ovule, and also the various kinds of ovules.
7. Explain the differences between (1) the cells of xylem and those of phloem; (2) those of fundamental tissue, and those of a bundle sheaf.

8. Of what does the fruit consist—compare (1) an apple with a cherry; (2) a strawberry with a raspberry.

9. } Practical work.
10. }

Practical Chemistry.

Examiner,—GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.

1. Detect acid and metal in substance marked "A."
2. Detect acid in solution marked "B."
3. Detect acid in substance marked "C."
4. Detect metal in substance marked "D."
5. Detect metal in solution marked "E."
6. Write equations illustrating all the chemical reactions in testing for acid in "A."
7. Oral examination.

Pharmaceutical Laboratory.

Examiner,—CHAS. F. HERBNER, PH. G., PHM. B.

1. Prepare 90 grams of solution of subacetate of lead by the following formula, submitting a report in accordance with the subjoined synopsis, and illustrating the chemical changes by an equation:

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

Lead acetate.....	88.3
Lead oxide, in powder	62.5
Distilled water.....	425.0 or q. s.

Make finished product 450.0 grams.

Heat the distilled water to boiling, and dissolve in it the lead acetate. Add the lead oxide gradually and boil gently for half an hour, agitating well and keeping up the original volume of the liquid. Cool, filter, and make up to proper weight.

REPORT I.

(Exhibit all figures used in calculations required.)

Amount of each ingredient used:—

Lead acetate.... grams.	Equivalent in grains..
Lead oxide grams.	Equivalent in grains..
Distilled water... c.c.m.	Equivalent in fl. ozs..
Equation:.....	

2. Determine the specific gravity of the solution of subacetate of lead. (Bottle and label properly, and submit solution to the examiner).

REPORT II.

Weight of solution used	
Weight of equal volume of water	
Specific gravity	

(Exhibit figures.)

N. B.—Neatness of work, order in arrangement, and the cleanliness of working desk and outfit, will enter as important factors in your ratings.

Latin, Posology, &c.

Examiner,—J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B. A., M.C., M.D., C.M. Time,—3 Hours.

1. R
Magnes. sulph.
Tinct. hyocyami
Sp. chlorof.
Glycerini
Aq. ad ℥iv.
M
Sig. ℥ss. ex. aq. o. u. per
libidom. semih. a. c. sumoul.

- a. Divide the prescription into its component parts, after the model of the classical prescription.

- b. Expand the abbreviated words to their full form.

- c. Translate the directions.

- d. Give the syntax of the five italicized words.

- e. Fill in the maximum amount of each ingredient in the above prescription for a child of 12 years.

2. Discuss idiosyncrasy, toleration, accumulation, habit, with examples.

3. Discuss briefly some general considerations governing the administration of a drug in any individual case. Show the unscientific nature of the homoeopathic dictum that the potency of a drug is increased by dilution or attenuation.

4. Give the regular dose in each of the following classes, with one exception in each:—Aqueæ, syrapi, pilule, confectiones, infusæ, spiritus, olea (fixed and essential).

5. Give minimum dose of:—Pil hydrarg., tr. aconiti, pulv. jalapæ co., extr. nucis vom., extr. bellad. alc., extr. case. sagr. fl., bals. Peruvian., extr. filicis liq., liquor calcis, liq. potassæ, liq. atrop. sulph., liq. arsen. hydrochlor., mist. cretæ., ol. copaibæ, ol. anisi, ol. Ricini, ac. mur. dil., pulv. glycyrrh. co. pulv. ipecac. co., and syr. chloral.

6. Define, with two examples of each:—Alteratives, stimulants, tonics, and narcotics.

7. Trace the blood from the right Auricle until in the course of the circulation it reaches again the same chamber of the heart.

8. Where does the lymph originate?

9. Define absorption, and trace a dose of morphia sulphate from the time it is placed upon the tongue until it is excreted. In which part of its course does it do its work?

Pharmacy.

Examiner,—CHAS. F. HERBNER, PH. G., PHM. B.

- N. B.—In replying to questions involving mathematical calculations, show figures used in obtaining answers.

1. Add together and give equivalent in fluid ounces of the sum of the following quantities of distilled water (usual temperature and pressure): 43 hectograms, 25 kilograms, 27 centigrams, 3204 milligrams, 68 dekagrams, 27½ grams, and 52½ decigrams.

2. State official specific gravities and strengths of:—

- a. Solution subacetate of lead.
- b. Solution of ammonia.
- c. Strong solution of ammonia.
- d. Sulphuric acid.

3. a. What will one cubic inch of silver weigh in grains, sp. gr. 10.5.

- b. What will one-half litre of official chloroform weigh?

- c. How many cubic inches in an imperial gallon?

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had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

4. 250 ozs. of powdered opium, representing ten per cent. of morphine, is required to be made by the admixture of 125 ozs. of 7%, with some 9%, 12%, and 16%. How much of each must be used?
5. Reduce (a) 20° centigrade to fahrenheit, (b) 4° F. to C., (c) 25° F. to C.
6. Specific gravity: (a) define, (b) mention chief means of determination, stating which are used for solids, and and which for liquids, (c) how is the specific gravity of a heavy powder ascertained?
7. Metric system: Name the initial unit upon which the system is based; what does it represent, and what is its equivalent in English inches, (b) explain in full the derivation of the unit of weight, and give its grain equivalent, (c) what is the approximate equivalent for one grain, one dram, 2.2 lbs. Av., (d) How many fluid ounces in 2129.25 c. m3.
8. (a) What authority establishes the standards of strengths and modes of manipulation for official preparations in this Dominion. (b) What are official preparations? (c) Extemporaneous preparations?
9. Detail method of properly verifying an Equal-arm Beam Balance.
10. How would you verify an ounce graduate for accuracy of markings?
11. Plant drugs: (a) What should be a guide as to the proper time for their collection; state reasons in full. (b) Mention important constituents extracted from them by water; (c) by alcohol; (d) define garbling.
12. Distillation: (a) define, (b) mention three official examples involving this process; define and give examples of, (c) Fractional distillation, (d) Destructive distillation, (e) state sources of creosote and carbolic acid.
13. Ammonium chloride: (a) Source, (b) ordinary impurities, (c) solubility, (d) method of purification and granulation, giving reasons for each step, (e) describe the purified salt.
14. Define: (a) Precipitation, (b) supernatant liquid, (c) in what respect do sediments and precipitates differ, (d) what factors are required when precipitation is resorted to for the purpose of forming chemical compounds by mutual decomposition, (e) how would you be guided as to quantities of each factor, and (f) the order of mixing (illustrate by an example), (g) explain the necessity of washing precipitates, and the methods of effectually accomplishing this end.
15. Define circular displacement, explain fully and illustrate appliances required by a diagram.

SENIOR PAPERS.

Dispensing.

Examiner,—O. F. BORSFORD. Time,—2 Hours.

Mrs. KNOX.

R
Emplastri cantharidis q.s.
Vesicatorium face pro dextro auro.
Sig. admovendum-est dextro auro donec
vesicatur bene.

Mrs. BROWN'S DAUGHTER.

R
Potassi Chloratis ℥i
Acidi hydrochlorici ℥ss.
Aque destillate ad ℥vi.
Misc. Fiat Mistura.
Sig. Coch. parv cum aqua parte aque.
sum. o. h. quum vigilet.
(The prescriber's object is to have a
freshly prepared solution of Cl.)

MR. JONES.

R
Ferri Sulphatis ℥i
Potassii Carbonatis ℥ss.
Excipientis q.s.
Misc. Fiat Massa, in pilulas duodecim
divide.
Sig. duæ t. i. d. semihora p. c.
capiendae-sunt.

Mrs. SCOTT.

R
Extracti belladonnae ℥ss.
Zinci oxidi ℥ij.
Vasellini ad ℥ss.
Misc. Fiat unguentum.
Sig. ad dextrum genu applica manequ
nocte.

MR. TOMPSON.

R
Ext. belladonnae gr. i.
Acidi tannici gr. v.
Olei theobrome q.s.
Misc. Fiat suppositorium, Mitte talis octo.
Sig. unum omne nocte ad h. s. utendum
more dicto.

Notauy.

Examiner,—CHAS. R. SKEATH. Time,—
2 Hours.

1. Describe fully the structure of the Bark of an Exogen.
2. What is *Indeterminate Inflorescence*. (a) Describe three varieties.
3. What is a fruit? Distinguish between Simple and Multiple Fruits. Describe Ackene, Pome, Drupe.
4. Describe (1) Structure; (2) The Functions of a Leaf.
5. Write a note on the Vegetable Cell and contents.
6. What are the leading characteristics of the Crowfoot Family. Name four plants of the order yielding B. P. Official Drugs.
7. Enumerate the several parts of a complete flower. Describe those that are essential, and state why so considered.

8-9-10. Oral.

Pharmacy.

Examiner,—F. T. HARRISON. Time,—
2 Hours.

1. What is re-percolation? Describe one method of performing it.
2. (a) How is Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis made?

(b) What is its strength?

(c) In what way would it be affected by exposure to air and why.

3. (a) By what process is Magnesia Levis prepared?

(b) How would you know when the operation is completed?

(c) In what does it differ from Magnesia Ponderosa?

4. In determining the strength of Acid Hydrocyanic Dil.

(a) What volumetric solution is used?

(b) How is the operation performed?

5. Name the ingredients in:—Pulv. Kino Co., Pulv. Glycer. Co., Lin. Camph. Co., Ung. Simplex, Dover's Powder.

6. Name the active ingredients and the proportions present in:—Donovan's Solution, Fowler's Solution, Syrups Chloral, Vin. Antimoniale, Ferri et Quin. Cit.

7. Would Conf. Rose be a suitable excipient for pills of the following substances, and state reasons:

Potas Permanganas, Argent Nit.,
Plumbi Acet. c Opio, Quin Sulph.,
Phosphorus.

8. I buy some Alcohol, the sp. gr. of which I find to be .825, and consequently containing about 89% by weight of absolute alcohol:—

(a) How would I reduce it to proof spirits, B.P.?

(b) How would I reduce it to rectified spirits, B.P.?

9 and 10. Oral.

Prescriptions.

Examiner,—W. MURCHISON. Time,—
2 Hours.

1. (a) What is meant by officinal formulæ? (b) In what respects do simple and compound formulæ differ?

2. Pessaries, Bougies and Suppositories are ordered to be dispensed. Indicate form, size, and weight of each respectively.

3. A prescription calls for a 30% solution to contain 200 grains of a salt. How many minims will there be in the solution? Show work.

4. Give full Latin form and meaning of the following abbreviations:—Ad 2 Vic: F.M: Admov: C: Coch., mod: C.M.S: Cuj: Dim: Own, bid: Oz: Quor: Sesunc: S.V.T.: B: Ss:

5. Give the meaning of the following terms and phrases used in prescription writing:—Magnitudo hujus chartæ. Usque ad vesicationem. Inspergere. Alvum Solvere. Donec alvus dejecterit. Sudorem movere. Balneum calidum. Partitis vicibus. Dosi pedetentim crescente. More solito.

6. Give in Latin the numeral adverbs, and cardinal and ordinal numeral adjectives up to ten.

7 to 10. Oral.

Chemistry.

Examiner,—B. JACKES. Time,—2 Hours.

1. Write a short account of the metal

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



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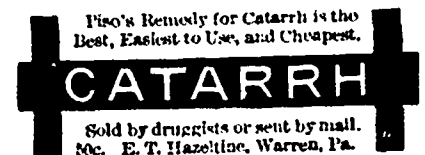
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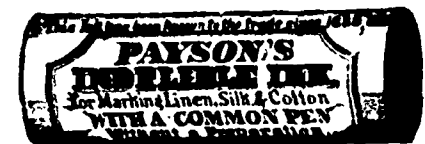
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- Aluminium, and mention in what state it generally exists in nature.
2. What impurities are likely to be found in commercial H. C. L., H_2SO_4 and HNO_3 and give tests?
 3. State Avogadro's law. Mention exceptions, if any.
 4. How prepare Hydrogen Sulphide? Show result in combination with Sol. of Ammonia, Lime water and Liq. Potasse.
 5. Name the chief Ores of Iron, and explain how the metal is extracted.
 6. Give explanations to prove the statement that Iodine, Bromine and Chlorine belong to the same natural family.
 7. Illustrate the difference between a chemical compound and a mechanical mixture.
 8. Trace original source of NH_3 . Show by equation the preparation of NH_4HO , and state what percentage of NH_3 is contained in Liq. Ammon Fort.
 - 9 and 10. Oral examination and recognition of Samples.

Notes on Incompatible Mixtures.

A PAPER READ BY HUGH KERR.

The first mixture referred to, which was recently met with, belongs to the familiar class of preparations of cinchona with alkaline iodides. It is as follows:—

℞ Hydrarg. subchlor 1 grain
Sodii iodid 2 drachms
Tinct. cinchon 2½ ounces
Aquam ad 6 ounces
Misc.

The first point to be noted is that the subchloride of mercury is ordered, but it may safely be assumed that perchloride is intended, so that the mixture may contain the double iodide of mercury and potassium.

If dispensed as written, the whole of the cinchona alkaloids as well as the mercury are thrown down in the form of a bulky and unsightly precipitate. The addition of mucilage was found serviceable to a certain extent in suspending the precipitate long enough to allow a dose to be taken, but on account of the tincture it was anything but satisfactory.

On decanting the supernatant liquid I found that the precipitate was soluble in rectified spirit, and after some experimenting I found that the following method gave a perfectly bright and satisfactory mixture:—Dissolve the sodium iodide and mercuric chloride in two fluid drachms of water; add the tincture of cinchona and sufficient water to make three fluid ounces. Mark the dose one-half of that in the prescription. Of course, wherever possible the prescriber should be consulted when such prescription is handed in, and he would, no doubt, readily have it altered as suggested, as his patient would then get exactly what he intended. I show you the mixture dispensed as written, and also the clear, bright, red mixture obtained by the modification I propose.

The President of the London Assistants' Association, criticizing a paper on "Dispensing Notes," last week, urged the necessity for the study of incompatibilities by medical practitioners. I will give two recent examples to emphasize the importance of such a study:

℞ Tinct. guaiaci ammon 2 drachms
Mucilag. acacie 2 drachms
Quin. sulph 8 grains
Acid. sulph. dil 4 drachms
Potass. bicarb 1 drachm
Aquam ad 4 ounces

This may be taken as an utterly hopeless instance of incompatibility, and, manipulate it as you may, you get nothing more satisfactory than this nasty looking mess I show you in this bottle.

℞ Liq. strychnine hydrochlor. 100 minims
Liq. arsenicalis 70 minims
Liq. potasse 2 drachms
Aquam ad 3 ounces

Had the mixture contained only the strychnine and arsenic the difficulty could have been met by substituting the acid for the alkaline solution of arsenic. As it stands, it looks almost as hopeless an incompatibility as the first instance. If dispensed as written, the strychnine very soon separates out in the form of fine, small shining crystals, as you see in this bottle which I show you. By a little consideration, however, it was found possible to prepare a clear mixture which retained all the strychnine in solution. Martindale states that strychnine is soluble in about 400 parts of proof spirit. Acting on this statement the mixture was dispensed with proof spirit in place of the water; but it was found that after a time especially if exposed to cold, there was a slight separation of strychnine crystals. Ultimately it was found that if dispensed according to the following formula the strychnine is retained in solution as you see in this bottle, which I now show to you:—

℞ Liq. strychnine hydrochlor. 100 minims
Liq. arsenicalis 70 minims
Liq. potasse 2 drachms
Spirit vini rect 2 ounces
Aquam ad 3 ounces

As the dose is one teaspoonful, there is no objection to this modification. The separation of crystals when proof spirit was used raises a doubt as to the correctness of the statement that strychnine is soluble in 400 parts of that menstruum. On referring to published authorities as to the solubility of the alkaloid, the following discrepant statements were found:—In water—Squire, 1 in 5,760; Martindale, about 1 in 6,000; U. S. Dispensatory, 1 in 6,700. In rectified spirit—specific gravity, 0.838—Squire, 1 in 140; specific gravity, 0.920—Squire and Martindale, 1 in 400; specific gravity, 0.820—U. S. Dispensatory, 1 in 110. It is evident there is here a subject for further investigation.

It would be useful to have some authoritative opinion as to the admissibility of adding mucilage to a mixture when it would give the patient the chance of a more uniform dose, or in lotions, &c., where decomposition occurs with forma-

tion of a precipitate. For instance, should it be added when sulphate of quinine and acid infusion of roses are prescribed together or when acetate of lead and the above infusion are ordered as a lotion. Both of the foregoing have recently appeared as part of the practical work in the minor examination and have given rise to difficulty. On putting the question as to the latter to three registered chemists, the first one said he would explain to the examiner the nature of the reaction that would take place, and ask if he would omit the acid from the infusion, as the sulphate was the most inert salt of lead; the second said he would have no hesitation in adding mucilage; and the third said he would have dispensed it as it stood. We have been told that in this and similar cases we must be guided by common sense. To accuse any of the three gentlemen of a want of common sense would be an unjust impeachment, and yet it is difficult to imagine three such opposite views. Is it possible that here we have an evidence that common sense is, in chemical phrase, allotropic.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Vanilla.

Notwithstanding the various preparations that have lately been put upon the market as substitutes for the vanilla for flavoring purposes, a great deal of attention is still directed to the cultivation of the plant and the preparation of the fruits for commercial purposes. Perhaps the most recent and formidable rival in the cultivation of vanilla is Fiji, from whence some good samples have more than once been received. The first consignment sent to London brought from the consignees a very congratulatory report on the prices realized, namely, 22s. 6d. per pound for three-fourths of the consignment, and 21s. 6d. for the remaining fourth. The consignees further say that "unless the quality had been very satisfactory no such price could have been obtained, and if further consignments are up to the quality now sent in, we can say that Fijian vanillas will command a good price and a great sale. Speaking from an experience of nearly forty years, during which we have handled a considerable quantity of vanillas, we can unhesitatingly say the quality of that sent here is equal to any vanilla grown in the Mauritius or elsewhere. The beans are plump and well cured, and are beginning to throw out splendid crystals. In future consignments, it will be necessary to sort the vanillas and tin them according to length, and to take care not to pack the tins too closely."

In connection with the subject of the preparation of vanilla for market, one of the most striking departures from the ordinary mode of drying the pods seems to be that of keeping them moist, or rather wet, for some sample pods have recently been received in London preserved in alcohol. They are described as of fine appearance and good aroma though, of

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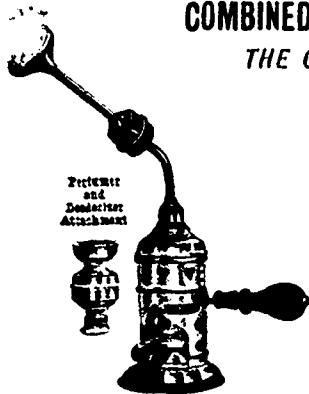
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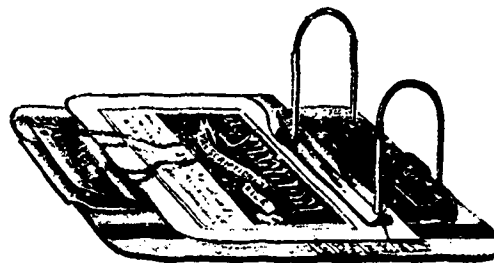
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TORONTO, 118 Bay Street.

course, partly exhausted by the action of the spirit, which it has been suggested, will probably be sold with the beans. It is said that "by placing the pods in alcohol when freshly gathered, a much more fragrant tincture is obtained than by exhausting the cured beans purchased in Europe."—*Scientific American*.

Chemical Notes.

The following papers were read at a recent meeting of the Chemical Society:

ISOLATION OF TWO PREDICTED HYDRATES OF NITRIC ACID.

S. U. Pickering, F. R. S.

In the extensive series of determinations of freezing points of solutions which Mr. Pickering has been carrying on for some time, he has discovered a considerable number of hydrates. At the previous meeting he had announced the isolation and identification of no less than 14 hydrates of alkylamines, with freezing points ranging from $+5^{\circ}$ C. to -71° C. Most of these had been predicted owing to the presence of "breaks" in the curves representing the freezing points when plotted out with the flexible lath. In examining various percentage solutions of nitric acid in the same manner, two distinct "breaks" were found, which enabled him to predict and subsequently prove to be due to two hydrates of the acid. The first hydrate separated out of 20 per cent. solution of nitric acid at -30° C., and had the formula $\text{HNO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The other was obtained at -50° C., in an 80 per cent. solution of acid, and was represented by $\text{HNO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. These bodies had nothing to do with so-called cryohydrates.

NOTES ON ANHYDROUS OXALIC ACID.

W. W. Fisher, F. C. S.

The author has succeeded in obtaining some remarkably fine crystals of anhydrous oxalic acid. The usual method of obtaining the crystallised anhydrous acid was to dissolve the ordinary crystals, containing two molecules of water, in 10 or 12 times their weight of sulphuric acid, and cooling the solution. These crystals are, however, very small, but if allowed to stand for a considerable time a much finer crop of crystals is obtained. A similar result was obtained with concentrated nitric acid, the crystals in one instance being nearly three-quarters of an inch across. These crystals are rhombic octahedrons, and a portion had sublimed on to the opposite side of the tube apparently without decomposition.

THE FORMATION OF ORCINOL FROM DEHYDRACETIC ACID.

J. Norman Collie, Ph. D.

In attempting to determine the position of the atoms in the molecule of dehydracetic, which would also throw light into the constitution of acetic acid and the fatty acids generally, the author obtained several interesting bodies. One of these possessed powerful fluorescent properties,

a few drops being placed in a beaker of water showed the fluorescence very markedly when magnesium wire was burned. Another was a yellow crystalline body, which was obtained with great difficulty and in small quantity, whilst nearly a theoretical yield of orcinol resulted.

Lime Juice.

In a recent report the United States consul at Kingston gives the following description of the manufacture of lime juice in Jamaica:

The juice in its crude state is obtained either by running the limes through an ordinary cone mill, when the same is convenient and the fruit to be had in sufficient quantities, or by placing them in a squeezer especially adapted to the purpose, which seems to be the simpler and more usual plan.

To clarify the same requires straining and filtration, when some foreign substance is added to prevent decomposition of the vegetable matter, in which shape most of the juice is shipped from the island.

In order to concentrate, it is strained from the seed and pulp and placed in a copper battery and boiled on the same principle as sugar, care being taken not to scorch or burn it, as that destroys the acid. The more densely the juice is concentrated, the more valuable it is; but it is not advisable to go too far, as it burns easily without forming a crust on the copper. No iron vessel must be used, as the iron turns the acid black. From the latest date (the year ended 31st March, 1891) the amount exported, which was doubtless about all that was made, was 53,884 gallons, of which 44,492 gallons went to the United Kingdom, 110 to Canada, and 9,282 to the United States.

The average valuation in the export list is 20c. per gallon, but the price for the raw juice ranges from 18 to 30 cents, according to the supply and the demand, while the concentrated juice sells according to the percentage of citric acid it contains.

Substantially the same process is adopted in the manufacture of sour orange juice, which when concentrated, I notice to be invoiced at from 45 to 50 cents per gallon; and 1,102 gallons, the entire amount manufactured during the period above stated, was exported to the United States.

A Filter Plaiter is a novelty recently patented in Germany, and if it shall prove practical it will be a valuable addition to the pharmacist's armamentarium. The implement consists of a disc of some durable material which can be laid together precisely like a folded filter. To use, all that is required is to place the sheet of filtering paper on the plaiting disc, and then to fold up the latter. On opening, the paper will, of course, be creased in the requisite manner.

The Zero Point.

The word "zero" is from the Spanish and means empty, hence nothing. It was first used for a thermometer in 1795 by a Prussian merchant named Fahrenheit. From a boy he was a close observer of Nature, and when only ten years old, in the remarkably cold winter of 1709, he experimented by putting snow and salt together, and noticed that it produced a degree of cold equal to the coldest day of the year. And that day being the coldest that the oldest inhabitant could remember, Fahrenheit was the more struck with the coincidence of his little scientific discovery, and hastily concluded that he had found the lowest degree of temperature known in the world, either natural or artificial. He called the degree zero, and constructed a thermometer or rude weather glass, with a scale graduating up from zero to boiling point, which he numbered 212, and freezing point 32, because, as he thought, mercury contracted the thirty-second of its volume on being cooled down from the temperature of freezing water to zero, and expanded the 180th on being heated from the freezing to the boiling point.—*London Public Opinion*.

A Substitute for Glass.

The substitute for glass brought to notice some time ago by a manufacturer in Vienna, Austria, observes a writer in the *New York Sun*, is pronounced a practical thing, likely to be introduced as valuable for certain purposes. The article is produced by dissolving from 4 to 8 parts of collodion wool in about 100 parts weight of ether, or alcohol, or acetic ether, and with this are intimately combined from 2 to 4 per cent. of castor oil and 4 to 10 per cent. of resin or Canada balsam. This compound when poured upon a glass plate and subjected air or about 50 degrees Cent., solidifies in a comparatively short time into a transparent glass-like sheet or plate, the thickness of which may be regulated as required. The sheet or plate so obtained has substantially the same properties as glass, resisting the action of salts and alkalis and of dilute acids, and like glass is transparent and has no smell. Again, it is said to be pliable or flexible and infrangible to a great degree, while its inflammability is much less than that of the collodion substitutes. Any desired color may be imparted to the compound by admixture of the necessary pigment, the latter to be soluble in the solvent used in the preparation of the compound, if incorporated therewith; but color may be imparted by surface application, aniline dyes being employed, and thus the sheets may be used in lieu of stained glass.

WHEN ordering goods from any of the firms advertising in this journal, you will confer a favour on both the publisher and advertiser by mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

A New Idea.



EXTERIOR VIEW.



INTERIOR VIEW.

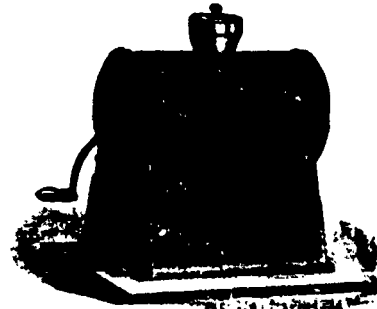
ADAMS' NEW AUTOMATIC Tutti-Frutti Girl Sign Box

*makes a big attraction in your window and draws trade for your other lines of goods.
Wind it up, place it in your window and watch the result.
Send for photographic view and circular, free.*

ADAMS & SONS CO.,
11 and 13 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

JONES' Drug and Baking Powder MIXER AND SIFTER,

For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers.
THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:
Suitable to mix 5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs. at \$6, \$12 & \$18 each.



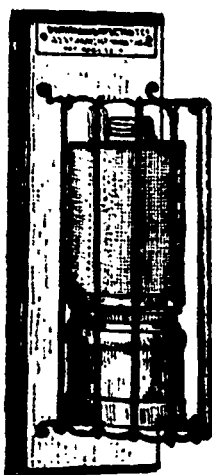
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Dust
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Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.
A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine may be termed the thorough Mixer and Sifter, and will do more mixing in less time than all other high priced mixers combined. This machine mixes powders thoroughly, then forces same through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulae for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c.
80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each. Send for circular.

WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont., Sole Agent for Canada.



The "OZONATOR"

with SANITAS FLUID,
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

PLEASANT, POWERFUL,
CONTINUOUS, AUTOMATIC.

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post Graduate School, etc. See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1887. 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.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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. ARTHUR,
Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Sanitas Fluid in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon cans, \$1.00 retail.
Powder in tins with sprinkler top, 30 cents retail.

The Ozonator a necessity where Diphtheria 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.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

THE DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., (Ltd.) Montreal.
211 Commissioners Street.

Established 1881. Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST Argoline + Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

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

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

- Argoline Pomade.
- Argoline Camphor Ice.
- Argoline Cold Cream.
- Argoline Camphorated.
- Argoline Carbolated.

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

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HOMESTEAD, PA.

Boric Acid.

ITS PREPARATION IN CONCENTRATED SOLUTION, WITH REMARKS ON ITS ANTISEPTIC VALUE.

The antiseptic properties of boric acid are well known, and, being a non-poisonous substance, its employment is recommended in many cases where other antiseptics, possessing higher germicidal powers, are excluded. Boric acid in solution and in powder form thus finds extended employment in surgery, dermatology, gynecology and in ophthalmic practice. In the last named, it is deemed of especial value and is used to the exclusion of all other agents.

THE SOLUBILITY OF BORIC ACID.

Boric acid is more soluble in alcohol and glycerin than in water alone; in cold water it is only sparingly soluble, 1 part of the acid requiring 25 parts of water to effect solution. This low solubility, combined with its feeble antiseptic properties, is in many cases influential in preventing its more general employment. Its use in aqueous solution is also frequently objected to on the score of its being so prone to decomposition by the development of fungi and micro-organisms. The addition of other antiseptics to a solution of boric acid is, however, sufficient to overcome this tendency to develop fungi, and it is observed that the addition of minute quantities of thymol or the use of camphor or chloroform water in preparing the solution will usually prove sufficient to preserve it for an indefinite period.

THE PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS FOR COLLYRIA.

To prepare a perfect aqueous solution of boric acid is not the easy task it is generally believed to be. Solutions intended for the treatment of affections of the eyes are required to possess stable qualities, and to secure this necessitates careful preparation. Less danger from the development of fungi will exist if the powdered acid is heated for a few minutes prior to being dissolved in distilled water, which latter has been brought to the boiling point immediately before being used. The solution thus prepared is then filtered and afterward preserved in glass stoppered bottles. When simple distilled water is used without any previous preparation it will be noticed that a flocculent precipitate forms after the lapse of a few days, this being usually preceded by an appearance of cloudiness. Microscopical examination of the precipitate has determined this precipitate to be organic in its nature.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS OF BORIC ACID.

As remarked above, the non-irritating properties of boric acid render it particularly valuable in ophthalmic practice, and the preservation of these properties is a matter of first importance. Improperly prepared solutions are frequently the cause of much irritation, hence care should be employed in selecting a perfectly aseptic and neutral solvent. The demand for

a more concentrated solution than is afforded by water has led to many experiments in recent years; the ordinary solution in water being deemed of scarcely sufficient strength for application to ulcerated surfaces in the form of douche or otherwise. Calcined magnesia has been recommended for this purpose and is said to afford a very stable solution.

HOW TO PREPARE A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION.

To prepare a solution of this kind, boric acid is added to a mixture of 1 part of calcined magnesia and 75 parts of water until the solution no longer becomes turbid; solution is effected with the aid of heat. The amount of boric acid taken up in this way is estimated to be about 12.4 parts. If alcohol in minute proportions be added it causes a slight cloudiness which is dispelled by the addition of a further quantity of boric acid, which becomes dissolved and brings up the total amount held in solution to 15.5 parts.

Another method proposed recently and tried by the writer consists of dissolving boric acid in water with the addition of a small quantity of zinc oxide. In this way water may be made to take up 8 per cent. of the acid, but it was observed that the clear solution precipitated a slight metallic deposit on standing.—FERDINAND LASGAR in *Pharmaceutical Record*.

Notes on the History of Vanilla.

Java was almost the first foreign country in which the cultivation of vanilla was attempted. Its introduction into that island dates back to the year 1819, but no considerable success has attended its propagation. Reunion was the next place to take up vanilla-growing. The orchid was introduced into that island in 1822 by a M. Marchant, a colonial official, who brought a few plants from Paris. In 1836 Mr. C. Bernard, of Cassis, in the sister island of Mauritius, planted a few shoots of Reunion vanilla. Wholesale cultivation for commercial purposes, however, only began in Reunion in the forties, and in Mauritius about ten years later. The industry owed its development to the discovery of the method of artificial fecundation of the flower, now universally adopted in the East, whereby the pollen is introduced into the female flower by means of a small stick of wood. The honor of the discovery is generally claimed for Professor Morren, of the botanical gardens of Liege, but it is doubtful whether it belongs to him or to one Edmund Albius, a negro employed on M. Beaumont Bellier's plantation at Reunion. In Mexico the fructification of the orchids is done by a kind of bee which is not found in Mauritius. The plantations in the Mauritius and Reunion are generally but poorly looked after, and it is said that if greater care were bestowed upon them, their output might be very considerably increased. The mode of preparation mostly in vogue in the Mascarene Islands is that first introduced in 1851 by M. Loupy, of St. Andre, and consists of ex-

posing the pods for a few seconds to steam or dipping them into boiling water. Sometimes they are heated for a short time in an oven. The fruit is then dried in the sun for two or three weeks, and in the shade for as many months, when it is ready for boxing.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Simple Chemical Experiment.

As illustrating a lecture on oxygen or air, a strong solution of pyrogallol in KHO or NaHO is often exposed to the gas or the atmosphere to show its great power of absorbing free oxygen, and its instant change of color when exposed to it. The experiment "tells better" if a clear, colorless solution of alkaline pyrogallol be shown to the class before exposure to oxygen. This can be done very easily and quickly. Into a rather deep test glass, such as is ordinarily used in lecture experiments, place some solid pyrogallol acid and then a little water, just enough to barely dissolve it. Next put a small handful of sodium carbonate into a flask and cover with HCl to drive the CO₂ off. Pour the CO₂ gas into the glass above the pyrogallol, and then add the KHO to the latter. The class will see that the alkaline solution below the CO₂ remains colorless. To show the change caused by the presence of O, pass the latter from a tube into the lower stratum of the CO₂, covering, or incline the glass so as to throw out the CO₂ and admit the air. The change will be instantaneous.

This experiment should also be of service in making evident to the eye the diffusion of gases—the heavier CO₂ slowly mixing upwards with the air and the latter downward with the CO₂, as evinced by the assumption of color by the pyrogallate, and the gradual deepening of the coloration as the diffusion progresses.—*Chem. News*.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars,

THE proprietor of a popular remedy, fifteen years in use in the U. S., will sell at a low figure—Cash or Royalty—the exclusive right to manufacture the medicine in the Dominion. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars has been realized by Canadian parties from the sale of a medicine formerly owned by the advertiser. It will pay anyone with capital and push to investigate.

Address—

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Pavilion, New York.

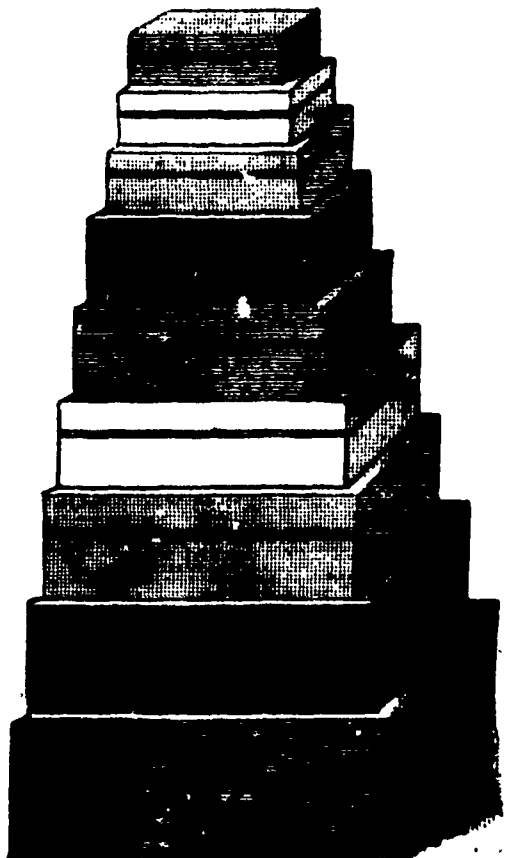
Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

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

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

R. W. CAMPBELL,
398 Spadina Ave.,
Secy-Treas.

POINTERS ON PAPER BOXES:



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

When you sell an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil you should sell the Best.

SEVEN REASONS WHY SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION

Meets all the requirements of a perfect Emulsion.

- 1st. Because of the absolute purity of the ingredients used.
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SOLD AT 35c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

It is the Only Absolutely PURE EMULSION Manufactured.

All Wholesale Druggists have it in Stock.

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186 Adelaide Street, West,

TORONTO, ONT.

Advertising matter on application.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JANUARY 15th, 1892.

1892.

The drug business of 1892 saw the peculiar feature of prices ranging very low on the opening of the year and towards the close a general stiffening all around.

The price of Quinine ranging in 1891 was noted as being unprecedentedly low but in the year past prices have ranged lower still, not having been over thirty-eight cents, and as low as twenty cents. Early in the year Ergot assumed a high price which has kept up all through.

Carbolic Acid, Phenacetine, Antipyrine, Antikainnia, Salol, and Oil Eucalyptus reached high prices, and stocks in January were quickly exhausted, owing to the prevalence of La Grippe. During the summer, owing to the presence of cholera abroad and the fear of it coming to this country, all disinfectants reached a very high price, and many laid in stocks, but prices subsequently dropped nearly to normal. In view of the probability of a cholera scare next spring such goods would be at a premium and difficult to get at that. Opium and its preparations have fluctuated very little. Insect Powder of best quality has had a large sale and been low in price.

Bromide of Potash has ranged at lower prices than ever known in this market until November, when an advance took place, owing to a combination among manufacturers. Prospects are that the price will not be as low again. Iodide of Potash has been firm in price. Otherwise the Drug Market has been devoid of special interest.

* * * *

One feature of the drug trade has developed this year which is little credit to our business and omens ill for the future, viz.: that more attention in many cases is paid to the price of drugs than to quality, this being brought about by keen competition among druggists for the patronage of doctors, and reputable druggists are tempted to meet the prices of less scrupulous competitors who are encouraged by equally unscrupulous medical men to sell them drugs that both know cannot be sold for the money. It behooves every druggist who has his own reputation at heart, to say nothing of the honor he should have for his profession, to see that under no temptation does he lend himself to any such criminality for the almighty dollar.

* * * *

The retail trade generally have reason to congratulate themselves on the business of the past year, as, with few exceptions, the cutting evil that so threatened their interests has been so wisely handled that it is heard of but little, and it would never be again if proprietors of patent medicines would protect the sale

of their goods as they should do, and if, as they profess, they have the interest of the retail drug trade at heart, and that it can be done has been proven successfully elsewhere. Another reason for congratulation is that goods have, as a rule, been bought cheaper during 1892 than for many years previously, and selling prices were as high as usual.

* * * *

The first Convention of druggists of the Province of Ontario was held in Toronto in August, and, for a first meeting, the attendance was good and the interest such that it augurs well for the future. Meetings of men interested in the same line of business are always helpful and everyone in the business should be interested enough to attend and help on any measures that will be beneficial to business generally.

Pharmacy Act Amendments.

We had hoped to have been able to present to our readers in this issue a copy of the proposed amendments to the Ontario Pharmacy Act, but as the draft is still under revision, to bring it in accord with the by-laws, we are unable to do so; however, we will be pleased to do so in our next, as we are informed it is about ready for submission. The amendments will not differ in any material respect from the draft submitted to and unanimously approved of by the Provincial Association in August last. The changes proposed are, in our opinion, a step in the right direction.

The clauses looking to the further protection of the retail druggists are very comprehensive, and the Council, if successful in this issue, will have solved the many perplexing problems which have vexed the drug trade since the framing of the original Act in '71. That Act, good as were its intentions, failed to give the protection which the trade required, or rather gave away privileges which are now hard to recover.

We bespeak on behalf of the Council the united and energetic effort of every druggist to further the success of the amendments in their progress through the Legislature, and trust that no druggist will demean himself by opposing from petty or selfish motives a measure intended for the general good.

The various Associations throughout the Province have now an opportunity which they should promptly embrace to strengthen the hands of their representatives on the Council board. The Council will appreciate your support. They are working in your behalf. They have nothing material to gain by making gigantic personal efforts to accomplish for you what you cannot accomplish yourself. If the measure they advocate does not quite suit you don't oppose it on that account, as they have been obliged to consider the trade at large rather than a section of it. In any case you will reap the benefit of progressive legislation. Give them your personal support. Give them your associ-

ate support. Give them your moral support, and if you are then unsuccessful you will have no mental regret that you did not try.

Questions of Interest to Druggists.

Should Wholesale or Jobbing Houses charge for the boxes or barrels in which goods are shipped?

What Outside Lines can be profitably and judiciously handled by Druggists?

We would ask for a free discussion of these questions in our columns as we believe that the views of the trade on subjects of this nature must prove beneficial to all concerned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

How I Lost Faith in the Old Regime.

MR. EDITOR.—I have always been a sympathizer and supporter of the "old boys" that used to take us in at their convivial outings every six months, when the business was all ready written out by the Registrar and Dean, and of course, passed without dissent. They were good old days and time never hung heavily, as some of the boys always read a paper on something and the town or city where we met generally did handsomely by us. These were the palmy days of the drug business, easy, leisurely, convivial, money-making days. And it seems only right that the Council of these days should be representative, and they were. But times have changed, we have now to be at it early and late, no time for holidays, and no money to go with. All side-lines cut away from us. Prescriptions going the same way. Patents below par, &c., &c. We must have a Council for the times. I have watched the new management's career since 1888 and I am forced to conclude that they are hustlers and no mistake. They, too, are retail druggists from among the sharpest we have. I have been coming around to "see with them" more and more, and after being at the convention last August, I am convinced that they were right and their opponents wrong. There I saw the leaders of the "Old Regime" uniting with the patent medicine men, altogether just seven of them, against the whole solid body of about 50 retailers. In every vote or discussion, there they stood, seven to 50. They tried their best to prevent by plausible pretenses of different kinds, to kill everything for the good of us retailers. Even the amendments to the Act so much needed. The scales fell from my eyes. Behold now, I see everything differently. Even do I see through the subtle "Uriah Heap" like editorials and criticisms of

The Evidences of Superiority Multiply Daily

OUR AIM—To excel all in quality.
 OUR DESIRE--To merit your preference.
 OUR SALES—Exclusively to druggists.
 OUR BELIEF — In mutual profit and satisfaction.
 OUR EFFORTS--To constantly progress.

WE gratefully chronicle the undeniable fact that RICKSECKER'S PERFUMES lead in the best drug stores of New York, Chicago, Boston, Montreal, &c., and wherever introduced; even in Great Britain, and this on merit, not newspaper advertising. But no dry-goods cutters.

THE NEW No. 9 COLOGNES.

The unanimous voice of the Trade is emphatic in its endorsement of this as a quick selling line. The bottles and sprinkler are exactly same as used for No. 9 Perfume. Packed in boxes containing 1 dozen assorted Cologne, Sweet Clover Cologne, Violet, Lilac and Lavender. Rich in appearance, sell at popular 25 cent price; satisfactory in all respects. \$1.75 per doz.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING FOR RICKSECKER'S PERFUMES

IN BULK

Because we know they are conscientiously and skilfully compounded, under peculiar advantages, and because every fair-minded judge, who knows them, now gives them the first place as the Highest Value and the Most Reliable.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING GIFTS, 1892.

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

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

You know your success and satisfaction with our goods. Your esteemed orders will be appreciated and promptly filled.

THEO. RICKSECKER, New York.

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 Concentrated
Toilet Water

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 Handsome
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 given FREE
 with each 1/2 pint.

Essences
 Will give you
 Superior Toilet Waters at a
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1/2 Pint of
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Try them!
 We make the following:

Violet		Lilac Blossoms
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8r., 8r., 8r.

LONDON, CANADA.

the Council in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, knifing them, oh so cleverly. For instance, take the case of the Prosecution of Dry Goods Bazaars, &c., like Eaton and Wood. The English case of the Pharmaceutical Association versus Davenport came out in the English journals for May, then in June the *Pharmaceutical Journal* has an editorial gathered from the English journals explaining that the Ontario Act was the same, saying that they had always believed it protected druggists in the sale of patents, (although mind you the law has been the same for twenty years it never struck the editor before, when a word from him would have fixed the matter). Then, like a giant refreshed with wine, he arouses himself and abuses the Council, and advises them to immediately do their duty as in England, and proceed against the dry goods merchants and bazaars. As there was only one such at that time cutting patents, and that one was the T. Eaton Co. (limited), of course he meant Eaton. Well, by July the Executive of the College had closed out Woods' Fair at London and prevented them stocking and cutting patents at their numerous stores all over. Was not that good for every druggist in Canada? Then they went for Eaton and had him fined twice, and he don't appeal. That means the action of the Council is vindicated. They have won all along the line. And if Eaton continues to do an illegal business we can safely trust the same men to do their duty, and suit their own pleasure, how and when to do it. None of us expected such good results. What does the *Pharmaceutical Journal* say about it. Now please read their June editorial first. Then read their November article, where they say,

"In some respects the Eaton case is not the best case that could have been chosen."

"It would have been better if the Council had selected their cases in any town or village."

And in October they say,

"It is peculiarly unfortunate to have prosecuted against Eaton for failing to register Patent Medicines, because any Druggist could have been treated just the same."

But he quite fails to tell you that it was absolutely necessary to get at Eaton at all. To prove either that he used the title Chemist, Druggists, &c., or that he put up prescriptions or sold poisons. If all these methods failed, how was a case to be got against Eaton? Only one way remained, and that was to buy a patent with a poison in it and so kill two birds with one stone, namely: 1st. Prove that patents with poisons came within the meaning of the Act as in England, and 2nd, having done so, fine him for selling the patent with the poison. They did both so successfully that the *Pharmaceutical Journal* was "knocked silly," and they fell back on the great and terrible affliction that had befallen the drug business because now all sales of patents with poisons must be registered, forgetting that the English decision involved the same thing. And yet he says in June, "English chemists are rejoicing"; yes, Mr. Editor,

and so are Canadian chemists, despite the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. Is there anything in this? The whole question was surrounded by doubts and difficulties; no spider ever had a better web to attract the unwary fly into; he was sure to get caught and killed. But the fly took the bait and is off with it in safety, in this case he has avoided the meshes and dead falls prepared by the wily spider. And the spider is as mad as a hatter and has gone back into his web vowing that he will never cease day or night until he is again able to sing the grand old refrain:

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none dare dispute—
From the Council right down through the
staff;

I am boss of the man and the loot.

I may write you again some day when
the "muse" is on me.

Sincerely,

"OLD-TIMER."

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to state through your columns that the committee on membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association is anxious to present, at the Chicago meeting next August, a long list of names of reputable pharmacists of the United States and Canada. Blank applications and full information regarding fees, benefits of becoming a member, etc., can be obtained by addressing the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee.

DR. H. M. WHELPLEY,

2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.

A Death Sentence on Flies.

The police authorities of a town in Prussia are said to have issued a Proclamation against flies (*Med. Rec.*). The decree states that, inasmuch as flies contribute to the spreading of cholera, citizens are commanded to exert themselves to the utmost to destroy all flies within their houses. The proprietors of beer saloons are ordered to keep fly-catchers on their counters. The penalty for not killing all the flies possible is a fine of \$7.50 for each offence, and continued neglect will be punished by imprisonment.

Pharmacopœia Revision.

The *British Medical Journal* considers that the publication of new editions of the British Pharmacopœia at intervals of fifteen years, "seems to suit the majority of practitioners in medicine and pharmacy, especially if addenda be issued in the intervals." The idea of an international pharmacopœia is dismissed as utopian, and it is urged that a more practicable suggestion is the insertion in the B. P. by the General Medical Council, of such matter as would adapt the book to colonial and Indian requirements, thus giving it an imperial character. Medical and pharmaceutical committees, it is thought, would save much time and do better work if acting separately, whilst they would be

kept in better touch by one and the same editor being present and assisting at each meeting.

On the Diuretic and Uropoietic Action of the Alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil.

M. J. BOUILLON.

The remarkable studies of M. M. Gautier and Mourgues on the alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil, show us definitely the nature of the principles to which are due to a very great extent, its medicinal properties.

The physiological experiments made by these authorities on animals prove that the alkaloids referred to act:

1st. As stimulants of nutrition and of the circulation.

2nd. As diuretics.

In presence of such remarkable results explaining the therapeutic action of the oil, I have thought it possible to utilize in medicine the alkaloids themselves; besides it appeared to me interesting to enquire if the effects observed by M. M. Gautier and Mourgues, in their experiments on animals and especially its action as a stimulant to the appetite and diuresis, were noticeable when exhibited in a human being.

Guided by this idea, I prepared some of these same alkaloids, but in the present case I have not attempted to isolate them, and I have administered therefore the whole of the active principles of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal unit.*

The dose administered by the mouth to normal subjects in 24 hours, varied from 15 to 25 centigrammes.

The analysis of the urine made before and after the administration of these alkaloids showed that:—

1st. The volume of urine voided during the 24 hours, as well as the amount of urea, was considerably increased.

2nd. That it acted as a powerful stimulant to the intra organic oxidation, a fact already formulated in the conclusions of the original work.

From a clinical point of view the following are some of the results obtained on treating a number of patients with the active principles of Cod Liver Oil:

1st. Five young women with vague pains, loss of appetite, progressive decrease of strength, neurasthenia: The effects in the first place were increase of appetite, return of strength, with loss of the painful symptoms referred to. Three of them who had not menstruated for a considerable period were relieved of the suppression in a short time after beginning the treatment.

2nd. In the case of two children were suffering from malnutrition, the appetite promptly returned in a few days.

* M. Chapoteaut, in 1885, was the first to demonstrate that apart from the oil considered as an assimilable fat, there existed, in variable proportions, a number of alkaloids, &c., and these he removed from Cod Liver Oil in the form of Morrhoul, representing all its active principles.

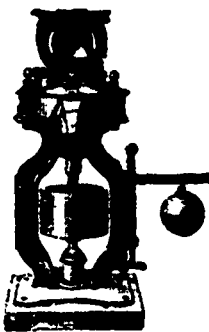
Catarrhina ..

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3rd. Three patients who were afflicted with severe eczematous eruptions at each menstrual period, were cured of this trouble.

4th. In two cases of bronchial catarrh in old patients, the alkaloids produced the well-known effect of Cod Liver Oil, and were administered with advantage and perfectly tolerated.

These observations show that the active principles of Cod Liver Oil are of undoubted value as therapeutic acids where the oil is indicated.

—Translated from the French by F. S. Mason.

Cocillana—an Interesting Addition to the Materia Medica.

Respiratory inflammations always form a large proportion of the physician's cases. A Bolivian remedy which gives promise of much therapeutic efficacy is Cocillana, which was introduced a few years ago through the researches of Professor H. H. Rusby, the eminent botanist.

Experiments were made with it by many medical investigators, who found its action very satisfactory in catarrhal inflammations of the respiratory organs, in coryza, hay asthma, bronchitis, acute and chronic, influenza and pneumonia.

It possesses also laxative and purgative qualities, and has been employed successfully as a substitute for ipecac and apomorphia in catarrhal conditions.

Parke, Davis & Co., who introduced the remedy to physicians, will supply reprints of articles affording information concerning its therapeutic application, and invite the medical profession to test its virtues further by clinical experiment.

They have after much difficulty obtained an ample supply of it, and will be glad to afford any facts desired concerning this or any other of their new remedies for respiratory affections.

Lysol.

Attention having been drawn by the recent cholera "scare" to the popularity of carbolic acid as a disinfectant, notice is being taken in medical circles of the even superior advantages for many purposes of the cresols as disinfectants. It was discovered that crude carbolic acid made soluble by the action of sulphuric acid surpassed in germicidal power an equally strong solution of pure phenol, besides which creolin, although free from carbolic acid, was proved to be of unmistakably superior disinfecting activity to the latter. Being insoluble in water, however, these cresols were neglected until the idea was hit upon of combining them with resin soap. Although very efficacious, these preparations were only emulsions; and it remained for the cresols to be made soluble, as now in the form of lysol, in order that what can be called the ideal soluble disinfectant should be made generally available. Lysol is produced by dissolving in fat, and subse-

quently saponifying, with the addition of alcohol, the fraction of tar oil which boils between 190° and 200° C. It is a brown, oily-looking, clear liquid, with a feebly aromatic creasote-like odor. It contains 50 per cent. of cresols; and it is miscible with water to a clear, saponaceous, frothing fluid. It shows turbidity when mixed with hard water; but its disinfectant quality is not impaired thereby. It acts, to all intents and purposes, as a soap; and it is admirably adapted for use in surgical operations. According to German testimony, lysol is one of the most precious products of coal tar which chemistry has given to the service of mankind.—*Scientific American*.

Indiana Drugs.

The *Wisconsin Druggist* says:—The committee on trade interests of the Indiana State Pharmacy is responsible for the following:

"Fluid extracts and pills are neglected, while attenuated triturations and tablet triturates are coming to the front. There is some stir in emulsion circles, but competition is so lively that a real good liver don't enter into it at all, getting better fare on other lines. There are some openings in porous plasters, but they close firm and holders part with them reluctantly. Perfumes are powerful, weak and flighty, and while some invest in them, no reliance can be placed on their staying powers. Ipecac has an upward movement, but colocyth is lower, and holders are pinched and disposed to let go, if they can."

THE young men and young women who aspire to obtain Academic or College educations, and whose parents cannot well afford them that expense, will be interested in the work of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, which has offered for the year 1893 one thousand scholarships at any of the leading colleges or schools of the United States, upon the condition of introducing the magazine into certain neighborhoods. Yale, Vassar, Harvard, Ann Arbor, Chicago, the Southern colleges, the great schools of art and medicine, all are alike open to the ambitious boy or girl who is not afraid of a little earnest work. The *Cosmopolitan* sends out from its New York office a handsomely printed pamphlet to any applicant, telling just what is necessary in order to secure one of these scholarships. The scholarship itself includes board, lodging, laundry and tuition—all free.

THE druggist is anxious to know where to obtain special lines of goods, the jobber is anxious to know whether his advertisement has been read and the publisher of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* is anxious and willing to please both. We would therefore ask druggists to do their part by mentioning this Journal.

PHARMACEUTICAL CENSUS IN JAPAN.—There are now in Japan 41,505 medical practitioners, 3,817 pharmacists, and 8,956 druggists.

His Business Principles.

A well known Minneapolis wholesale dealer thus describes his business methods:—"On the principle that half the failures come from this infernally foolish anxiety to spread out and overdo, I've cut my garment according to my cloth, and by so doing gained the confidence of the banks and men who afterward became my backers. It's a great thing to be able to discount all obligations, and so far as possible, I've done it, but when I couldn't I've watched my purchases, and checked up the sales with a carefulness that—well, that you quill drivers could never imagine. My experience in selling to others has been that hell is paved with the promises of slow-paying customers. Unless from some unusual cause, they're generally a slipshod lot. The man who discounts his bills, buys far more cheaply, and, of course, sells on a better margin. Another thing, every merchant should take a complete and careful inventory of his stock at least once a year, though twice is better, and draw up a statement as a standard of comparison with the record of former years. In this way he can detect the weak elements, and correct or do away with them. I believe firmly in insurance, no matter what the rates may be. If the risk is great for the companies, it is equally great for the owner, and a business that cannot carry a good insurance might better be given up. One other point, I advise those who deal with us to let their goods stay on the shelves rather than sell them to irresponsible or slow-paying customers. In the one case you have something to show for time and money expended, in the other, you have less than nothing."—*Chicago Ironmonger*.

The Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, and the examiners for admission to the study of medicine, held a meeting in Montreal recently to discuss the modifications required in the mode of examinations. The following were the principal modifications adopted: Candidates will be required to have at least one half of the total points; in history, geography, literature, geometry and algebra, one-fourth of the points will be required; in Latin, half of the points; in French and English, three-fourths of the points; in arithmetic, half of the points; in optional subjects, viz.: Greek, natural philosophy, half of the points. Candidates will be required to make a solemn affirmation that they have not known the examination questions, and that they have had no aid during the examination. They will also have to prove their identity.

Methylsaccharin is a rival of Fahlberg's saccharin, the former being sulphotoluyllic acid imid, the latter sulphobenzoic acid imid. It is sparingly soluble in cold but readily in hot water, also in alcohol, benzol, ether, alkalis and glacial acetic acid.

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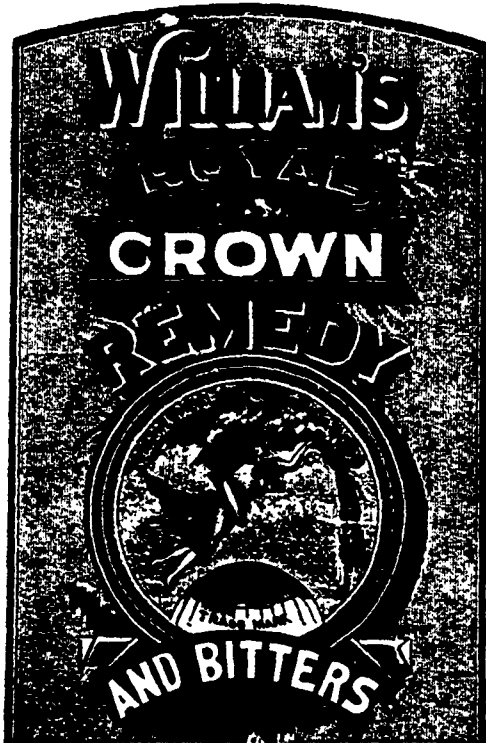
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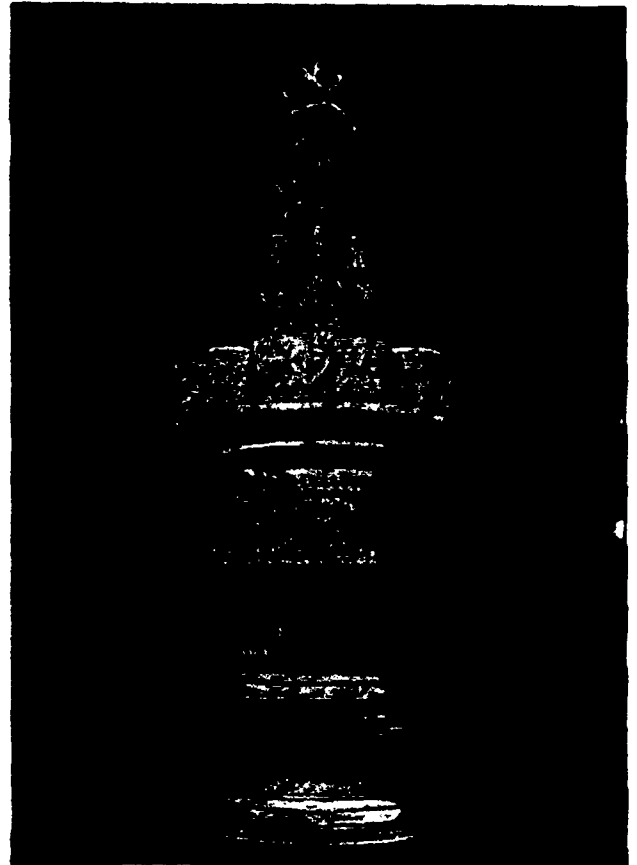
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SELECTIONS.

PREPARATION OF CARVACROL.—If carvacrochloralhydrate be heated with chloride of zinc for about 20 minutes in an apparatus having a condenser attachment at a temperature of 95° to 120° C., it can be readily decomposed into almost the exact equivalents of chlorine and carvacrol. It is advisable to dilute the mixture with glacial acetic acid, removing the acid after completion of the reaction, by distillation; the residual thick liquid is washed with water to remove the chloride of zinc, and afterwards further purified by rectification. Other chlorides or mineral acids may be used in place of zinc chloride. Carvacrol is employed chiefly as an antiseptic.—*Phar. Zeitung.*

†††

RESORCINOL.—Dr. Bielaw (Semaine Med.) gives this name to a combination of resorcin and iodoform. It is recommended as an antiseptic.

†††

SODIUM SALICYLSULPHONATE.—Two new preparations have been recently introduced by the successors of the firm of Dr. F. von Heyden, which, from trials thus far made, promise to be equal or superior in efficacy to sodium salicylate in the treatment of rheumatism. Sodium salicylsulphonate is a fine crystalline odorless substance, having a sour and somewhat astringent taste. It is easily soluble in water but almost insoluble in ether and alcohol. Its formula is obtained by replacing a hydrogen atom of salicylic acid with one of SO₂Na. Orthoamido salicylic acid is salicylic acid in which an atom of hydrogen has been replaced by one of NH₂. It is a whitish gray, amorphous, almost odorless, powder, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether and has a sweetish and not unpleasant taste.—*Pharmaceutische Post.*

†††

GLASSWOOL sometimes contains lead, so that we must be careful in filtering acids, &c., to see that the wool used is free from the objection.

†††

SEYCHELLES TURTLE OIL.—A gentleman has leased the Aldabra Islands, in the neighborhood of the Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean, and proposes to promote a company for utilizing the enormous supply of turtle which these islands provide. A large profit is, he thinks, to be made in preserving and canning the turtle oil for shipment to Europe, where its excellent medicinal properties, which are far in advance of cod-liver oil, would probably be much appreciated.

†††

BORO-BORAX—A NEW BORIC PREPARATION.—This preparation, discovered by M. Jaenicke, results from a mixture of equal parts of borax and boric acid in boiling water. The antiseptic and therapeutic properties of this mixture resemble those of boric acid, but it has a neutral reaction and is much more soluble. At ordinary

temperature 16 parts of boro-borax dissolve in 100 of water; at 100° F., 30 parts dissolve in 100 of water; at boiling temperature water dissolves 70 per cent. of the substance. Boro-borax is readily made by mixing in boiling water equal parts of borax and boric acid. On cooling, the greater part of the substance crystallizes out.

†††

EXTRACTS OF WALNUT for cosmetic purposes can now be purchased. One is a hydro-alcoholic fluid extract of green walnut shells, and is intended for brown hair dye; the other is an ethereal alcoholic solid extract of the same substance. The solid extract is intended for the preparation of walnut pomade and essence.

†††

TETRATHIODICHLORIDESALICYLIC ACID is the formidable name of another new antiseptic. It is prepared by heating together salicylic acid and sulphur chloride. The product is dissolved in water by means of sodium carbonate and the solution super-saturated with hydrochloric acid. The resulting precipitate is the new body.

†††

BORAX AS A REAGENT FOR ALOES.—L. Schonteten has observed that when a concentrated solution of borax is brought into contact with aloes, in the course of twenty minutes or so it assumes a marked green fluorescence, which, however, is not persistent. This reaction is sufficiently delicate to demonstrate the presence of 0.0001 part of aloes in a mixture in which that substance is present.

†††

TO TEST MERCURIAL OINTMENT, a writer in the *Union Pharmaceutique* recommends the saponification of the ointment by heating ten grams with caustic soda and weak alcohol. When the soap is dissolved and the separated mercury has settled to the bottom the solution is decanted off, the deposit again boiled with some alkali and spirit, and finally washed with ether. When the mercury is quite clean it is dried with filter paper and weighed.

†††

REFINED SACCHARIN is now placed on the market by a foreign manufacturer, who claims to have devised a method by which, on a manufacturing scale, the true saccharin or anhydro-ortho-sulphaminbenzoic acid can be separated from the para-sulphaminbenzoic acid, at present constituting 40 per cent. of the purest saccharin of commerce. While common saccharin is about 300 times as sweet as sugar the refined article is claimed to be 500 times as sweet.

†††

SAPROL, A NEW DISINFECTANT, is described as a dark-brown, oily substance, which lies upon the surface of fluids to which it is added, and these extracts from it its disinfecting constituents—phenol, creasol, and other products of coal tar which are soluble in water. Urine and feces impregnated with micro-organisms

—*staphylococcus pyogenes*, bacilli of cholera and typhoid fever, etc.,—can be effectually sterilized by saprol in the proportion of one per cent., and it is likely to prove of value, according to the author, in the disinfection of the dejecta and of fluids on a large scale, as in the case of barracks, prisons and schools. Sewage treated with saprol is said to retain its manurial value.

†††

ASAPROL.—Asaprol is a derivative of beta-naphthol (beta naphthol-alpha-monosulphonate of calcium) introduced by Stackler and Dulief, of Paris, as an antiseptic, antithermic and antirheumatic. It occurs in the form of a white powder, soluble in one-and-a-half parts of distilled water and three parts of alcohol, and is supposed to be prepared by heating one part of beta-naphthol with two parts of sulphuric acid at a temperature of 100° C., with the subsequent conversion of the free acid thus produced into the calcium salt. Investigations in the laboratory of Dujardin-Beaumez show that this compound has marked influence over various forms of bacteria, and some tentative observations on man indicate that it will prove useful in the treatment of gout and rheumatism, and cases of its prompt curative action in acute articular rheumatism are now on record. It is also recommended in typhoid fever and influenza.

†††

MENTHOL-BENZOYL-ECGONIN is the name employed by a prominent physician and medical college professor in a Western city when prescribing pure cocain. It prevents the patient from knowing the ingredient in his order on the pharmacist; it also staggers the uninitiated pharmacist occasionally, unless he is well up in the literature and synonyms of new remedies. A similar use is made of *oxydimethylchintzin* by a New York practitioner who wishes to prevent his patients from knowing that he prescribes antipyrin for them.

†††

TOLYPYRIN AND TOLYSAL—Many attempts have been variously made of late by chemists to obtain a therapeutically utilizable body through the introduction of some group into the phenyl residue of phenyldimethylpyrazolon (antipyrin), which would be likely to possess some advantage in one or the other way over antipyrin. Success seems to have crowned the efforts of Riedel, of Berlin, in this direction, and he announces the introduction of two new products: Tolypyrin, or para-tolydimethylpyrazolon and Tolsal, or p-tolydimethylpyrazolon salicylate. Both are definite chemical compounds, and clinical reports on therapeutic applications are promised in an early issue of a Berlin medical journal. Advance reports describe tolysal as occurring in colorless crystals, melting at 100° to 102° C., almost insoluble in water, but readily dissolved in alcohol. This product will probably find first and best use in medicine.—*American Therapist.*

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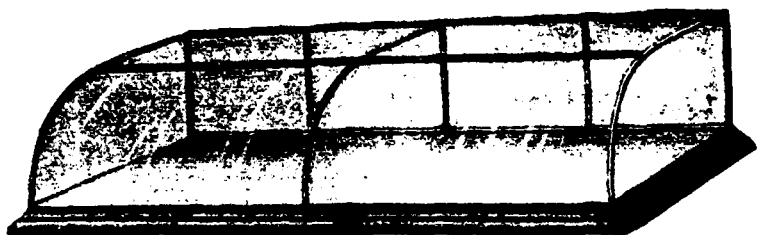
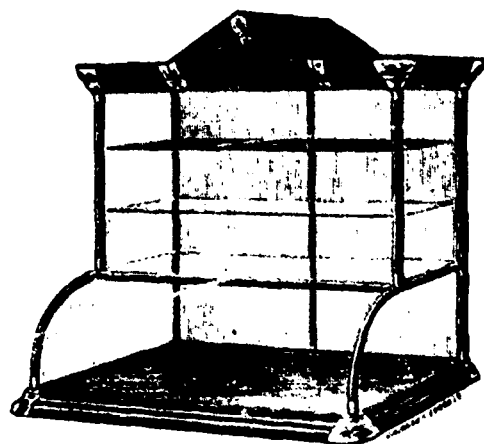
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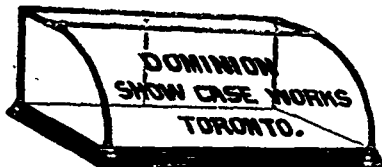
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PHARMACY ABROAD.

WOMEN AS PHARMACISTS.—It is stated that the Bohemian Club for the Emancipation of Women has addressed a petition to the Austrian Minister of the Interior, asking that women may be allowed to study pharmacology and practice as apothecaries. If the petition be granted the Club intends to arrange special classes for women desirous of devoting themselves to the calling. In Austria the apothecary or pharmacist is regarded as a member of a learned profession, and, as in Germany, his business is strictly under Government control, the number of pharmacies being limited, and annual visits made by professional inspectors to ascertain the state of efficiency of the establishments.—*Phar. Journal.*

‡ ‡ ‡

FATHERLY CARE OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—To protect its reckless citizens from the dire results following upon the imbibition of soda and mineral water rendered refreshing by the cooling with ice, a l'Americaine, the Prussian Government has ordered all dispensers of carbonated beverages to draw the same only at a temperature corresponding to that of drinking water, to wit, 10°C., and the public is warned against the use of ice-cold beverages in general, but of mineral waters in particular. Who wouldn't be governed?

‡ ‡ ‡

A NEW pharmaceutical institute was opened recently in Copenhagen. It is located in the newer portion of the city, in the vicinity of the chemical laboratory, the Polytechnic, the museums and other institutions of learning. It is a three-story building with laboratories on the ground floor and on the first floor, each accommodating 50 students. The lecture-room is on the second floor, and will accommodate over 100 students. The building is so arranged that it can be enlarged as it becomes necessary. The cost was about 200,000 marks. There are six professors, two of chemistry, one each of physics, of pharmacognosy, of botany and of pharmacy, and no assistants. The curriculum covers fourteen months, but requires very close application. The king and the royal family were present at the opening exercises.

‡ ‡ ‡

PRACTICAL PHARMACY AT BERLIN.—In a communication addressed to the *British Medical Journal* it is stated that no special laboratory for pharmacy exists at the Berlin University, though, on an average, seventy-seven candidates annually pass examinations in this subject. Since a new laboratory is being erected for the use of Professor Fischer, it is anticipated that Hofmann's old laboratory may possibly be handed over to the pharmacists and a professorship in pharmacy be instituted. The Society of German Pharmacists and Chemists has forwarded a petition on the subject to the Minister of Education.

ILLEGAL DRUGGISTS IN BARBADOES.—There seems to be no medical or pharmaceutical laws of any kind in Barbadoes. A Bill for the examination and registration of druggists has been repeatedly introduced in the Local Legislature, but only to be shelved on every occasion. Now the *Bridgetown Reporter*, a local journal, is sending up a wail to the ruling powers of the community beseeching them to put an end to the existing state of lawlessness. The Barbadoes Revenue, it would seem, suffers considerable loss by "the illicit sale of spirits in those places where they ostensibly deal in medicines, hair-oils, and confectionery. Scores of such places exist, and are all characterized by a beggarly array of empty bottles labelled to imitate in a faint degree the drug-bottles which form part of the equipment of a regular chemist's shop, while bottles of 'sweets' are arranged on the shelves to serve the double purpose of tempting the urchins to spend their spare coppers and to act as a blind to the real business of drinking and gambling going on within. In these places considerable quantities of liquor are sold under some other name, such as 'sweet spirits of turpentine,' (sic!) or some such stuff.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

‡ ‡ ‡

A GERMAN METHOD OF STOPPING THE SALE OF PROPRIETARIES CONTAINING POISON.—The Berlin authorities have adopted a novel method of stopping the sale of proprietary medicines containing a poison. Under the advertisement of the article in each newspaper they insert one also, stating that the police, having caused an analysis to be made, find that the article advertised contains a certain poison, and publishing the formula and value as near as possible. In this way the public are put on their guard, whether the proprietors of the patents label them poison or not.

‡ ‡ ‡

PATENT MEDICINES ABROAD.—An American Consular Report gives some curious information as to the admission of patent medicines into European countries. In Austro-Hungary prepared medicines, whether patented or not, unless imported for druggists, require a special permit from the Customs authorities. All medicines and medical compounds are excluded from protection by the Austrian patent law, and the sale of such is permitted only to and in drug stores. In Belgium, patent medicines can only be sold by apothecaries or other authorized persons, and must bear the seal of the seller, who assumes the responsibility of the product. The regulations in Denmark are very stringent. Both the importation and sale are confined to apothecaries, who may be said to form a monopoly. France entirely prohibits the sale of patent medicines, or, as they are called there, "secret medicines," unless such preparations are approved by the competent authority and the formula inserted in the code "*Medicamentarius sen pharmacopœa Gallica.*"

In Germany, all proprietary medicines must be retailed by a regularly sworn and licensed apothecary, who is responsible for their effect on the patient, but the most serious restriction is the prohibition of patent medicine advertisements in public journals, when such medicines are made by a secret formula or process. This law is vigorously enforced in Baden and Prussia, but less stringently so in Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and some parts of Northern Germany, while in Saxony the authorities exercise the right of prohibiting the sale altogether. Italian regulations as to patent medicines are identical with those of ordinary drugs, and in either case a statement of the composition thereof must be previously given to the Board of Health and their approval obtained. No patent medicine is allowed entry into Russia unless special permission is on each occasion obtained from the Medical Department of the Minister of the Interior; if, after careful examination, it is proved that the production of such medicines requires elaborate work and expensive apparatus, it is allowed entry subject to a duty of about 1s. 8d. per pound avoirdupois, provided such medicines are regarded as beneficial and are compositions durably preserved. Swedish laws as regards patent medicines are very old and not generally in force. According to later decisions no private person, except a legalized apothecary, may import medicines of any kind without permission from the Board of Health or under certain restrictions for scientific purposes.—*Printer's Ink.*

"Darling, how have you been to-day?"

"Oh, nervous, debilitated, sick and unhappy."

"Heavens! You've been reading those medicine advertisements again, I'll bet a hat."—*Judge.*

A MAN was urged to take a newspaper. "What is the use taking it? I never open it, so I don't know what's in it. What good would it do me?" "You take liver pills occasionally, don't you?" "Certainly." "Do they do you any good?" "Of course they do." "Did you ever open them and find what was in them?" That made him shell out the subscription price.—*Texas Siftings.*

A CHEMIST who had just moved into a new establishment as reported by an exchange, was boasting of his well-assorted stock-in-trade. "There isn't a drug missing," he declared. "That's saying a good deal," remarked one of his friends, a man of a pretty wit. "Come, now, I'll wager you haven't any spirit of contradiction." The shop-keeper was not in the least embarrassed. "Wait a bit," he said. "You shall see for yourself." With that he left the group and returned in a few minutes leading by the hand his wife.—*Youth's Companion.*

The wise merchant is so near-sighted that he can't see a bad-pay customer two feet away.

Now Ready.
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"Has become so established a favorite with both pharmacists and medical practitioners that it partakes of the character of a work of supererogation to dilate, at this stage in its history, upon its merits."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*, April 12th, 1890.

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HIGHEST AWARDS :

Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia,	1876
Paris International Exposition,	1878
New Orleans Exposition,	1885



STICK LICORICE, { 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb. Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.

LICORICE LOZENGES, { in 5 lb. Tin Cans.
in 5 lb. Glass Bottles.
in Hbls., Bulk.

CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box.
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE.
POWDERED LICORICE ROOT.
AMMONIACAL GLYCYRRHIZIN, in Scales.

THE MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE CO.,

218 North 22nd Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FORMULARY.

CREAM OF ROSKS.

Honey	16 parts.
White castile soap	8 parts.
Oil of sweet almond	208 parts.
Oil of bitter almond	2 parts.
Oil of bergamot	2 parts.
Oil of clove	1 part.
Balsam of peru	1 part.
Liquor potassa	sufficient.
Carmine	sufficient to color.

Mix the honey with castile soap in a mortar, and add enough liquor potassa (about $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce) to produce a nice cream. Mix the essential oil and balsam of peru with the oil of sweet almond, mix this with the cream, and continue the trituration until thoroughly mixed. — *Nat. Druggist*

PERFUMED NAPHTHALIN.

Everybody knows the intensely disagreeable odor of naphthalin—a quality that makes some people prefer moths and bed-bugs to what would otherwise be a good destroyer of them. Now comes the *Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers* and says this odor can be entirely done away with by oil of bergamot added in sufficient proportion. The formula proposed by Dietrich is as follows:

Naphthalin	3,000 parts.
Camphor	1,000 parts.
Carmin	2 parts.
Nitrobenzol	10 parts.
Oil of neroli	1 part.

Mix.

CREOLIN PILLS.

Capsules have hitherto been relied upon for use in the exhibition of creolin. M. Hoffman, pharmacist at the Hague, finds that the agent attacks the gelatin, and consequently recommends the following as a pill mass:

Creolin	5 gm.
Kuolin	15 gm.

Make into pills and preserve in talc.

The mass of such pills is only about half that of the capsule usually employed. The pill rubbed up with water makes a perfect emulsion, when such is desired. If the pills are to be kept for any length of time they can be covered with keratin.

HOW TO MAKE INSECT-POWDER.

Mr. E. Soxhlet tells the *Drogisten Zeitung* how to make insect-powder "synthetically," to use a scientific expression. His process is embodied in the following formula:—

Powdered oak-bark	40 oz.
" wormwood	40 "
" chamomile	40 "
" turmeric	10 "
" starch	30 "
Oil of angelica	80 min.
Eucalyptus oil	80 min.
Oil of chamomile	80 min.
" wormwood	80 min.
" bay-leaves	2½ dr.
" cajuput	2½ dr.
" hyssop	45 min.
" tansy	½ dr.
Spirit	5 oza.

Mix the powders well; dissolve the oils in the spirit and incorporate with the powder. Sift, and dry by air-exposure.

Tooth Pastes.

Soxhlet gives the following, which we find in the *Pharmaceutische Post*:

EUCALYPTUS TOOTH-PASTE.

Precipitated chalk	50 gm.
Venetian talc	30 gm.
Starch	20 gm.
Soap, medicinal	20 gm.
Eucalyptol	2 gm.
Peppermint oil	1 gm.
Geranium oil	1 gm.
Oil of clove	10 min.
Oil of anise	10 min.
Carmin	1 gm.
Glycerin, sufficient.	
Alcohol, sufficient.	

Mix.

COCA TOOTH-PASTE.

Soap, medicinal	30 gm.
Venetian talc	100 gm.
Cuttle-fish bone	20 gm.
Tincture of coca leaf (1:5)	20 gm.
Oil of peppermint	3 gm.
Oil of cascarrilla	1 gm.
Oil of linaloes	2 gm.
Carmin	2 gm.
Glycerin, sufficient.	

Mix.

CORAL TOOTH-PASTE.

Venetian talc	50 gm.
Precipitated chalk	30 gm.
Cuttle-fish bone	20 gm.
Sugar of milk	25 gm.
Extract of violet	10 gm.
Oil of peppermint	1 gm.
Oil of rose	5 drops.
Glycerin	10 gm.
Carmin	50 cgm.
Alcohol, sufficient.	

Mix.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Formula for Frost Bite.

The various mineral acids suitably diluted are generally recommended, as are also tannin, borax, alum, camphor, ichthyol, collodion and iodine. Saalfield writes in the *Therapeutische Monatsheft* that good results are obtained by treating the hands with flexible collodion. Hold up the arm until the hand is white, then paint the affected fingers, repeating the application several nights in succession.

Tincture of Iodine may be painted on either alone or with an equal proportion of tincture of galls, or it may be added in the proportion of 10 to 20 per cent. to collodion.

Ichthyol is ordered in a fifty per cent. salve or in still stronger concentration. Since frost bite is very stubborn, Saalfield furnishes a series of formulas below, as one will sometimes prove efficacious where others fail.

1. Tannin 2 parts.
Glycerin, or
Spirit of camphor 50 "
Rub on the parts.
2. Tannin 2 parts.
Alcohol 5 "
Collodion 20 "
Tinct. benzoin 2 "
Paint on the affected parts. (Paschka.)
3. Powdered camphor 3 parts.
Lanolin 15 "
Vaseline 15 "
Hydrochloric acid 2 "
Rub on in the evening. (Carric.)

4. Balsam Peru 5 parts.
Oleo Balsamic mixture 30 "
Cologne 30 "
Paint on the affected parts. (Rust.)
5. Alum 2 parts.
Borax 2 "
Rose water 150 "
Tinct. benzoin 5 "
Apply on a cloth.
6. Alum 4 parts.
Glycerin 2 "
Yolk of egg, cooked 1 "

Flavoring Extracts—Approved Working Formulae.

Very little introduction is needed for these extracts—they have been tried and tested in many establishments.

In compounding them dissolve the oils in the alcohol, and rub thoroughly with the carbonate of magnesia in a mortar; add the proof spirits and other materials, and triturate well together. Next color carefully until the desired shade is reached, and filter through paper. The quantity of oils, etc., can be increased or diminished, to produce extracts of any desired grade.

EXTRACT OF ANISE.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	300 parts.
Oil of anise	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.

Color with caramel.

EXTRACT OF APPLE.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Pure apple brandy	400 parts.
Apple ether	100 parts.

Color with red tincture.

EXTRACT OF ALLSPICE.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	300 parts.
Oil of allspice	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.

Color with caramel.

EXTRACT OF BANANA.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	200 parts.
Pure banana juice	100 parts.
Banana ether	100 parts.
Tincture of vanilla	10 parts.

Color with tincture of curcuma.

EXTRACT OF BITTER ALMOND.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	300 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.
Oil of bitter almond	20 parts.

EXTRACT OF CACAO.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	100 parts.
Powdered cacao	300 parts.
Powdered vanilla	50 parts.
Powdered cinnamon	45 parts.
Ambergris	5 parts.

Macerate for two weeks, express and filter.

EXTRACT OF CINNAMON.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	300 parts.
Oil of cinnamon	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.

Color with red tincture.

EXTRACT OF CELERY.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	300 parts.
Oil of celery	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.



Swiss Cough Drops

In beautiful 5 lb. Tins of horse-shoe shape.

PRICE PER TIN, \$1.00

Also in Packages to Retail, 5c. and 10c.

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JOHN L. UPHAM, - Brockville.



FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC INHALER

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

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

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

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



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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,

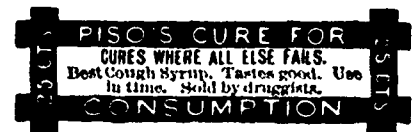
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.



EXTRACT OF MORELLA CHERRY.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	200 parts.
Pure morella cherry juice	100 parts.
Morella cherry ether	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	20 parts.
Oil of bitter almond	10 parts.
Oil of lemon	4 parts.
Oil of sweet orange	2 parts.
Oil of cinnamon	2 parts.
Oil of cloves	2 parts.

EXTRACT OF CLOVES.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	300 parts.
Oil of cloves	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.

Color with caramel.

EXTRACT OF CORIANDER.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	400 parts.
Oil of coriander	50 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	50 parts.

Color lightly with caramel.

EXTRACT OF PINE APPLE.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	200 parts.
Pure pine-apple juice	100 parts.
Pine-apple ether	100 parts.
Tincture of vanilla	10 parts.

Color with tincture of curcuma.

EXTRACT OF PLUM.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	200 parts.
German swetschen water	200 parts.
Plum ether	100 parts.

EXTRACT OF QUINCE.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	200 parts.
Pure quince juice	100 parts.
Quince ether	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	20 parts.
Oil of cinnamon	10 parts.
Oil of cloves	10 parts.

Color with tincture of saffron.

EXTRACT OF RASPBERRY.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	200 parts.
Pure raspberry juice	170 parts.
Raspberry ether	100 parts.
Tincture of orris	20 parts.
Triple extract of roses	10 parts.

Color with tincture of alkanet.

EXTRACT OF LAVENDER.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	300 parts.
Oil of Mitcham lavender	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.

Color with red tincture.

EXTRACT OF LEMON.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	250 parts.
Oil of lemon	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.
Pine-apple ether	50 parts.

Color with tincture of curcuma.

EXTRACT OF LIME FRUIT.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	250 parts.
Oil of lime fruit	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.
Pine-apple ether	50 parts.

Color lightly with tincture of curcuma.

EXTRACT OF MACE.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	350 parts.
Powdered mace	150 parts.

Macerate for two weeks, express and filter.—*Confectioners' Union*

Trustworthy Dispensing.

This subject has been sufficiently discussed in pharmaceutical journals. The propositions which have been made are legion; only a few, however, have proved useful. I have been struck with the fact that no one has alluded to the importance of our imparting to our apprentices or pupils—for they become our later assistants—a greater knowledge of the customary dosage of the more ordinary important medicaments, as well as their action upon children and adults. In truth, it is only natural to seek and afford an explanation of why and how all those substances with which we must deal every day, in practical as well as scientific respects, are usually employed. I waive further explanation respecting the destiny of medicaments in the organism; interesting as this question may be, it lies too remote from us, and particularly from the student of pharmacy. But with respect to the first of the foregoing questions, in my judgment the young pharmacist must be instructed—reference to the table of maximal doses is by no means sufficient. Let not our dispensing become too mechanical; let us initiate our future colleague so far into the materia medica that he will be capable of criticising intelligently the prescription—that his attention will be aroused when reading, for example:

Santonin	0.003
Calomel	0.01
Sacch	0.5

Dose: One powder twice daily.

Or:

Inf. ipecac	0.275.0
Syr. ipecac	25.0
Morphine muriate	0.1

One teaspoonful every two hours for child.

Or:

Camphor	0.03
Dover's powder	0.5

One powder every two hours.

I select these from among a number previously received, and do not doubt that perhaps many a young assistant, without the supervision of the responsible apothecary, would have filled these erroneous prescriptions. I do not believe that in all cases he will of necessity repeat to himself that calomel in this dose produces the opposite of the intended effect—that it here acts as a styptic, though it is surely added to the santonin as a purgative; that he further will question the propriety of Dover's powder together with camphor, especially with a prescription for children (the physician meant, of course, as was afterwards found, pulv. gummosus); or, finally, that the dose of morphine in the above prescription would arouse apprehension. My experience has shown me that many a young colleague has no conception of the mode of action in this respect; that he is not capable of distinguishing between adults and children; that he dispenses too mechanically and at best simply memorizes the table of maximum doses.

That the "exclamation points" of physicians do not always hold good, must be

impressed upon our young colleagues. We will cite a case here:

Morph. mur.	3.0!!
Syr. aurant	30.0
Cognac	30.0
Aqua	30.0

By tablespoonfuls.

The gratitude of the physician knew no bounds when he learned that two !'s I gave only 0.3, for the patient would surely have died had the prescription been literally followed.

The apothecary would scarcely have been subject to penalty in the given case, for the two exclamation points showed plainly that the physician knew what he was writing. Whether the dispenser would be acquitted by his conscience, is an open question.

These are a few examples of what is constantly occurring everywhere, and the physician and public cannot be sufficiently thankful to the trustworthy apothecary.

As soon as the inexperienced apothecary is intrusted with the office of dispenser, the serious character of his profession, the far-reaching responsibility of the dispenser and the apothecary, and the need of intelligent reflection, must be made clear to him. Thus "easy substitutions" are avoided as far as possible, and more is accomplished than can be achieved by many a legal ordinance, even though the old adage "*Errare humanum est*" will still prevail.—(*Apoth. Zeitung*) *Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Extemporaneous Preparation of Pure Glycerin.

Chemically pure glycerin, says *l'Industrie textile*, may readily be obtained by the following process:

To 100 parts of crude commercial glycerin add 8 parts of sulphate of zinc. Heat, let cool, and add 27 parts of powdered quicklime and stir in. Put into the filter press and filter. The filtrate will be pure glycerin.

SPEAKING of the Chinese soap tree the author of a book of travels says:—"Its height is about eighty feet, with a girth of six. The pods are gathered, stored and dried, and without further preparation serve for soap. In the mountains there is another soap tree, considered for detergent purposes to be of greater value. The only trouble about the use of the pods is that the washerman's hands must have no abrasions on them; otherwise intense pain is caused. It cannot be used for the face because it irritates the eyes."

A MICROBE KILLER.—Mike Rafferty—Fwhat's the matter wid de baby? He's sittin' out on the back shtep, all doobled oop an' rockin' back'ard an' for'ard. Bridget O'Flannagan—Shure, I was afther clanin' oot the botthels in the panthry an' made him drink the contents av the medicine vials fur fear o' wastin' 'em. If he hasn't an disease at prisint he moight have some toime, an' the mixther'll be the dith of all them microbes the doothors do by talkin' about.

Koff No More.

Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from

COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC.,

And are invaluable to ORATORS and VOCALISTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

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—AND—

Patti, 10c.

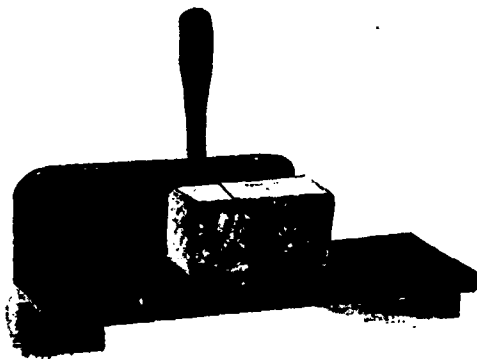
CIGARS.

Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

“EXCELSIOR”

Soap Cutter and Trimmer.



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

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

PRICE, \$1.00.

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

☛ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, - Sole Agent for Canada.



NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE CELEBRATED

“ESPERANZA”

CLEAR HAVANA.

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

MADE IN SEVERAL SIZES.

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

B. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,

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

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

J. RATTRAY & CO.

MONTREAL,

Cigar Manufacturers

—AND—

Wholesale Tobacconists.

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



MINERVA

—AND—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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

Catarrhine.

This remedy, which is advertised for the first time in our columns this month, promises to be a leading and profitable selling article.

Coulter's Patent Vaporizer.

We would call the attention of the trade to the advt. of Coulter's Patent Vaporizer and Inhaler. This article has found favor with the medical profession in various parts of the Dominion and needs but an introduction to insure a ready sale.

Surgical Instruments.

Read the advt. of J. Stevens & Sons, surgical instrument makers and dealers in druggists' and physicians' supplies. This firm has recently moved into their new premises at 145 Wellington St., west, Toronto, which are admirably adapted to the requirements of the firms' business.

"Midsummernight" Brand.

Messrs. Isdahl & Co., Bergen, Norway, invite the attention of druggists to their "Midsummernight" brand of Cod Liver Oil. This brand of Norwegian oil is recommended as one of the finest in the market and not only the most palatable, but the richest in medicinal properties.

Asthma Cure.

Schiffman's Asthma Cure is one of the leading proprietary remedies of this nature and has a large sale in the neighboring republic. The proprietor, Dr. S. Schiffman, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is now introducing it to the Canadian public through their distributing agents, Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co., of Montreal and Toronto. An English agency has also been opened in London.

Thirty-Five Cents.

Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil maintain a prominent place in the category of reasonable remedies. Since the introduction of the sample size, retailing at 35 cents, the sales of the regular or 81 size have vastly increased, and the demand for this article from all parts of the Dominion and Newfoundland shows how an excellent remedy, with judicious advertising, takes with the general public.

In Favor of Tanglefoot.

"A decision was rendered on Dec 28th by Judge Carpenter of the U. S. Circuit Court, district of Mass., in the case of the O. & W. Thum Co. vs. John A. Andrews et al., in favor of the complainants." This has been a long drawn out and hotly contested suit, every point involved was fully discussed and considered, and in every point were the complainants sustained. The decision firmly establishes O. & W. Thum Co.'s rights to the Sealing Border

and other features of their Sticky Fly Paper (Tanglefoot.) The success of the Tanglefoot is the result of labor, time and money spent in perfecting and introducing it, and the O. & W. Thum Co. naturally feel entitled to the benefits of their patents. The decision is of special importance and interest as it will enable them to suppress other close imitations of Tanglefoot and infringements on their patents.

A Few Reasons

why Druggists and compounders of powders should use the "Jones' Excelsior Drug and Baking Powder Mixer and Sifter." 1st. Because it will mix powders thoroughly. 2nd. Because it will sift same properly. 3rd. Because the cylinder, box and drawer fit tightly and will retain the powders and their strength, and are dirt proof. 4th. Because the Mixer is made of the very best of material, in a first-class workman-like manner. 5th. Because it can be easily cleaned. 6th. Because it is simple, durable and cheap. 7th. Because it will pay the purchaser to constantly have fresh, pure and thoroughly mixed powders. 8. Because the formulas given in connection with the Mixer and Sifter are reliable and are reliable and are worth to any one double the price of the article. See advt. on page 19.

Make Your Own Toilet Waters.

French, Cave & Co., of Philadelphia, on page 23 of this issue, call the attention of the trade to their superior concentrated essences for the manufacture of Lavender Water, Florida Water, Violet Water, White Heliotrope Water, Cologne Water, etc., and also their Bay Rum Essence. These essences and the Oil of Cologne are put up in 8 oz. G. S. bottles and also in 4 oz. C. S. bottles. These goods have a very large sale in the United States and the makers are in receipt of hundreds of testimonials from all parts of the Union speaking of them in the highest terms. Samples will be sent to any druggist, who will enclose his business card and mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. We would advise a trial order of these goods.

Store Fittings.

The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., of Preston, Ont., make a specialty of druggists' shop fixtures, and have recently fitted up some of the handsomest stores in Ontario and Manitoba. Read Mr. Karn's unsolicited endorsement of their excellent work:

Woodstock, Jan. 7th, 1892.

The C. O. & S. F. Co., Preston, Ont.:

GENTLEMEN,—I am pleased to inform you that the fixtures have been put in place and are quite up to the very high expectations I had formed of your work. I am delighted with them. Now, if any one should ask you about my shop you may say that I think we have the nicest looking drug store west of Toronto. That is the verdict, not only of myself, but of all the citizens as well, and the reputation of your company in the town of Woodstock for fine work stands pre-eminently above all.

Yours truly,

W. A. KARN.

A Reliable Remedy for Piles.

"Pilekone," prepared by W. T. Strong, London, Ontario, is a preparation which may be recommended with perfect confidence to any one suffering from this distressing complaint. Its application is painless and easy, and the strong endorsement it has received from numbers of the medical faculty, stamp it as one of the most satisfactory preparations for druggists to handle.

PHYSICIANS' OPINIONS.

London, Ont., April 18, 1892.

I have found the suppository prepared by Mr. W. T. Strong of great assistance in hemorrhoids. It is the best local application I have used.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.

London, Ont., May 14, 1892.

I have used W. T. Strong's Pilekone for external as well as internal piles and get better results than from any other remedy I have used.

A. GRAHAM, M. D.

London, Ont., May 11, 1892.

W. T. Strong, Druggist, London, Ont.:

SIR,—I have used your "Pilekone" in my practice as well as in my own case, and can justly certify that it is an excellent remedy for the purpose for which it is intended.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M. D.

London, Ont., April 19, 1892.

I have been prescribing Strong's Pilekone for the last eight years, and have had better success with them than with all other means.

WM. WOODRUFF, M. D.

London, Ont., April 25, 1892.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very successful results I have obtained in the treatment of hemorrhoids by the use of Strong's Pilekone. The relief comes early, and is, I believe, lasting.

W. J. LOGIE, M. D.

London, Ont., May 14, 1892.

I have used W. T. Strong's Pile remedy in my practice with most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES SUT N. M. D.

The business man who boasts that he "don't care what the world thinks" seldom has anything the world cares about.

It takes sense as well as cents to make dollars, and yet it is possible to inherit dollars and cents without the sense.

The ascent of saps in plants has been explained in various ways, and now comes Professor Strassburger, of Bonn, and avers, as the result of a careful study of the subject, that we know nothing whatever concerning this interesting phenomenon save that the process is a purely physical one.

Calcium in plants serves to remove the otherwise poisonous oxalic acid according to O. Loew (Flora), while magnesium, more readily decomposed than calcium or the alkali metals, acts as a carrier of phosphoric acid for the building up of nuclein, plastin and lecithin; the one hence being protective, the other nutritive. In the absence of calcium salts, magnesium salts are poisonous to chlorophyll-bearing plants.

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

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

Yours truly,

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

—:THE:—
King of Dyspepsia Cures.



THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY

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

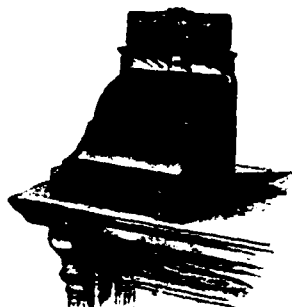
A Complete Cure,	A Prompt Cure,
A Positive Cure,	A Perfect Cure,
A Wonderful Cure,	An Efficient Cure,

And THE KING OF CURES.

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

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

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



—:THE:—
**New York
 CASH REGISTER.**

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

PRICE, \$16.00.

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

Specially Adapted to the use of Retail Druggists.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

T. GOODWIN & CO.,
 11 Park Row, NEW YORK.

Books and Pamphlets.

The Chemists and Druggists' Diary for 1893 has been received and is quite up to previous years in respect of utility and convenience. Besides the vast fund of information which may be obtained from the advertisements in this work, and which is a part which should never be slighted, the letterpress contains various subjects of importance to the retail druggist, notably among them being the treatment of minor complaints. The "Diary" is presented free to every subscriber of the *Chemist and Druggist*, London, Eng.

* *

Disinfectants and Toilet Preparations is the title of a pamphlet received from F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng., in which are enumerated the various preparations of this well-known firm.

* *

Our thanks are due to Frederick Stearns & Co. for a copy of their Daily Reminder, a handsome and convenient diary and memo. book of suitable size for the vest pocket. This book is but a type of the general work of this firm. "Whatever they make is of the best."

* *

The Annual Statistical Supplement of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

"The Mineral Industry, Its Statistics, Technology and Trade in the United States and other Countries, from the Earliest Times to the Close of 1892," being the annual statistical supplement of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

The great work of collecting and publishing in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, within a few days of the close of each year, reliable statistics of the mineral industry of the United States and other countries, whose products are valued at far more than \$2,000,000,000, has become so important that a large octavo volume will be issued in January, 1893, covering them, and will be the most complete and valuable report of mineral statistics ever published, and an indispensable reference book.

It will treat each of the various subjects in the following general order: Describing the occurrence and character of deposits in which the minerals are found; the characteristics of the mineral methods of treatment; cost of mining; characteristics of metal or other products; costs; uses; statistics of production; imports and exports from the earliest times; consumption, total and per capita; review of markets; prices: foreign production; imports, exports and consumption; extremely valuable technical articles by the most competent authorities giving the recent progress in each department of mining and metallurgy.

The subjects treated will include: acids, aluminum, antimony, asbestos, asphaltum, bauxite, borax, brimstone, bromine, barytes, chemicals and chemical fertilizers, chromium, coal, cobalt, copper, corundum, flourspar, gold and silver, graphite, gypsum, iron and steel, iron ores,

lead, manganese, mica, mineral paints, natural gas, nickel, petroleum, phosphates, platinum and platinum minerals, precious stones, pyrites, quicksilver, soda (natural), sulphur, sulphuric acid, tin, zinc, etc.

From its character and its enormous circulation it is the most valuable advertising medium of everything used in the mining, metallurgical, chemical manufactures and general engineering industries, ever brought before the people.

Price, bound in paper, \$2. Bound in cloth, \$2.50.

The volume of "Mineral Statistics, Technology and Trade," bound in paper covers, is sent free to subscribers to the *Engineering and Mining Journal* who are not in arrears. Bound in cloth, 50 cents extra. The subscription price to the *Engineering and Mining Journal* has been raised to \$5 in the United States, Canada and Mexico; to other countries in the postal union it remains at \$7.

Large advance orders have already put the stamp of success on this great work.

Magazines.

The Farmer's Advocate.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Manitoba, is out in a new dress. The type now used is clear and handsome. Hereafter the *Advocate* will be issued twice each month, instead of once as heretofore. The form has been somewhat changed, and the size increased. The subscription price is as heretofore, \$1 per year. We would advise those of our readers who are not subscribers to send to the publishers for a sample copy, which will be sent free to all applicants. Address, the Wm. WELD Co., London, Ont.

Review of Reviews.

The *Review of Reviews* for January contains a galaxy of brilliant attractions. It may well claim to be the most amazingly up-to-date number, of the most thoroughly alive magazine, ever published in the world. Its great and brilliantly-illustrated character sketch of President Diaz and the Mexican people and country was written in the City of Mexico since that gentleman's inauguration for the new term, early in December; and the photographs for illustration were taken, exclusively for the *Review of Reviews*, in the City of Mexico in December. In view of the certainty of cholera next summer, the most sensational and interesting article of the month is the one the *Review* has secured from Paris on the successful treatment invented at the Pasteur Institute for inoculation against Asiatic cholera. This number contains a fine little sketch of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, a profusely illustrated article on the latest results of the University Extension movement in the United States, and scores upon scores of attractive pictures of the most interesting people of the day—politicians, theologians, literary men, distinguished women and so on. If anybody is at a loss to know why the *Review*

of *Reviews* has attained so extraordinary a circulation in so short a time, let him buy and read the January number and he will understand.

The Montreal Witness.

The *Montreal Witness*, which is to move into its own building next spring, will be by far the best equipped newspaper in a mechanical point of view in Canada. Its immense Hoe quadruple machine will be capable of turning out 60,000 eight-page or 30,000 twelve or sixteen-page papers an hour, printed complete on both sides, cut, pasted, and counted in piles of fifty. This will be one-third faster than any other press in Canada. In addition, its matter will be set on the Mergenthaler Linotype, which gives a new, clean face of type every issue, and its form will be compact and beautiful. The *Witness*, although old and reliable, is up to the front in respect of enterprise, and its readers expect and are not satisfied with anything but the best. The price of the *Daily Witness* is three dollars a year, of the *Weekly Witness* one dollar, and the *Northern Messenger*, published from the same house, is thirty cents. Agents wanted in every town, village and P.O. Specimen copies will be sent free to any of our readers, on application to the publishers, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

Free to Girls.

Our *Girls Own Paper*, a handsome 16-page illustrated journal devoted to the entertainment of Canadian young ladies, will be sent free for three months on trial to every one forwarding us at once the names and address of five Canadian young ladies or misses in different families, and four three cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc.

The next issue of *Our Girls Own Paper* will explain how you can secure one of the following elegant prizes without expense:—A genuine \$200.00 seal-skin jacket, made to order, a small gold watch with Chataleine chain and charm, a silk dress pattern, five o'clock silver tea service, a genuine diamond, pearl or turquoise ring, an elegant work box, a jewelry casket, pearl card case, complete manicure and toilet set in metal and plush case, cut glass and silver ink stand, silk lined glove and handkerchief boxes, hand mirrors in silver with bevelled edge glaas, and many other articles suitable for our young lady friends.

We want the names of young ladies now, to whom we can send sample copies of this elegant publication. You will be delighted with it. Send to-day and address *Our Girls Own Paper*, Toronto, Ont.

The Wild Potato Vine, *Ipomoea pandurata*, sometimes has a tuber that attains the size and occasionally the form of a boy's body, and weighs thirty-five pounds.

A dishonest sodium salicylate has been discovered by a correspondent of the *Journal der Pharmacie von Elsass-Lothringen*, in which a brilliant white color was simulated by adding blue coloring matter.

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.

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

La Grippe!
La Grippe!



Keep well supplied with all the Antipyretics, as we are liable to have another visitation of this much dreaded disease.

JUST RECEIVED:

Antipyrine, Antifebrine, Phenacetine,

QUININE—Howard's and Gorman,

Chloralamid, Exalgine, Hydroquinone.

Also a full supply of **HOT WATER BOTTLES.**

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

A Great Repository of Practical and Scientific Information.

One of the Fullest, Freshest, and Most Valuable Hand-books of the age. Indispensable to Every Practical Man.

PRICE, \$2.00

Free of Postage to any Address in the World

The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book.

Containing Several Thousand Receipts, covering the latest, most important, and most useful Discoveries in Chemical Technology, and their Practical Application in the Arts and the Industries. Edited chiefly from the German of Dr. Wüchler, Eisner, Heintze, Mierzholtz, Jacobsen, Köller, and Heintzeling, with additions by William T. Braunt, Graduate of the Royal Agricultural College of Ebkna, Prussia, and William H. Wahl, Ph. D. (Held) Secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa. by 78 engravings, one volume, over 600 pages, 12mo, elegantly bound in scarlet cloth, gilt, closely printed, containing an immense amount and a great variety of matter.

Price \$2.00, free of postage to any address in the world.

Get a circular of 32 pages, showing the full Table of Contents of this important book, sent by mail free of postage to any one in any part of the World who will furnish his address.

ALSO RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Perfumery.

Comprising Directions for Making all kinds of Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Fumigating Materials, Dentifrices, Cosmetics, etc.; with a full account of the Volatile Oils, Balsams, Resins, and other Natural and Artificial Perfume Substances, including the manufacture of Fruit Ethers, and Tests of their Purity. By Dr. C. A. Deite, assisted by L. Horcher, F. Eichbaum, E. Kugler, H. Toepfner, and other Experts. From the German by William T. Braunt, editor of "The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated by 28 engravings, 12mo, 350 pages.

PRICE, \$3.00

Free of Postage to any Address in the World.

The Practical Scourer and Garment Dyer.

Comprising Dry or Chemical Cleansing, the Art of Removing Stains, Fine Washing, Bleaching and Dyeing of Straw Hats, Gloves and Feathers of All Kinds; Dyeing of Worn Clothes of All Fabrics, including Mixed Goods, by One Dip; and the Manufacture of Soaps and Fluids for Cleansing Purposes. Edited by William T. Braunt. Illustrated. 12mo, 205 pages.

PRICE, \$2.00.

The Manufacture of Ink.

Comprising the Raw Materials, and the Preparation of Writing, Copying and Hektograph Inks, Safety Inks, Ink Extracts, and Powders, Colored Inks, Solid Inks, Lithographic Inks and Crayons, Printing Ink, Ink or Aniline Pencils, Marking Inks, Ink Specialties, Sympathetic Inks, Stamp and Stencil Inks, Wash Blue, etc. Translated from the German of **SEYMOUR LUNSKA**, Chemist and Manufacturer, with additions by **WILLIAM T. BRAUNT**. Illustrated. 12mo, 230 pages.

PRICE, \$2.00.

Get the above or any of our Books sent by mail, free of postage, at the publication prices, to any address in the world!

Get Circulars giving the full table of contents of each of the above books sent free of postage to any one in any part of the world who will furnish his address.

Get Our New and Enlarged Catalogue of Practical and Scientific Books, 88 pages, 8vo, and our other Catalogues, the whole covering every branch of Science applied to the Arts, sent free and free of postage to any one in any part of the world who will furnish us with his address.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,

INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS.
210 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

THE - FAMOUS - ODELL



TYPE

WRITER.

THE LATEST IMPROVED.

The only practical low priced machine. The only one that has stood the test. Because of its simplicity and perfect work it writes both capitals and small letters. It does all kinds of work of any typewriter. It can be learned in one hour's practice. It is built for business and for busy people. It is handsomely finished and makes a perfect. We guarantee it and will let you be the judge.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

In order to get the ODELL in every home, office and library, on receipt of \$6 we will ship one of our \$20 machines. You can use it three months without paying another cent, then, if you accept it, pay us \$2 a month until paid for. This enables you to own one of these famous machines at 50 cts. a week. Remit by registered letter, P. O. or money order. Address,

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,

258 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Major's - Cement.



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

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

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

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

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

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

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, - Hamilton, Ont.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING STAPLES:

- CLARKE, NICHOLLS & COOMBS' English Confectionery.
- WHITTAKER & CROSSMITH'S English Perfumes and Soaps.
- W. R. TILBURY & CO.'S English Tooth Brushes.
- F. MILLOT, Paris, French Perfumes and Soaps.
- THOMAS FRERES, French Tooth and Nail Brushes.
- ANGLO-FRENCH BRUSH CO., French Hair Brushes (solid backs)
- H. R. SMILEY, Chicago, Counter and Dispensing Seales.

It is a well known fact that we are the largest Canadian dealers in **SPONGES.**

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 10th, 1893.

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

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

Chlorate, Eng., lb.	20	22	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	20	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.	3 00	3 25
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pimento, lb.	2 00	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rec't, lb.	65	70	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	25	28	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	25	30
Ozs., oz.	32	38	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.	75	80
SALICIN, lb.	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	90	1 00	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.		
Hypsulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.	9	11
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	11 00	12 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	61	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.	58	60
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.	28	30	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	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 EMEIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPLUM, gal.	1 60	1 75
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Lemon, lb.	2 75	3 00	TERPENTINE, gal.	65	68

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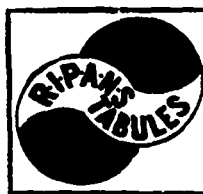
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- Dalley's Cholera Mixture.
- Dalley's Horehound Elecampane.
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- Dalley's Black Oil.
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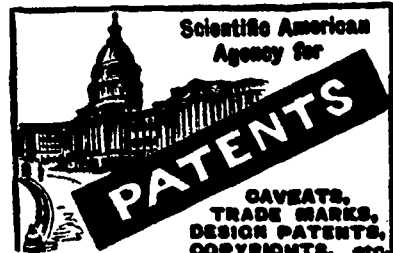
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