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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 6.

STRATHROY, DECEMBER, 1894.

No. 12.

CANADIAN • DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

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 6th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

EUROPEAN AGENCY :

Brook & Halifax Aldermury House, Watling St.
LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

CONTENTS.

Words of Caution.
Simple Method of Advertising One's Own Remedies.
Formula Wanted.
DRUG CLERK'S COLUMN.—Where are the Drug Clerks? Clerks The City Drug Clerks.
Lady Pharmacists.
Numbering Prescription Labels.
TRADE NOTES.
Montreal Notes.
Notes from England.
Medicaments Derived from Coal Tar.
Coughs and Cough Mixtures.
Mercury Sulphates.
Salactol.
The New Pharmacopœia.
Diphtheria Antitoxin.
Irish Moss.
A Dangerous Experiment.
EDITORIAL.—The Pharmacopœia. Selling Direct to the Physician. A Suggestive Telegram. The Oldest University in the World! A New Line.
The Trade Journal Ad.
Antitoxine Treatment.
Quantitative Estimation of Antipyrin.
New Method of Preparing Salicylic Acid.
PHARMACEUTICAL NOTES.
Preparation of Simple Cerate.
Diphtheria Antitoxine Solution.
Colored Fires for Tableaux.
FORMULARY.
Traumaticin.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
Kola and its Uses.
The Cinchona Preparations.
Cod Liver Oil in Medicine.
New Remedies.
New Medicinal Agents.
Treatment of Warts.
Bronze Paints, Ready Mixed
Pharmacology of the Soft and Liquid Paraffins.
BUSINESS NOTICES.
BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.
A Notable Event.
Various Kinds of Vegetable Milk.
DRUG REPORTS.
Simple Freezing Apparatus.

Removal Notice.

I have decided to remove the office of the "CANADIAN DRUGGIST" from Strathroy to Toronto. The next issue, (January 15th), therefore, will be from our new office in the latter place. Advertisers and Correspondents will please bear this in mind.

W. J. DYAS,

Publisher.

Words of Caution.

On the principle that "to be forewarned is to be forearmed," we think it our duty to place before the members of the drug trade some of the "schemes" which are being constantly worked on them.

First there is the man who has a special article to introduce, and is willing to give the *sole agency*, he does not attempt to create a demand for his goods, by advertising or sampling, but is willing that the druggist should do this, and will allow him, say anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent discount from the *invariable* price in order to allow sufficient to enable the druggist to advertise it himself. As a rule these articles are nearly, if not altogether worthless, and monies paid for them may be put down almost invariably as a dead loss. No druggist has either the time or money to spare to advertise another person's wares.

Secondly. We have the man with the clock or show case or somewhat similar inducement, who is willing to sacrifice these prizes in order to induce druggists to introduce their goods; and will quote them exceptional figures and *exclusive* rights, (this latter frequently to more than one in a town) together with a *promise* to advertise, and never forgetting to get cash down or notes in immediate settlement. The result is a stock of unsaleable goods, a clock or show case worth say from two to four dollars, and bills payable of one hundred dollars or more.

The third scheme we would call attention to is the travelling opticians, who are willing to locate themselves in a drug store for a period of one to three days and to fit all defective eyesight with spectacles, which they themselves furnish and are willing to allow the druggist a

small commission for the privilege. Now there are opticians and opticians, and it is to caution all druggists from having anything to do with any adventurer who is in the business merely for money making, and with very little, if any idea of the proper testing of the eyes and scientific fitting of glasses, that we utter this note of warning. Always remember that any improperly fitted spectacles and any ill-advised opinion, which may be given in your store, will be a serious detriment to your business, and the customer will hold you morally, if not legally, responsible for any errors or falsifications which may be made. If you deal in optical goods, learn to fit properly by taking a course of instruction in a reliable school of optical instruction, and you need have no recourse to employing any one and paying a commission. If you do not handle those goods, our advice is to let no one take possession of your place of business in order to advertise himself, and do you, it may so happen, an incalculable amount of injury, because you do not understand the business and are at the mercy of the "professional." If, on the contrary, you think our advice in this matter is not practical, before allowing any one to undertake any of the work described, under your auspices, make it a point to correspond with those druggists with whom such a person has been and learn from them whether they consider his work in every way satisfactory and calculated to enhance your profits in such a way that there will be no after regrets or pecuniary losses.

We believe that words of caution in these respects are at all times appropriate and never more so than at the present time and we trust that advice thus given and well meant, will not be unheeded.

A Simple Method of Advertising One's Own Remedies.

By THOMAS KNOBEL.*

Hard times, cut prices in patent medicines, as well as toilet preparations, have compelled the druggist to the final conclusion that in order to save something out of the wreck he must put up a line of his own to take the place of the more popular patents and toilet preparations. After having gotten up such a line as you think suitable and saleable with your

*Read before the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

trade, advertise them thoroughly, i. e., in a local way, not only to create a demand, but to also keep up the demand after it is created.

It is with the idea of giving a practical hint in this direction that I present this paper. Have been preparing my own preparations for the last ten or twelve years, and, having tried various methods of advertising, after a thorough test, I have obtained the best results from methods herewith presented.

First, have a list of all your own preparations printed on one slip, using white paper, leaving considerable margin. Let the names of the preparations be in plain, full-faced type, and be careful not to have descriptions of the virtues of your wares too loud or long.

Next, get a rubber stamp in the form of a pointing hand, or any other striking design that fancy dictates. Now place the hand or mark before the preparation to which you wish to call especial attention. As the seasons change and demand varies, alter the position of the hand. Thus, in spring mark your blood purifier, liver pills, etc. In summer your diarrhoea and cholera mixtures will bear a little "hustling." In autumn your tonic, malaria remedies, face lotions, etc., will need a little toning up. In winter your good old faithful cough syrup should come in for a little booming—and so on, to suit your own ideas. Wrap one of these circulars with each and every package leaving your shop, excepting, of course, medicines prescribed by physicians; but where compelled to sell a patent medicine, wrap in two of these circulars "for good luck."

I have always found this simple, yet cheap, method very effective. People will have their attention attracted to any particular preparation at once, without necessitating the reading of the entire list, then, their curiosity aroused, they will usually read the whole circular, from top to bottom. Whenever this is accomplished you generally can count on a sale of one or the other of your own medicines.

Formula Wanted.

R. T. V. asks for a formula for a toilet vinegar. The following are taken from *The Manual of Formulae*:

1—Oil of mace	2½ drs.
Oil of rosemary	2½ drs.
Oil of lavender	6 drs.
Camphor	4½ ozs.
Glacial acetic acid	2 lbs.
Mix.	
2—Oil of citron.....	1 dr.
Oil of cloves.....	1 dr.
Oil of bergamot	10 drops.
Oil of cinnamon	10 drops.
Oil of thyme	20 drops.
Oil of lavender	40 drops.
Glacial acetic acid.....	8 fl. ozs.
3—Lavender flowers (bruised)....	½ oz.
Origanum	1 oz.
Rosemary	1 oz.
Cloves (bruised).....	½ drm.
Acetic acid (90 per cent.)	30 oz.
Macerate for a week. Strain and filter.	

Drug Clerk's Column.

Where Are the Drug Clerks?

A few months ago we commenced a register of drug clerks of Canada, undertaking to insert the name of any such clerks in our column and also in a special register kept for that purpose. A number have taken advantage of our offer and sent in their names, but there are thousands who have not yet done so—probably not recognizing the direct advantage which must ensue from having their name enrolled. Employers who wish to learn of the whereabouts of former employees, clerks who wish to correspond with old-time associates, druggists in search of an assistant who has been highly recommended, College graduates desiring to communicate with class mates, may all through this medium, if the registration is made anything like as complete as it should be, be able to do so without any cost whatever. Is it not then worth your while, drug clerks, to send in your names and addresses that you may be participators in any advantage that is to be gained. The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is at your service, it is published in the druggists and embryodrugger's interests, and whenever we can render you a service we are ready. How many names shall we have for January?

Clerks.

A clerk's position is not an easy one to fill satisfactorily, and he should strive to perform all obligations, not only to his employer, but to his customers in the best possible manner.

Intelligent and courteous clerks have made more storekeepers successful than quantity or quality of stock, location of store, or advertising.

Truthfulness is a virtue which will soon tell in a pecuniary, as well as a moral, way, for people will flock to the clerk upon whose word they can depend.

A clerk is selected not only to be a seller of goods, but to his keeping is committed the honor, dignity, and respectable standing of the house.—*Exchange.*

The City Drug Clerk.

He is well up in physic, has a recipe for phthisic, that will cure a case that's chronic in the quickest sort of style. For while he was at college he absorbed all sorts of knowledge, with a keenness and avidity that made his teachers smile.

He can tell you to a fraction, writing out the full reaction, how much maltose is converted when you brew a pint of beer.

For on substances organic, whose origin's botanic, he's a lot of information and was never known to err.

He is up in mathematics, can explain electrostatics when it comes to phar-

macognosy, he is a perfect mine of wealth.

He can analyze a water, and can tell you what you ought to do to make it fit to drink without injuring your health.

He explains the metric system with an air of sapient wisdom, he knows a little Latin on a pinch "spricht et was Deutsch."

He reads the leading journal, and his wit springs ever vernal, and when discussing politics he's never in the lurch.

He can draw you soda water with an air of freezing hauteur, that quite precludes necessity for having any ice;

Though when customers are pretty he can be very witty, and the girls unite in saying that he's everything that's nice.

Such a brainy aggregation is quite fit to rule a nation, yet he deals out pills and powders with a condescending air.

For a paltry compensation that's a shame to his vocation, and I leave it to the public, do you think that this is fair?

—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

Lady Pharmacists.

The organ of the Brussels' Pharmaceutical Society publishes an interesting article on pharmacy and ladies, whilst discussing the *pros* and *cons* of the independence of women. The only argument against women coming to the front in public positions, they say, is, that by being kept back they are driven to seek the support of a husband, thus promoting marriages. They say, with the author of *Petit Faust*, "if you can't embrace a husband, why, embrace a career." The philosophical reflections indulged in are the outcome of an interview by Champal, the Napoleon of interviewers, with the lady pharmacists, "Our sisters by Eve, and our brothers by pestle and mortar."—*B. and C. Druggist.*

Numbering Prescription Labels.

Mr. A. L. Lengfeld has adopted an ingenious method of numbering prescriptions where the medicine is liable to obliterate the figures. He uses a check perforator, or machine which punches the numbers in the label. When mixtures containing glycerin, tincture of iron, acids or silver solutions are prescribed—any one of which is liable to blur the ink—the method is one of great benefit to both the pharmacist and the patient, saving a long hunt in the prescription files, and thus facilitating business.—*Frank T. Green, in Pacific Druggist.*

The deputy of the department d'Aube (which province was unrepresented by the resignation of President Casimir Perier) who succeeds the new President of the French Republic, is a pharmacist, M. Bachimont. The French Chamber thus contains one more member of the craft.



THE LATEST.

THE ROYAL REMEDY & EXTRACT CO.'S

Celery & Pepsin Chewing Gum.

- Sweet Wheat.
- After Dinner.
- Banana.
- Mountain Teaberry Tolu.
- Pine-apple.
- Blood Orange.
- Merry Bells.
- Royal Tablet Tolu.
- Royal Penell Tolu.
- Kissmee.

- TOLU SUGAR PLUMS { 6 Plums in sliding Box, retailing at 5 cents.
- JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEF BOXES { Containing 100 SWEET WHEAT
- JAPANESE GLOVE BOXES - - } and 100 AFTER DINNER

BEST LINE of Chewing Gums in the market.
HANDSOME finely polished Oak Frame Show Cases,
 3 sides glass, 3 glass shelves, 24 in. high, 8 in. wide, 7 in. deep.

Send for Price List.

Also for Christmas Trade:

French, Cave & Co.'s "Sweet Chimes" Perfume in 1, 2, 4 and 8 oz. bottles; "Sweet Chimes" Sachet Powder; F. C. & Co.'s Concentrated Extracts, for making Toilet Waters, in 4 and 8 oz. bottles; D. & P. Rock Candy in 5 lb. boxes and in pails; Cachous, Swan Down Face Powders, etc., etc.

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO. - 38 Front Street East, TORONTO.

Shuttleworth's

- FLUID EXTRACTS.....
- ELIXIRS.....
- MEDICINAL SYRUPS.....
- LIQUORS.....
- TINCTURES.....
- GREEN SOAP.....
- CHLORODYNE.....

Standard in strength and quality. Reasonable in price. Satisfactory in use.

Apply for Price List and Special Discounts to

T. MILBURN & CO.

TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

KOFF NO MORE.

Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to all those suffering from

Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Etc.

... and are ...

Invaluable to Orators and Vocalists.

R. & T. W.

Stamped on Each Drop.

Druggists' Paper Boxes

We are the only Manufacturers' in Canada making a specialty of Druggists' Paper Boxes.

RESULT

WE ARE RIGHT IN { Price, Size, Style, Finish.



Write for Prices and Samples.

THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (LIMITED) 76 York St., TORONTO.

Are you interested in

Regalias

or Lodge Paraphernalia of any kind?

If so, write for particulars and prices to

The Dominion Regalia Co.,

76 York Street, TORONTO.

J. STEVENS & SON,

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.
ENGLAND.

DO YOU SELL

Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.



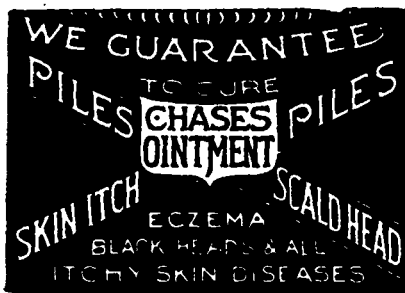
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Good housekeepers have it always in the house.
Packed in sizes from 1 oz. to 5 gallons.
SELLS ITSELF!
Quality Guaranteed!
Specify CHASE'S.

Order of your Jobber or write for Sample and Price List to

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.



WM. RADAM'S

Microbe Killer.

WM. ELLIS,

Sole Manufacturer for the Provinces of
ONTARIO and QUEBEC,

The factory having been removed from Toronto.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Head Office & Factory, 98 Dundas St.
LONDON, ONT.

T H E B E S T Hair, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Bath, Cloth, Infants' BRUSHES

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Dupont & Co.
PARIS.

Agents for Canada—

J. PALMER & SON,

1747 Notre Dame - MONTREAL.
Street.

The Most

POPULAR

Cough Remedy

OF THE DAY IS

GRAY'S SYRUP

- OF -

RED SPRUCE GUM.

YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

- Common Sense Rat Poison.
- Common Sense Roach Food.
- Dana's Catarrhal Powder.
- Dawson's Worm Chocolates.
- Jolly Duchess Pills.
- Karoo Oil, Karoo Manzee.
- Stearns' Hæmoferrum.
- Stearns' Kola Compound.
- Taylor's Pennyroyal Pills.
- Vaughan's Lithontriplic.

We have Full Lines of

- Atkinson's,*
- Baldwin's,*
- Bertrand's,*
- Crown Perfumery,*
- Grossmith's,*
- Lautier's,*
- Lundborg's,*
- Marachales',*
- Pinaud's,*
- Roger & Gallet's,*
- Warwick's*

Perfumes

IN STOCK.

Trade Notes.

Dr. Bell is starting a business in Tilbury, Ont.

The Chilliwak, B. C., drug store, was destroyed by fire Dec. 4th.

J. M. Livers, druggist, Kaslo, B. C., is succeeded by the Kaslo Drug Co.

J. Sutton Clark, druggist, St. George, N. B., is advertising his business for sale.

The estate of the late John M. Peplow, druggist, Selkirk, Man., has been advertised for sale.

E. C. Harvey, of Rodney, has purchased the drug business of T. H. Duncombe, St. Thomas, Ont.

J. A. McLarty has purchased the drug store of A. M. Wright, Parliament St. Toronto, Ont.

A. D. Weeks has sold his drug business at Uxbridge, Ont., to T. C. Nichols, formerly of Port Perry, Ont.

The drug business formerly carried on, by G. H. Hall, Windsor, Ont., has been purchased by Arthur Wilkinson.

The firm of A. Gauvreau & Co., druggists, of Montreal, have dissolved partnership. The new firm is Cheval & Gauvreau.

L. W. Leithead, a member of the wholesale drug firm of Bole, Wynne, & Co., Winnipeg, Man., has been visiting in Montreal.

A new drug store, the National Pharmacy, has been opened in the National Monument Building, 216 St. Lawrence St., Montreal, Q.

Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal, have been appointed sole agents in Canada for the Upphus' Pills and Granule Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich.

A. E. Pilkey & Co, Chatham, Ont., have bought the business of Dr. Bell, Merlin, Ont., and will run it as a branch store. Mr. Norman McLean is Manager.

The alterations and additions to the wholesale drug warehouse of J. Winer, of Hamilton, Ont., are nearing completion. When finished the new front will present a handsome appearance.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST office of publication will be moved to Toronto in January. The drug business of the publisher (W. J. Dyas) will be continued in Strathroy, Ont., as heretofore, under the management of Thos. B. Welch.

Montreal Notes.

A report having got abroad that the questions used at the last examinations held in Quebec had become known to some of the candidates prior to the examinations, the Council at once appointed a Committee composed of the President, Mr. Contant, together with Messrs. Scarff, Watson and Gray to make a thorough inquiry into the matter. The committee sat several times, examined the suspected parties, compared the written papers with

the result of the oral examinations, and left no stone unturned to arrive at the truth. Although the committee has not yet reported, nevertheless, from what can be gathered, there is nothing whatever in the reports circulated with regard to the leaking out of the questions. A little boasting on the part of a student is all there is in the matter. It is needless to say that every precaution is taken by the Secretary and Board of Examiners in preparing the questions.

It is reported that the stock of W. I. Burke, druggist, Montreal, brought only 50c. on the dollar.

Mr. Lyons, whose pharmacy is at the corner of Craig and Bleury, has started a new idea. He has devoted nearly the whole of one window to candies and near it he has placed his soda fountain, with attendants, in waiters' costume, to dispense hot soda, mineral waters, and, I think, coffee, &c. A part of the window is also devoted to the "frog in the throat" business, a sort of advertisement for a 10c. cough lozenge; all of which shows enterprise, but, whether there is any money in it is another thing. At present rentals and taxes in Montreal one would scarcely think it good policy to push 10c. articles. Another druggist on the Main St. has likewise given up his window in order to advertise "frog in the throat" 10c. cough lozenges. Perhaps others have been talked into doing the same thing in other parts of the city. The day will come when druggists' windows will have to be paid for should a patent medicine man wants to use it as a signboard.

A little insubordination has taken place, this session of the college, on the part of some of the students, especially in the botany class, although the French Materia Medica class has also shown symptoms. The law obliges no one to attend the lectures at the Montreal College of Pharmacy. The students can get their lectures at any pharmaceutical or medical college they choose. The names of these noisy youths are being quietly taken and it is possible some of them may get their exit before long. The college was started ostensibly for the benefit of the students. The idea was to give lectures at hours which would enable the students to earn their livelihood in the drug stores and attend the lectures at the same time. It is very certain that the promoters of the college do not receive the greatest benefit.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The special attention of public analysts is just now directed to the quality of wax, particularly white wax, sold by chemists. It is very well known that nearly all the white wax of commerce has a small but variable proportion of paraffin wax incorporated with it. For the purposes for which it is largely employed in pharmacy and the arts, that is to stiffen ointments,

etc., this addition is actually an improvement. Manufacturers, however, have not been satisfied with improving the natural article, but, under stress of competition, have been increasing the proportion of paraffin to such an alarming extent that it was high time to check the abuse. The plea of manufacturers that, as artificial honeycombs are frequently made of paraffin wax and this is the source of the adulteration, is ingenious, but hardly satisfactory. At any rate chemists are bound by the pharmacopœial description of white wax and are liable for any adulteration. Consequently, there has been much examining of wax in the trade, and the pure article is found to be obtainable, to every one's surprise, at only a slight increase over the price of the commercial. The melting point is the crucial test and should not vary more than a degree or two from 143° F.

Since the publication of the exact recommendations of the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association for the revision of the British Pharmacopœia, criticisms have been poured out and almost swamped the majority of the suggestions. Each of the journals of pharmacy has devoted a leading article to the subject, the most scathing criticisms coming from the *British and Colonial Druggist*, whilst the *Pharmaceutical Journal* mournfully closes its article by saying that if each of the colonies should present such a formidable list of debatable topics the revision will have to be postponed. It really looks as if Mr. Umney's suggestion will have to be accepted after all; that is, an appendix to be added containing the particular features desired by each colony. The fact is, in the case of the Victorian recommendations, the occasion seems to have been seized in order to boom Victorian products. Not satisfied with booming eucalyptus in an almost ridiculous manner, the absurd suggestion is made that Victorian opium should be officially recognized. The annual production is somewhere between seven and fourteen pounds, and the industry does not improve, in spite of a duty of \$5 per lb. on all opium entering the colony! Then it is advised that a large number of the official herbs should be permitted to be employed if grown in Victoria; and at the present time they are only growing in the Botanical Gardens. This part of the report is so puerile that few have cared to take it seriously. Amongst the sensible suggestions are those relating to compressed tablets, elixirs and other products of elegant pharmacy. It is highly important that the Pharmacopœia should be in the fore front with improved formulas in response to the demand of the public for pleasant, palatable and elegant medicines.

The reports in favor of the new diphtheria antitoxin are daily being published. Numerous cures have been effected in cases which have been despaired of under ordinary treatment. The only unsuccessful so far recorded have indicated that it must be used pretty early in the stage of treatment or otherwise the patient will

be too weak to respond to the remedy. So far, most of these results have been obtained with Schering's antitoxin, but the demand has far exceeded the supply. Hence the British Institute of Preventive Medicine has determined to undertake the preparation of the antitoxine, and the Chairman of the Council, Sir Joseph Lister, has appealed for funds for the purpose. The curious part of the programme is the apparent anxiety of the Institute to offer the remedy free of cost. This will certainly knock foreign competitors out of the field, but one can hardly see why the lino should be drawn at free antitoxine. Why not free Epsom salts? At the same time I may mention the disinterested practice of Professor McFadyean, of the Royal Veterinary College, who has for some time past been preparing "mallein" for members of the veterinary profession, free of charge. As your readers are probably aware mallein is almost a certain diagnostic reagent for the detection of glanders. The comparative rareness of glanders, owing to the vigilance of the authorities in stamping out the disease by slaughtering animals found suffering from it, prevents any great demand upon Dr. McFadyean's liberal offer.

The Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society has been singularly quiet during the early part of the winter season. It was fully expected that before this the aconite work would have advanced another stage, and pharmacists have been awaiting the results of the croton oil investigation. The fact is that owing to the removal of the demonstrator, who has accepted an appointment in the laboratory of a provincial firm of druggists, only juniors are left working at the aconite question. The new demonstrator and another senior are busy with paraffinic aldoximes, concerning the utility of which there are no two opinions in the pharmaceutical world. The late demonstrator, Mr. Harrison, was to have continued his work on the Japanese aconite, but an examination at the London University has intervened. The winter session, so far, has been devoid of any startling discoveries. At the first meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry a graceful and eloquent tribute was paid by the president, Dr. Thorpe, F. R. S., to the memory of the late Dr. Alder Wright. His description of Dr. Wright as not a "benzological" man was particularly happy, for he was essentially an all-round chemist. In fact, there was no other British chemist that could compare with the versatility of Wright. His investigations covered every field of chemistry from essential oils to alloys. The Chemical Society has continued its prosaic meetings, unenlivened by a single paper of pharmaceutical interest. The Pharmaceutical Society has had to draw upon the resources of its botanical professor for a lecture upon the nervous system in plants, a subject which can hardly be considered of wide-spread interest. The junior and provincial associations are producing their usual papers, many of which are of value

and importance, but give rise to but languid attention. If that precious Imperial Pharmacopoeia is not soon placed on the stocks, British pharmacists will stand a chance of being accused of suffering from cerebral anaemia.

The use of glycerophosphates in medicine is increasing. The acid itself is a yellow oily liquid of strong acidulous taste, by no means unpleasant. But the calcium salt, having the formula, $\text{Ca C}_2\text{H}_7\text{PO}_6$, is more often employed and has been used in neurasthenia with considerable success. The calcium glycerophosphate has been administered by subcutaneous injection in doses $\frac{1}{4}$ grains daily. The injections produce no unpleasant symptoms and the results in the opinion of several observers are similar to those obtained with testicular fluid. In sciatica, ataxia and neuralgia, injections in the neighborhood of the painful nerve have produced wonderful results. Internal administration results in improvement of the nervous system, but larger doses are required and relief is not so speedy as in the case of injections. Glycerophosphates of sodium, potassium, lithium, etc., are prepared in addition to the calcium salt.

Messrs. Mawson, Swan and Weddell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have patented a nutritive table salt and registered it under the title of "Cerebos." It is a combination of ordinary table salt with the bran, phosphates, etc., which under modern methods of treating wheat in flour-making, are removed. The superiority of brown bread or whole meal bread as a dietetic preparation over the ordinary white loaf is widely recognized by the medical profession. Many persons object, however, to the coarse fare and for these people Cerebos will be a useful boon. Employed as ordinary table salt it is a distinct aid to digestion and the proper peristaltic action of the bowels, whilst for the dietary of rickety and scrofulous children it is an absolute necessity. The firm also produce a cerebos baking powder containing a considerable proportion of the cerebos bran phosphates, which is easily and satisfactorily employed in making bread, cakes and puddings. These articles are put up in twelve and 24 cent tins and retailed largely by chemists and grocers.

The recent announcement in the *Chemist and Druggist* of the true facts concerning the extraordinary "find" of ambergris, reads more like a romance than prosaic truth. This lump is certified to have weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and contained an inner core, weighing no less than 84 ozs., which consisted of the finest grey ambergris. It speaks volumes for the management of the wholesale druggists who had charge of this enormous consignment, that they were able to dispose of the whole in three years without depressing the market price. From the very first the story of the "find" was received with incredulity and then when nothing further was heard of it, the story was regarded as a myth. The brokers, as usual, had all sorts of fairy tales on the subject. One would declare that it was absolutely untrue,

whilst another would vouch for the authenticity by pretending to have some of it for sale. During the three years, the lump was kept in the strong room of an Australian bank in London, insured for £10,000, and only two or three persons ever saw it. It is rather a pity that this necessity for secrecy prevented a photograph being taken, as another lump of anything like the same size will never, in all probability, be found. It is over 200 years ago since such a thing occurred and the scarcity of the sperm whale is yearly becoming greater.

Medicaments Derived from Coal Tar.

As a consequence of the progress made in the manufacture of coloring materials from coal tar, physiologists and physicians have been able to experiment with a host of new products, some of which have found a place as therapeutic or antiseptic agents. The substances submitted to such experiments are of very diverse nature, but there is observed in them, nevertheless, a limited number of characteristic groupings. They are phenols, acetylated amines and sulphonated, sulphuretted, iodated and chlorated derivatives of the aldehydes. Methodical experiments have not been numerous enough, and the data furnished by biological chemistry are not precise enough to allow us to establish any relation between the constitution of these bodies and their physiological properties, provided any exists. Their applications, in fact, exhibit many anomalies. We see products that are very different as to constitution act upon the organism in a similar manner, and substances that are analogous, from a chemical point of view, produce very different therapeutical effects. With the information that we possess upon this subject it is hazardous to draw absolute conclusions.

The number of organic bodies proposed as antiseptic or as medicinal products is very large, and one or more new medicaments are observed to make their appearance every day. We can mention but a limited number here, in selecting the most important of them.

We have arranged these substances as antithermics and analgesics, and hypnotics and antiseptics. There is nothing absolute about this classification. A large number of these products has at the same time several of these properties. For example, chloral, which we place among the hypnotics, is an analgesic, and is even employed as an antiseptic, and aspirin is at the same time an antiseptic and an analgesic.

1. *Antithermics and Analgesics.*—Of all the artificial antithermics, *antipyrine* or *analgesine* is the most widely used up to the present. It is derived from phenylhydrazine, which is itself obtained by dinitrating aniline, and in reducing the dinitro-benzol thus obtained. This phenylhydrazine is afterwards condensed with

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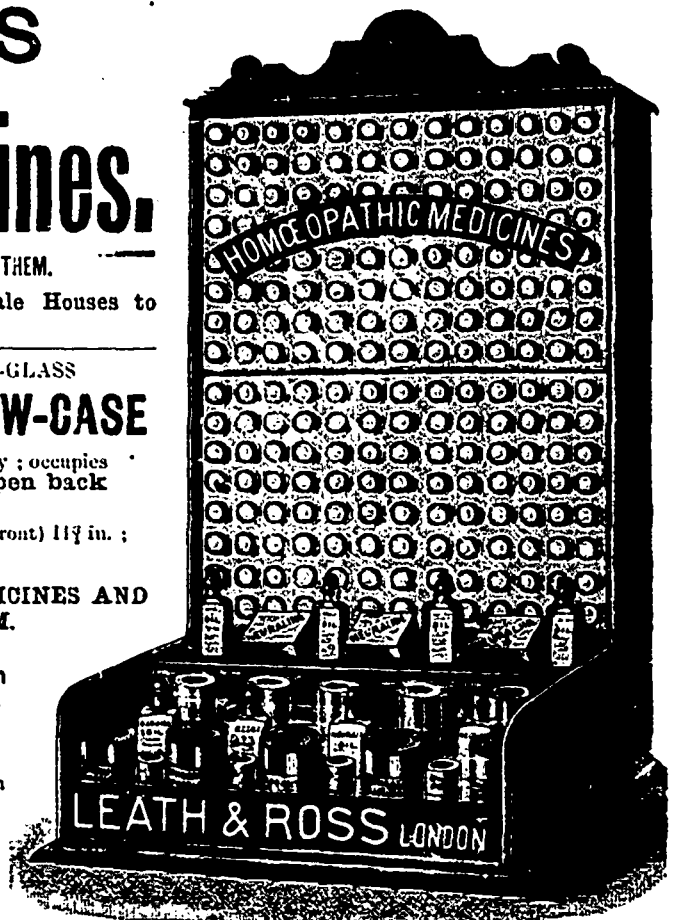
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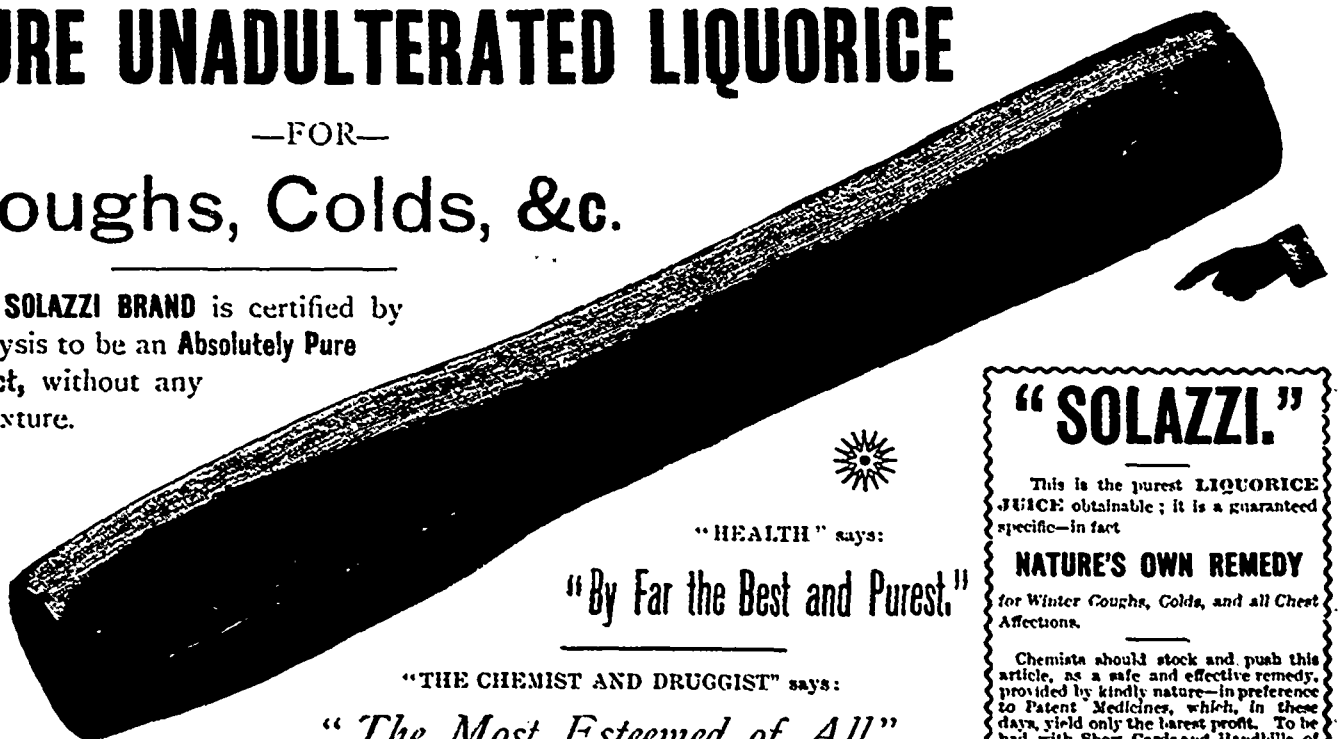
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aceto-acetic acid and then, finally, the product is submitted to a methylation. We have at last the dimethyl-phenyl-pyrazolon that constitutes antipyrine. It is very soluble in water, and this property permits of administering it under the most varied forms a quality that is highly appreciated in pharmacy. It must be observed, however, that, as a general thing, solubility has no relation whatever with the quickness of action and assimilation of a medicament. Phenacetine, while being but slightly soluble in water, acts nevertheless as quickly as antipyrine.

The success of antipyrine has evoked a series of experiments with the object of either preparing substitute antipyrines and of analogous pyrazolons or of associating it chemically with other substances. In the first order of ideas has been produced *tolpyriline*, which is paramethylated antipyrine in the phenylic nucleus, and then chlorated, bromated, &c., antipyrines. In the second series antipyrine has been associated with salicylic acid, and this has given *salopyriline*. *Tolysal* is the salicylic combination corresponding to tolpyriline. Apropos of hypnotics, we may mention *hypnal*, which is a derivative of antipyrine and chloral.

Thalline and *kuririne* are quinoleic products that have been proposed likewise as antiseptics.

Among the oldest analgesics and antithermics, we find *acetanilide* and *antifebrine*, which are prepared by treating aniline with anhydrous acetic acid. If, instead of operating with aniline, we start from hydroxylated aniline, that is to say, from a product which is both phenol and amine, and etherify it before acetylation, we shall have *phenacetine* or *phenedine*.

Thymectine is the phenedine of thymol, and *exalgine* is derived from the acetylation of methylaniline.

Salicylate of soda has been for some time employed as an anti-rheumatic. Salicylic acid is a carboxylated phenol, that is to say, a body that is at once phenol and benzoic acid. It is prepared by passing a current of carbonic acid over phenate of soda at a high temperature. Several applications have been found for its derivatives, among which may be mentioned salopyriline, that we have spoken of above, and salol, which we shall find among the antiseptics.

Asaprol has the same action as salicylate of soda. It is obtained by treating beta-naphthol with sulphuric acid at a low temperature. It is the sulphuric ether of beta-naphthol. It is offered in the state of calcium salt very soluble in water. Under the name of *abrostol* it has been used as a microbicide.

2. Hypnotics and various Medicaments.—One of the most frequently employed hypnotics is *chloral*, which is the hydrate of trichlorated acetaldehyde.

An endeavor has been made to associate it with various organic substances. In this way have been prepared: *Chloralose*, which is a combination of chloral and

glucose. *hypnal*, which is due to the union of one molecule of antipyrine and one of chloral; and *somnal*, which is obtained from chloral and urethane.

Sulphonal is likewise a very efficacious hypnotic, but its constitution has no relation with that of chloral. Chemically, it is called the diethyl sulphone of dimethyl methane. It is formed by the combination of acetone with ethyl-mercaptan. *Trional* and *tetronal* form part of the same series.

For skin diseases there have been proposed *dermatol*, which is the subgallate of bisulphur, *sulphaminol*, obtained by the action of sulphur upon unoxidized phenyl amine, *resorcinol*, which is a combination of iodoform and resorcin, and *lysophane*, which is chemically called triiodo meta-cresol.

Tumcol, *thieline* and *sulphonated thiophene* are designed for the same use.

Piperazine, a nitrated product of the closed chain series, is diethylene diamine. One of the processes of preparing it consists in causing ammonia to act upon bromide of ethylene.

Orexine serves to stimulate the appetite. It is a hydrochlorate of phenyl-dihydro quinoxaline.

3. Antiseptics.—Among the morgantine antiseptics, we find, especially bodies with phenolic and aldehydic functions, halogenated derivatives.

Phenol, *beta naphthol* and *guaiacol* are characterized by the phenolic grouping OH directly connected with the benzoic or naphthalic nucleus.

The use of a large number of phenolic derivatives has been recommended. Thus *salol* is salicylate of phenol and *betol* is the salicylate of beta-naphthol. The union of benzoic acid with naphthol gives *benzannaphthol*.

Abrostol, of which we have above spoken under the name of *asaprol* is the salt of calcium of the sulphuric ether of beta-naphthol. It is a microbicide at present proposed for the preservation of wine.

Among the phenolic products of less importance, we may mention *alumnol*, *sozol*, *daphtherine*, *phenoline*, *cresine* and *microcudine*. *Iodoform* is triiodated methane, analogous to chloroform as regards constitution. This antiseptic has, as well known, an insupportable odor. An endeavor has therefore been made to substitute odorless and likewise iodated substances for it. Among the bodies proposed to this effect we may mention *diiodoacetylene* or *diiodoform*. In order to prepare this alkaline hypiodites are made to act upon an aqueous solution of acetylene, or water upon a mixture of iodine and carbide of barium, or else by treating acetylene with iodine in the presence of an excess of potassa at a low temperature. There likewise exists a *tetraiodo-acetylene*. The other iodated derivatives are: *Traumatol* (iodocresylol), *aristol* (iodo thymal), *iodol* (tetraiodopyrol) and *soziodol* (diiodo-paraphenate of sodium).

Formal, which has recently been proposed as an antiseptic, is form-aldehyde. It has the great advantage of being vola-

tile, and consequently of penetrating to the very interior of the objects to be disinfected.

Ichthyol, *anyline*, *thol* and *thiolmic acid* are sulphonated and sulphuretted derivatives of organic and mineral oils employed in this state, and that serve as solvents for products insoluble or but slightly soluble.

Among the substances mentioned, a small number only will doubtless receive the sanction of practice, but the road is laid out. On the one hand, syntheses are multiplying with the object of finding new series, and on the other, the natural alkaloids are the object of numerous studies. With the means now at the disposal of chemistry, it is possible to study the active principles of digitalis, belladonna and a host of other natural products. We shall certainly succeed in giving such alkaloids a greater energy, perhaps new properties, and even replace them by substances of which the syntheses will be only the results of a study of the products, of their reduction and of their decomposition. (*Le Génie Civil through Oil and Color Journal.*)—*Mfg. Chemist.*

Coughs and Cough Mixtures.

By G. SUTHE, Ph.C., M.D.

Coughs are now fashionable. They are, besides, one of the things for which the ordinary druggist is asked to prescribe, and for which he can scarcely avoid prescribing. His customers will not go to seek medical advice even when he urges it, they have come into his store for the purpose of getting "something for that cough," and if he refuses they will travel all over town till they get a druggist or some minister who will oblige them—they will not go to a medical man; they are not sick enough, they say. Of course they do not travel very far as the druggist accepts the situation thus forcibly presented to him, and consequently gives "something for that cough" of his own compounding, or else shirks all responsibility whatsoever—and I might almost say profit too—by recommending some one or two patent medicines concerning the composition of which he knows nothing. He who gives something of his own certainly comes nearer to what is commonly called counter-prescribing than he who offers somebody's ready-made cure-all, but if the former will endeavor to act intelligently and under, as it were, the compulsion of circumstances, he will receive praise rather than blame from the members of the medical profession who deal at his store. In the opinion of the writer it is worse counter-prescribing, besides being degrading to the druggist himself, to tender or recommend a patent medicine of unknown make-up, even although it be well known by its advertising—any grocer or department store can do as much.

Since it all hinges on the word intelligently, we may ask what amount of in-

formation is necessary in order to satisfy the conditions?

Cough is a symptom of many diseases, or rather diseased conditions, ranging from almost nothing to that which lays the sufferer upon his death bed. The druggist, fortunately, will not be called upon to give anything for the serious cases of cough, such, for instance, as the cough of pneumonia or of advanced phthisis; these sufferers are generally sick enough to call their physician, and are probably confined to bed. It is for people who are going about their usual daily duties that the druggist is compelled to prescribe—and benefit, if perchance he may. They are almost invariably cases of bronchitis, associated in their history with the "catching of a cold," generally pretty well indicated by the popular expression "cold on the chest." The symptoms of the original cold may be present in the "running" of the nose, or the inflammatory condition may have affected the larynx also, producing hoarseness; but it is the cough we will consider at present.

Since cough of bronchial origin may be divided into two stages of entirely different character, it will be plain that no one cough-mixture can be made equally applicable to both: if it be helpful in one stage it will scarcely be likely to be helpful in the other; and in this fact alone lies one great objection to the use of the ready-made cure-alls called patent medicines.

The first stage case complains invariably of a painful, dry, irritating cough, and of a sense of oppression associated with a feeling of tightness across the chest, and rawness. The dry, hacking cough is at this stage characteristic, rough at first, cutting and sore, and often has a ringing sound. Each effort to cough is painful, unproductive of result, and often hurts the larynx and throat, consequently it is restrained or kept back as long as possible. It is not caused by any foreign body in the tubes, but arises entirely from the sore, tender, inflamed and unnaturally dry condition of their lining membrane. A certain amount of mucus is necessary in health to keep the passages in good order, and the secretion of this has been arrested by the original "cold"—or in other words by the swollen, inflamed state of the membrane. The upper tubes, lacking their proper moisture, fail to arrest the particles of dust which we are always breathing, and it is probably the irritation caused by these being carried into the lungs which provokes the cough. The points above all to be noticed, then, in this stage, are: that there is no expectoration, and that the tubes feel sore or "raw." Treatment is therefore to aim at giving such medicine as will act as a sedative to the inflamed mucous membrane, aid in the formation of secretion and by thereby moistening the inflamed surfaces lessen the irritation. The following formulas are given as examples of treatment called for in this class of cases:

{*Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D.*
Potassium citrate..... ½ ounce.

Lemon juice 1 ounce.
Syrup ipecac 2 drachms.
Aqua ad 3 ounces.
M. et ft. mitt. Sig.: One-half ounce four to six times a day (for an adult).

{*Prof. J. M. DaCosta, M. D.*
Vini ipecacuanhe 2 drachms.
Liquoris potassii citratis... 4 ounces.
Tincture opii camphrato } ad 1 ounce.
Syrupi acacie }
M. Sig.: One-half ounce t. i. d.

{
R Codeine 3 grains
Acid. hydrocyan. dil.24 minims
Syr. limonis..... 1½ ounces
Aquam ad 6 ounces
M. Sig.: Shake. One-half ounce every three hours.

Dover's powder alone is very good. Of course, with any of the above the usual household measures are recommended, such as hot foot-bath, hot lemonade, mustard plaster on chest, etc.

The second stage begins when free secretion has been established; the cough is said to "loosen" and the patient feels more comfortable. The secretion, however, is apt to be more tenacious than the normal; it may take considerable effort to cough it up. The reaction from excitement of the tissues by inflammation to their succeeding depression or relaxation is evidenced by the amount of effort necessary to dislodge the secretion—which is loaded with an unusual amount of epithelial debris. The degree of adhesiveness of the secretion, however, gives the key to its treatment, for if at this stage it is sufficiently watery to make expectoration easy, the return to healthy surface of the tubes will be a rapid process, and nature will ask little or no assistance. If the phlegm is tough, and cough consequently difficult, medicines in the shape of stimulating expectorants are called for: such are squills, senega, ammonia, quillaja, the balsams, terebene, garlic, etc. They act partly by stimulating the bronchial tubes and partly by increasing the volume of liquid poured out, making the secretions thinner and more easily ejected. The following formulas will be found efficacious at this stage:

{*Prof. G. Johnson, M. D., London*
Ammon. carbonatis 1½ drachms
Spiritus chloroformi ... 5 drachms
Syrupi acacie 2 ounces
Aquam ad 4 ounces
M. Sig.: Two drachms t. i. d.

{*Prof. J. M. DaCosta, M. D.*
Ammonii chloridi 2 drachms
Mistura glycyrrhize composita 3 ounces
M. Sig.: Two drachms t. i. d.

{*J. Milner Fothergill, M. D., London.*
Spiritus chloroformi 20 minims
Acidi hydrobromici ½ drachm
Syr. scillæ..... 1 drachm
Aquam ad 1 ounce
M. For one dose (adult) three times a day.

{*Belleue Hospital, New York.*
Ammon. carb 32 grains
Ext. fl. senegæ } ad 1 drachm
Ext. fl. scillæ }
Tinct. opii camph 6 drachms
Aqua..... ½ ounce
Syr. tolu..... ad 4 ounces
M. Sig.: One drachm pro re nata.

{*B. W. Palmer, M. D.—BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE, Parke, Davis & Co.*
Ammonium chloride 2 drachms
Fluid tolu, soluble 32 minims
Fluid opium, camphorated. 16 minims
Elixir licorice aromatic. ad 4 ounces
M. Sig.: One drachm pro re nata (adult).

{
R Anodyne Pine Expectorant (Parke, Davis & Co.). Each fluid ounce of syrup represents:
White pine bark } ad 30 grains
Wild cherry bark }
Balsam poplar buds } ad 4 grains
Spikenard }
Blood-root..... 3½ grains
Sassafras 2 grains
Morphine acetate..... 3/16 grains
Chloroform 4 minims

Dose, one-half to two teaspoonfuls every three hours. Shake the bottle.

—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Mercury Sulphates.

R. Varet gives in a paper presented before the French Academy some interesting illustrations of the interdependence of chemical and physical factors. Thus, he shows that when water acts upon sulphate mercury, more heat is produced than with any other reaction of the latter, and that this exothermal reaction explains why the salt is decomposed into free acid and a basic salt; since in the case of alkaline or metallic salts which are not decomposed by water the action is endothermic. Again whilst sulphuric acid displaces the hydrocyanic acid in potassium cyanide, without precipitation and with the disengagement of heat which corresponds to the thermal preponderance of the first acid relatively to the base, in the case of mercury it is the hydrocyanic acid which completely displaces the sulphuric acid with a similar disengagement of heat. This reversal of the ordinary conditions between the two acids is precisely similar to what occurs with hydrocyanic and hydrochloric acids, and is in that case explained in the same way by the thermal preponderance of the former acid. Sulphuric acid is also more or less completely displaced from sulphate of mercury by hydrochloric acid for the same reason.—*Pharm. Jour. and Trans.*

Salactol.

A preparation consisting of the sodium salts of salicylic and lactic acids has been introduced under this name, and when dissolved in a 1 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide it is recommended as an efficient remedy for diphtheria. According to the results obtained in its use for that purpose by Dr. Walle and other physicians it is stated to be very much more effectual than the anti-diphtheric serum of Behring. The solution is applied to the throat with a brush every four hours, and in the intervals the solution is used as a gargle. It is also stated to act as a prophylactic. Application has been made for a patent for the preparation of salactol, and its manufacture is being carried out at the factory of Karl Fr. Tollner in Bremen.—*Phar. J. and Transactions.*

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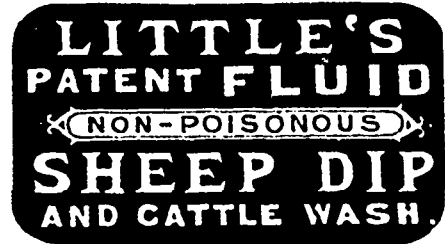
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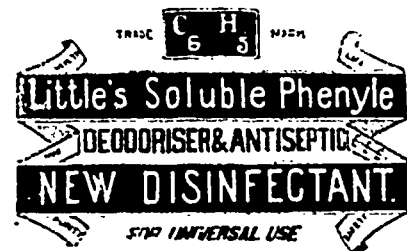
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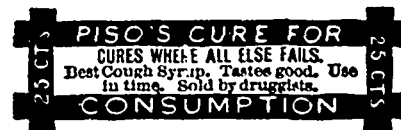
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The New Pharmacopœia.

Recommendations of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association, the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The following is the report of the committee, as finally revised, and approved by the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association at its meeting, August 15th, 1894 :

In view of the proposed revision of the British Pharmacopœia and upon the receipt of a letter from the Hon. the Premier, inviting their co-operation, the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association appointed a sub-committee to deal with the matter of recommendations *re* the new Pharmacopœia. This sub-committee associated themselves with Baron Sir F. von Mueller, Government Botanist ; Messrs. J. Bosisto, F. Davenport, H. W. Potts, Pharmaceutical Chemists ; and with Messrs. C. R. Blackett and G. Swift, representing the Pharmacy Board of Victoria ; R. P. Francis, representing the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia. The following report is the result of their conjoint labors, and is to be taken as representing their combined recommendations.

Upon the following points there was unanimous agreement :

1. That in the case of the drugs mentioned in Appendix A, and which there is the authority of Baron von Mueller for asserting can be grown in Victoria equally as well as in the present recognized official parts, the present restrictions as to growth and preparation be removed so far as Victoria is concerned ; and that *Duboisia* be introduced as suggested by Baron von Mueller.

2. That in lieu of the present unsatisfactory official formulæ for eucalyptus and preparations, the formulæ mentioned in Appendix B, and which have been drawn up by Mr. Bosisto, C.M.G., be substituted.

3. That the metric system of weights and measures be adopted.

4. That failing the adoption of the metric system, the strength of the liquors of the alkaloids revert to gr. j in $\bar{3}$ ij.

5. That the drugs and preparations mentioned in Appendix C, being unused in practice and unnecessary in therapeutics, be omitted from the new Pharmacopœia.

6. That attention be drawn to the unsatisfactoriness of wax and paraffinum durum as bases for ointments ; and that all the properties required in such ointments can be obtained from suitable combinations of *adeps lane* and paraffinum molle ; and that cacao butter be recognized as the sole basis for all suppositories.

7. That in regard to tests, such as those used in chloroform, chloral, carbolic acid, creasote, etc., there be introduced such improvements as are now generally accepted ; and that there be mentioned with the test the specific impurity which

it is destined to show the presence or absence of.

8. That the standardisation of drugs and preparations, already official in the case of opium, nux vomica, and cinchona, be extended, where practicable, to other powerful drugs, such as aconite, belladonna, digitalis, ergo, hyoseyanus, ipecacuanha, etc.

9. That the drugs and preparations mentioned in Appendix D, be included in the New Pharmacopœia.

10. That the list of tabellæ be increased by the addition of those for hypodermic use mentioned in Appendix E. that the trochisci of the latest edition of the London Throat Hospital be made official, and that cigarettes be introduced of cubebs, arsenic, cannabis, indica and stramonium.

11. That, like the decoctions, all the infusions be made up to a definite quantity.

12. That, so far as practicable, by a revision of flavoring agents, by the extension of capsules, tabellæ, trochisci, and the like, and by the introduction of suitable compressed tabloids, cigarettes, and the like, there be a sustained attempt made after such improvements in flavoring and dispensing as tend to the more palatable and elegant administering of drugs generally.

Upon the question of dosage, the pharmacists preferred to leave the matter in medical hands, although they agreed generally with the following recommendations of the Medical sub-committee.

13. That in the cases mentioned in Appendix F, the minimum official dose should be lessened.

14. That in the cases mentioned in Appendix G, the maximum official dose should be increased.

15. That in the cases mentioned in Appendix H, the inconsistencies in dosage should be rectified.

16. That the dosage be given in the cases mentioned in Appendix I.

17. That it be required that excessive dosage be not dispensed by the pharmacist, unless and until it has been initialled, or otherwise drawn attention to by the prescriber.

APPENDIX A.

Medicinal plants in the British Pharmacopœia which grow satisfactorily in the colony of Victoria.

Aconitum napellus, Linne ; *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, De Candolle ; *Anthemis nobilis*, Linne ; *Atropa belladonna*, Linne ; *Berberis vulgaris*, Linne ; *Capsicum fastigiatum*, Blume ; *Carum carui*, Linne ; *Cinnamomum camphora*, Nees ; *Cochlearia armoracia*, Linne ; *Conium maculatum*, Linne ; *Colchicum autumnale*, Linne ; *Convolvulus scammonia*, Linne ; *Coriandrum sativum*, Linne ; *Cucumis colocynthis*, Linne ; *Cytisus scoparius*, Link ; *Delphinium staphisagria*, Linne ; *Digitalis purpurea*, Linne ; *Ecbalium elaterium*, Richard ; *Feniculum officinale*, Allioni ; *Fraxinus ornus*, Linne ; *Gelsemium nitidum*, Richard ; *Gentiana lutea*, Linne ;

Glycyrrhiza glabra, Linne ; *Hyoseyanus niger*, Linne ; *Juniperus communis*, Linne ; *Juniperus sabina*, Linne ; *Lactuca virosa*, Linne ; *Lavandula vera*, De Candolle ; *Lobelia inflata*, Linne ; *Mentha piperita*, Linne ; *Mentha viridis*, Linne ; *Papaver somniferum*, Linne ; *Pimpinella anisum*, Linne ; *Pistacia lentiscus*, Linne ; *Podophyllum peltatum*, Linne ; *Polygala senega*, Linne ; *Prunus laurocerasus*, Linne ; *Rhamnus frangula*, Linne ; *Rheum palmatum*, Linne ; *Ricinus communis*, Linne ; *Rosmarinus officinalis*, Linne ; *Ruta graveolens*, Linne ; *Sambucus nigra*, Linne ; *Thymus vulgaris*, Linne ; *Urginea scilla*, Steinheil ; *Valeriana officinalis*, Linne ; *Veratrum viride*, Solander. — FERDINAND VON MUELLER.

Mr. Bosisto also writes as follows. Opium (*Papaver somniferum*). This plant grows luxuriously in Victoria, and yields morphine fully equal to that grown in Asia Minor. (Sample of opium herewith forwarded). After the words "Asia Minor" in the B. P., we would recommend to add "or Victoria, Australia." We have no evidence of its growth in the other Australian colonies. Essential Oils. — The climate of Australia is well adapted for, and produces to perfection, essential oils from umbelliferous plants *viz.*, anise, caraway, coriander, dill ; also chamomile, lavender, peppermint, lemon, rosemary, and rue. We therefore recommend that after the words "oil distilled in Britain," the following words be added: "or in Australia."

Regarding *duboisia*, Baron von Mueller advises as follows : *Duboisia myoporoides*, R. Brown. *Duboisia*. Prepared from leaves with their branchlets in the manner of nicotina. Yellowish oil like liquid, volatile, lighter than water, of strong narcotic odor, of pronounced alkaline reaction, completely neutralised by acids, dissolves in all proportions in water or alcohol or ether ; precipitates ferrous oxide from sulphate of iron, dissolves without coloring in concentrated acids. Its hydrochloride, in a weak aqueous solution, is precipitated by iodide of potassium, the iodides of potassio-mercury and of potassio bismuth, and by tannic acid, not by many other alkaloid reagents tried. *Duboisia* is in many respects allied to nicotina, but that alkaloid is distinguished by specific gravity, its less powerful odor, by its hydrochloride in a diluted aqueous solution being precipitated by phospho molybdate of sodium, picric acid and chloride of platinum (F. von Mueller and L. Rummel, in Wittstein's "Organic Constituents of Plants," p. 331—F. v. Mueller's translation, with additions, 1878). The sulphate of *duboisia* is lamellar and yellow. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.— $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. of a grain internally. In ophthalmic applications, 1 grain to an ounce when only one or few drops are required ; otherwise more diluted. Tincture of *duboisia myoporoides*.—Of the cautiously dried herb, two ounces and a half to a pint of proof alcohol, therefore, of the strength of tinct. aconiti, conii, digitalis, hyoseyanii, lobellie, stramonii, of the B. P. (unless the lesser concentration of tinctura

belladonnae, dried leaves one ounce, to a pint of proof spirit of wine, be preferred). Dose, 10 to 40 minims. Unguentum duboisinae.—One part of duboisina to 500 parts of vaseline. It is not practicable to prepare an extract of duboisina, as the active principle, the alkaloid, is volatile. Duboisin hopwoodi, F. v. M.—Piturina (C₆H₈N). Alkaloid closely allied to duboisina, prepared in similar manner (Professor Liversidge's mode of preparation and elucidation of characteristics is given in an annexed copy). The alkaloid is still more powerful than duboisina. Duboisin Leichhardtii, F. v. M.—This plant is nearer allied to *D. hopwoodi* than to *D. myoporoides*. It seems the most powerful of all three, as last year ascertained at our Alfred Hospital.—FERDINAND VON MUELLER.

APPENDIX B.

Oleum Eucalypti.—The oil distilled by aid of steam, from the fresh foliage of *Eucalyptus globulus* Labill. and the Male *Eucalypti*, comprising *Eucalyptus ucinata* Tarz., *Eucalyptus oleosa* and *gracilis* F. v. M., *Eucalyptus incrassata* Labill. Characters and Tests:—It has an aromatic odor, which varies in the different species, and a spicy and pungent flavor; pale straw color; it is neutral to litmus paper. Specific gravity not below .910. Rotates polarized light to the right. Should not give the phellandrene reaction. Tinctura eucalypti, B. P. C.

Eucalyptol.—(Cineol), C₁₀H₁₈O. Obtained in different proportions from various species of *eucalyptus*. Characters and Tests:—Colorless. It is liquid at ordinary temperatures, but forms crystals at -12°C. to -22°C., re-melting at -1°C. Specific gravity not below 0.920. Dose—Two to three minims on loaf sugar or in milk. Inhalation, one drachm to the pint of water.

Gummi eucalypti rostratae (*Eucalyptus kino*). The natural indurated exudation obtained from the true red gum tree of Victoria. The species *Rostrata* is met with throughout the greater part of Australia in moist valleys and river flats. The ruby colored exudation from the wood, termed red gum, is entirely soluble in cold water or proof spirit. It is employed throughout Australia as a delicate mucilaginous astringent, of considerable power. Incompatibles—The alkalis and the metallic salts. Dose—4 to 6 grains. Tinctura eucalypti rostratae. *Rostrata* red gum in coarse powder, 2½ ozs.; Oil of eucalyptus, 2 drs.; Proof spirit 1 pint. Macerate for 48 hours, with occasional agitation; strain, filter, and add sufficient proof spirit to make one pint. Dose—60 minims. Syrupus eucalypti rostratae. (1) *Rostrata* red gum 2½ ozs.; (2) Water, pure, boiling, 19 ozs.; (3) Loaf sugar, 32 ozs.; (4) Oil of eucalyptus, 1 dr.; (5) *Acacia* mucilage, 1 oz. Dissolve 1 with 2, unite 4 with 5, add 3, and make syrup. Dose—60 to 120 minims. Suppositoria eucalypti rostratae. Powdered gum *rostrata*, 5 grs.; Extract *nux vomica*, 1 gr.; Oil of theobroma q.s. to make one

suppository. Trochisci eucalypti rostratae. *Rostrata* gum in powder, 720 grs.; Refined sugar, ditto, 25 ozs.; Gum acacia, ditto, 1 oz.; Mucilage of gum acacia, 2 fl. ozs.; Distilled water, a sufficiency. Mix the dry ingredients, add the mucilage and water to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry in a moderate temperature. Unguentum eucalypti (ointment of eucalyptus).—Fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, 4 parts; benzoated lard, 8 parts. Melt the lard on a water bath, add the well-cut-up leaves, and digest for two hours; then remove the mixture and express through calico. The Committee are indebted to Baron von Mueller for the identification and nomenclature of the different species, and to Mr. W. P. Wilkinson for a review of the tests recommended.

APPENDIX C.

Drugs and preparations to be omitted—*Acetum. Armoraciae radix. Cambogia. Canelle cortex. Cerevisia fermentum. Cataplasma fermenti. Charta epispastica. Cinchonidinae sulphas. Cinchoninae sulphas. Confect. opii. Confect. scammonii. Confect. terebinthinae. Cuspariae cortex. Emplast. calfaciens. Empl. galbani. Empl. plumbi. iodidi. Empl. saponis fuscum. Extract calumbae. Extract papaveris. Extract. quassiae. Extract. rhamni. frangulae. Extract. rham. frang. liquidum. Extract. taraxaci liquidum. Farina tritici. Granati radicis. cortex. Hemidesmi. radix. Laricis cortex. Manna. Mist. ferri. aromat. Mist. scammonii. Nectandrae cortex. Oleo. resina cubebae. Paraffinum durum. Pareira radix. Pilula scammonii comp. Pulv. catechu co. Pilula cambog co. Pil. phosph. (B.P.) Rhoeados petala. Staphisagriae semina. Sumbul radix. Supposit. acid. carbol. cum. sapone. Suppos. acid. tannic. cum sapone. Supposit. morphinae cum sapone (all three being insoluble). Syrupus papaveris. Syrup rosae gallicae. Tinct. croci. Tabaci folia. Vinum rhei.*

APPENDIX D.

Drugs and preparations to be made official.—Chloral cum camphora. Elixir cascarae sagrad. Emulsio ol. morrhuae. Elixir simplex. Pix. carb. prep. Liquor picis carbon. Syrup ferri phosph. co. Syrup. hypo-phosph. co. Syrup. prun. virg. Tinct. carminativa. Tinct. eucalypti. The foregoing as in the unofficial formulary of the B. P. C. 1887. Bismuth salicylas. Boro-glyceride. Capsules of amyl nitrate, creasote, and guaiacol. Colloidum iodii. Colloidum stypticum. Charta potass. nitratis. Chloralainid. Albolinum. Convallaria majalis. Cortex coto. Decoct. acaciae corticis (used in Victoria instead of decoct. quercus, vide formula Appendix K). Ethyl chlorid. Extract. malti. Extract. malti cum ol. morrhuae. Glycerin. pepsin. acid. Guaiacol. Ichthyol. Kaolin. Liquor pepticus. Liquor pancreaticus. Liquor copaiib. et cub. et buchu. Liq. santal. flav. B. Naphthol. Oleum gaultheriae. Pil. phosph. (new

formula). Resorcin. Salol. Syrup co-deinae.

APPENDIX E.

Hypodermic tablets, more especially for country use.

Apomorphin, hydrochlor,	gr. ʒʒ
Atropin, sulph.,	gr. ʒʒʒ
Cocain, hydrochlor,	gr. ʒ
Digitalin,	gr. ʒʒʒ
Morphin. sulph.,	gr. ʒ
{Morphin. sulph.,	gr. ʒ
{Cum atropin. sulph.,	gr. ʒʒʒ
Picrotoxin,	gr. ʒʒ
Pilocarpin. nitras.	gr. ʒʒ
Strychnin. sulph.	gr. ʒʒ

APPENDIX F.

Minimum dose too large—

Aloes and extracts,	gr. ij.
Strychnine,	gr. ʒʒʒ
Ol. phosph.,	m. v.
Extr. opii,	gr. ʒ
Spir. ether,	m. xxx
Tint. nuc. vom.,	m. x.
Morphine and salts,	gr. ʒ
Extr. nuc. vom.,	gr. ʒ
Spir. ammon, foetid,	m. xxx

APPENDIX G.

Maximum dose too small—

Extract filicis liq.,	m. xxx
Potass. iod.,	gr. xx
Extr. cinchon. liq.,	m. x
Calomel,	gr. v
Butyl chloral,	gr. xv
Lithii carb.,	gr. vi
Bismuth. carb.,	gr. xx
Extr. ergot. liq.,	m. xxx
Quin. sulph.,	gr. x
Cerii oxalas,	gr. ij
Mag. sulph.,	ʒ iv
Creasote,	m. iij
Pot. brom.,	gr. xxx
Tinct. chlor. et morph.,	m. x

APPENDIX H.

Inconsistencies in dosage—

Camphor, gr. i—x, yet spirit, camph. only m. x—xxx.

Arsenic iod., gr. ʒʒ, yet liq. Donovanii m. x—xxx.

APPENDIX I.

Dosage to be given—aconitine, apomorphine hydrochlor., atropin. sulph., hydrag. ox. rubr., iodum, phosphorus, phytostigmin, potass. cyanid.

APPENDIX K.

Acacia mollissima (Will.), the common Victorian tan wattle, and *Acacia decurrens* (Will.), the Sydney tan wattle. Both contain 20, or greater, per cent. of tannic acid. Decoct. acaciae corticis (formerly called decoct. mimosa). Take of *acacia* bark 1 oz., or 25 grammes; water (distilled) 20 ozs., or 500 cc. Boil for a quarter of an hour, allow to cool, strain through muslin, wash the contents of the strainer with distilled water until the filtrate measures 20 ozs., or 500 cc. The vessel in which the decoction is boiled should be of copper, glass, or glazed earthenware. For the above identification, the Committee are indebted to Bar-

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| Chloride of Lime,
Impervious Boxes and Wraps. | Epsom Salts,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. |
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Boxes and Wraps. | Senna Leaves,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. |
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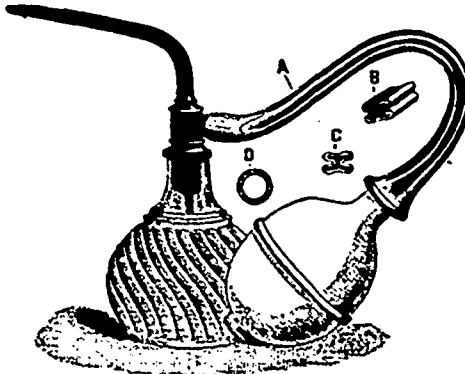
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The most substantial sensitive
Thermometer ever offered to the
Medical Profession.



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on von Mueller, and for the formula (which is the same as that in use in the Melbourne Hospital for the past 25 years) to Mr. C. R. Blackett, F. C. S., Government Analyst.—*Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

From a trade circular of Chemische Fabrik auf Actien (formerly E. Schering).

It has been known for some time that there exists in the cultures of the diphtheria bacillus a peculiar albuminose which, when injected into the bodies of guinea pigs, renders them immune to the disease. The investigations of Héricourt, Richet, and especially Behring, have demonstrated that in the blood of animals protected artificially against a certain infectious disease, there exist substances which, introduced into the systems of other animals, render them immune to the disease. In most cases this protection is due to cellular changes, but in tetanus and diphtheria it seems to be due to a direct neutralization of the specific poison of the disease. In diphtheria, especially, even after the first symptoms of the malady have appeared, the injected material seems to have a remedial effect on the symptoms of the disease. While Behring has proved that the quantity of active antitoxic material in the blood serum depends entirely on the degree in which the animal has been immunized, this degree itself depends upon the number and the intensity of the inoculations that the animal has withstood. Further, as the researches of Tizzoni on tetanus have taught us, the species of animal employed is by no means a matter of indifference.

In November, 1892, Aronson, together with Wernicke, reported to the Berlin Medical Society the results of a series of experimental inoculations on dogs, which are very susceptible to diphtheria. He had finally obtained a serum which contained the immunizing substances in such a degree of concentration that it might be employed to render immune children threatened with the disease. Subsequent researches confirmed these authors' statements of the protective value of these more active antitoxin solutions. It is necessary, however, for the successful employment of antitoxin solutions for immunizing and remedial purposes, to obtain them in concentrated form, their value being dependent on the quantity that can be introduced into the blood. The amount of antitoxin to be injected into a person threatened with diphtheria very considerably exceeds the quantity necessary to secure immunity, probably at least ten-fold. Such a large quantity is preferred in order to confer immunity for as long a period as possible. From experiments on animals the immune period extends over several months. A solution of such concentration is so active that, according to Behring, it can also be used in a remedial as well as a prophylactic capacity.

The estimation of the value of a diphtheria antitoxin solution can best be effected by Behring's and Ehrlich's method, by means of which the minimum quantity required to neutralize a definite quantity of diphtheric poison is determined. Guinea pigs, which are very susceptible to diphtheria, are selected for experiment, those animals weighing from 300 to 400 grams being preferred. The quantity of diphtheric poison is chosen which will kill control animals of equal weight in 40 to 46 hours, animals weighing 500 grams in 48 to 52 hours, and even guinea pigs of large size (650 to 700 grams) in about 60 hours. Definite quantities of the antitoxin solution to be tested are added to the dose of diphtheria poison* described above, the mixture injected into guinea pigs and the minimum quantity of antitoxin solution fixed, which is required to be added to the diphtheria poison in order not only to save the life of the animal, but to prevent any local reaction. Whilst the blood serum itself, if preserved in a suitable manner and injected in small quantities, is never dangerous to employ, yet it often causes pain, reddening and slight infiltration at the place of injection.

Diphtheria antitoxin solution (Schering), standardized for immunization purposes, is a limpid clear liquid and contains 1 or at most 1½ per cent. albumen. It is mixed with 0.2 per cent. of trikresol, which addition, owing to the small proportion of easily decomposed organic substances in the antitoxin solution, suffices to keep it for an unlimited period. The injection not only causes no general symptoms of disturbance in the system, but also produces no local reaction and no pain at the point of injection. The protection afforded is immediate and is effective even at the incubation stage of the disease. For the positive immunity against diphtheria a single injection, by means of a sterilized syringe, of 1 cc. is sufficient for children and adults. For smaller children 0.5 cc. will suffice. The injection affords instantaneous protection, and is effective even in the stage of incubation.

Irish Moss.

BY THOMAS S. WIEGAND.

A little town, known as Jericho, in Massachusetts, seems to be the centre of this industry.* We gather these notes from a paper which was printed lately in the *Boston Herald*.

Boys, men and women all engage in the work, which consists of spreading it upon the beach prepared by raking all the dirt, stones and driftwood away, and leaving a fine bed of white sand; when the weed is first brought in by the boats, each of which gets about a barrel and a half, it is taken upon creels, a sort of

*A solution of diphtheria poison is most simply prepared by filtration of an old sterilized broth cultivation of diphtheria, and preserved by the addition of 0.3 per cent. trikresol.

barrow, and spread out upon the beach; it is turned over daily as in hay making, for the space of two weeks, each morning it is washed in clean sea water (fresh water ruins it), it is then gradually bleached, as when first gathered it is of a light green color, and in the course of a few weeks becomes successively red, pink and finally nearly white.

Stormy weather is a great drawback to the mossa's work. Some of the moss that the storms tear loose and scatter upon the rocks is gathered and classed as hand picked, bringing generally a quarter or one half cent per pound more than that gathered in the usual way for commerce.

Should a spell of rainy weather come on during the season of gathering, heavy unbleached muslin covers are used to protect the moss, which is packed up in heaps.

Two crops are obtained each year, the first one being the better, the late crop is liable to be injured by a little black vegetable growth called glut, caused, it is said, by the warmer water of August days.—*Am. Jour. Pharmacy*

A Dangerous Experiment.

An explosion occurred in a drug store in Philadelphia recently, resulting in an injury which came near to the destruction of the eyesight of the person injured.

A druggist was experimenting on the action of ammonia water with oxide of silver, and had left the mixture in a porcelain capsule covered with water and a glass stirring rod in the capsule.

A salesman coming into the store thoughtlessly took up the rod and without agitation was replacing it in the capsule when a violent explosion occurred, shattering the capsule, pieces of which struck him in the face, causing damage which it was feared would result in the loss of one or of both eyes. Prompt and skilful treatment, however, warded off the threatening mischief, and no permanent injury resulted.

The product obtained by the action of ammonia on silver oxide, known as "Berthollet's Vulcanizing Silver," is a dangerous article. When dry it explodes violently on the slightest percussion, or even when touched with a feather. The black crystals having a metallic lustre decompose violently with detonation when the liquid containing them is shaken.

The exact composition of the compound has not yet been ascertained.—*Am. Jour. Pharmacy.*

In removing a placenta from its attachments to the uterus, Dr. Parvin thinks that it is dangerous to pull on the cord during the period that the uterus is contracting.

Ice applied to the external genitals—the scrotum in men, and the labia majora in women—is said to be the best and simplest method for controlling blood spitting and nose bleeding.

Canadian Druggist

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DECEMBER 15th, 1894.

The Pharmacopœia.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we give the suggestions re the proposed Imperial Pharmacopœia adopted by the physicians and pharmacists of Victoria, New South Wales, to which reference was made in these columns last month. We again ask, What are our pharmaceutical societies doing to assist in this important work? Certainly it is their duty as representative bodies to take some action in formulating suggestions as to at least what would be particularly applicable to pharmacy in Canada. In the meantime, we would ask our readers to carefully consider the propositions emanating from our Australian conferees, and, through the columns of this journal, give their views as to any or all of the suggested changes and any others which may occur to them as being specially desirable for this country.

Selling Direct to the Physician.

REPLYING to an interrogation in regard to the selling of goods by manufacturers direct to the physician, Mr. F. B. Kilmer, chemist for Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., says:

"I believe that this point of manufacturers selling to the physician is a very important one for the druggist to consider. The druggist by his training, education and by all natural rights is the proper purveyor and dispenser of medicine. The products of every manufacturing pharmacist and chemist should pass through his hands. The physician is not always capable, nor has he the facilities to inspect the products of the manufacturer; for safety if nothing more this should remain where it now stands.

"Anything that takes away from the trained pharmacist the inspection of medicines for the sick breaks down the last safe guard against unscrupulous manufacturers, dishonesty and quackery. With the manufacturer walking by the drug store and selling to the doctor, a flood of manufacturers and vendors of medicine of every sort, unrestrained, unchecked, and unlimited quackery will surely follow.

"The registered pharmacist, the graduate in pharmacy are the only legitimate channels through which medicine should reach the physician and the consumer. Let us as pharmacists, as manufacturers, as men interested in the progress of pharmacy, and of the science of medicine hold firmly to this principle."

A Suggestive Telegram.

A well-known commercial traveller of an Ontario drug house has had occasion to refresh his memory in regard to Scripture. One day recently, while doing

business in a western town and finding business none too brisk, he questioned whether it would be advisable to skip the next stopping place or not. He decided to telegraph one of his customers asking him if he had an order for him, and received the following reply, "Read chapter first, verse forty-six, St. John's Gospel." This was rather a poser for the traveller. Just that one particular passage had escaped his memory, no doubt he thought to himself, "Now, if it was any other verse in the book, I would be all right," but he could not remember it. In fifteen minutes the train would start; the porter was appealed to for the loan of a Bible, a request so startling that he could not comprehend it, and not until it was repeated three times could he be persuaded that a commercial traveller required any such book. When the volume was produced and the verse found, our friend boarded the train in a hurry and sped on his way.

The Oldest University in the World.

According to the *Revue Scientifique*, the oldest university in the world is that of Fez, the holy city of Morocco. This seat of learning was founded in the eleventh century by Fatma the Holy. In its early days—while as yet Paris, Oxford and Cambridge were not, the University of Fez had French, Spanish and English, as well as Tunisian and Egyptian students on its benches. At the present day it is the western centre of Mussulman theology.

A New Line.

WE are told that Hudnut, the famous New York druggist, has opened a "tea-counter department," or whatever he may call it. He puts the herb up in small and attractive packages, guarantees that it is the best and purest tea to be obtained outside the Mikado's kitchen, and sells it at fancy prices. The idea is certainly a good one and one which many druggists in both small and large cities might follow to the satisfaction of their customers and their own profit. There is always a limited demand for better teas than can be bought at an ordinary grocery or tea store, and to no one else does the trade so legitimately belong as to the druggist.—*Spatula*.

The Trade Journal Ad.

THE advertisement in a trade paper, read by people he wishes to reach, has a value to him above merely the orders it directly brings. He does not figure the value of the sign above his door merely on the basis of patronage it happens to attract. It is there to tell everybody who passes, whether patrons or not, where his place of business is—it is a "sign" that he is in business there, so the ad in the trade journal is a "sign" year in and year out, to those he wishes as patrons, that he is still in business.—*Maritime Journal*.

Antitoxine Treatment.

The use of Antitoxine in cases of diphtheria in Canada has been attended with varying success. In Hamilton several cases have been treated, all with successful results. In Toronto Isolation Hospital the first patient was cured, the second, a boy of six, died, and a third, at the time of writing, is now under treatment. In Montreal, all cases treated thus far have recovered.

In an address before the German Medical Society at Berlin, Prof. Bergmann said that he could not hope to settle soon the question as to the value of Behring's anti-diphtheritic serum. He had begun forty-six experiments, but would not be able to form a final opinion in less than a year. Prof. Virchow referred to the surprisingly good results obtained in the Emperor Frederick Hospital. He said it was the duty of every physician to use the serum, despite the injurious effects that might result from it. Three years would pass before the value of the medicine could be fixed definitely."

Quantitative Estimation of Antipyrin.

F. Schuak (*Am. Jour. Pharm.*, 1894, p. 321) recommends the application of a known reaction, which depends upon the fact that by the action of nitrous acid upon antipyrin, nitroso-antipyrin is formed, and thus in dilute solutions a blue-green coloration is produced, which is clearly visible even in a solution of one part in 20,000. From concentrated solution the nitro derivative separates in blue-green crystals. For comparison a standard solution is made of 0.02 of antipyrin in 25 cc. of water, which is decomposed by 1.5 cc. of one per cent. sulphuric acid, and 1 cc. of one per cent. solution of nitrite of soda. If it is required to determine the antipyrin in a solution of powder this is extracted with chloroform, the chloroform evaporated off, and the residue dissolved in water. To the solution so obtained nitrite of soda and sulphuric acid are added, and finally water until the coloration becomes equal to that of the standard solution.—*Pharm. Gthale*.

A New Method for Preparing Salicylic Acid.

The Actiengesellschaft für Anilinfabrikation, of Berlin, has patented a process in which the fine division of the reaction mass, in the manufacture of salicylic acid, is produced by the addition of infusorial earth (*kieselguhr*) instead of by potassium hydroxide alone, as was formerly the practice. By this means only one molecule of the hydroxide is used to every two molecules of phenol. The action of the carbonic acid takes place at between 120° and 160° C., the pure salicylic acid separating directly upon acidification, the infusorial earth retaining all impurities.



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MAY be a long time returning. Opportunities neglected may never recur. **MENTHOL COUGH DROPS** are a new thing just put on the market, and there will never be a better time to introduce them to your customers than the present. Put up in 5-lb. glass jars. No sticking. No breakage. Good margin to Jobber and Retailer.

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Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists.

CHEVRIER

General Depot: PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmartre, 21

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of Cod Liver Oil and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of Cod Liver Oil, is invaluable in Scrofula, Rickets, Anemia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

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The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of Pulmonary Consumption, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with Cod Liver Oil, makes the Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened Consumption.

Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

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THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, alk or cognac, produces in half an hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphine. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

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The Organ of the Drug Trade of the Dominion of Canada.

It will be devoted to Practical Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and all matters pertaining to the Commercial and Professional spheres of the Practical Druggist.

It is not the organ of any Business Corporation, College, or particular set of men.

It is the sole property and under the entire control of a Practical Druggist, who will conduct it for the benefit of Druggists and solely in their interests.

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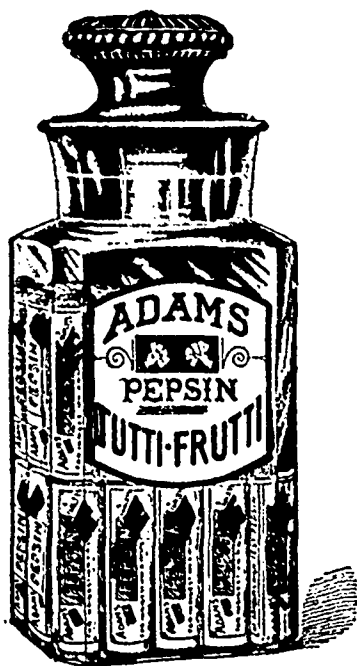


Will please bear in mind that in order to secure space in the **January Issue** or to ensure a change of present advertisement, it will be necessary to send matter for such advertisement at as early date as possible.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

WM. J. DYAS,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Toronto, Canada.



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

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

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

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



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ASK FOR DRUGGIST for Burland's Old Dominion Crescent Brand CINNAMON PILLS. Shallow rect-angular metallic boxes sealed with crescent. Absolutely safe and reliable. Refuse all spurious and harmful imitations. Upon receipt of Six Cents in stamps we will reply by return mail, giving full particulars in plain envelope. Address,

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Pure and Reliable Vaccine Matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

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Address all orders—VACCINE FARM,

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Palmerston, Ont.

Pharmaceutical Notes.

DITHIENYL.—Tohl has obtained a body by the oxidation of thiophene with strong sulphuric acid, which he calls dithienyl. It has the composition $C_4N_3S-C_4N_3S$, and is obtained by mixing 5 grams of thiophene and 50 grams of ice-cold water, and shaking this with fuming sulphuric acid. The dithienyl can be separated out by distillation. It crystallizes in large, white plates, and forms a perbromo-derivative, $C_4Br_4S-C_4Br_4S$, which crystallizes in needles, melting at 257° .—*Berichte*.

††

THE FRUIT ACIDS AS SOLVENTS FOR QUININE.—Crousee recommends the use of citric and tartaric acids, instead of sulphuric, for dissolving quinine, as the bitter taste is not so strongly developed, and they harmonize better with the digestive fluids, and do not lessen their action. To render soluble 1 gram of quinine sulphate he uses 20 centigrams of tartaric or 60 centigrams of citric acid.

††

OIL OF WINTERGREEN.—Bourquetot has just shown that the root of *Polygala vulgaris* contains methyl salicylate. This is another example of the existence of the same body in plants of the same family, for Reuter has already shown its existence in another species of *polygala*.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie*.

††

AN EXPLOSIVE MIXTURE.—At the Societe de Therapeutique de Paris, M. Creque called attention to the following dangerous prescription for a tooth powder:

Chlorate of potassium	... 5 grms.
Borax	... 10 grms.
Calcined magnesia	... 10 grms.
Prepared chalk	... 10 grms.
Oil of peppermint	... 11 drops.
Saccharine	... 50 centigrams.

The pharmacist first mixed the chlorate with the saccharine in a mortar, a violent explosion at once resulted, the dispenser was severely burned, and serious damage was caused to the pharmacy, (*Nouv. Remedes*).—*B. and C. Druggist*.

††

MERCURY AND POTASSIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—This is a new agent for hypodermic medication. It presents itself in the form of colorless crystals, easily soluble in water and producing no precipitate in solutions of albumen. The proportion of mercury which it contains is 31.4 to 100. This salt has, according to Dr. Dreser, (*Med. Bull.*), the remarkable property of being decomposed by electrolysis in such a manner that its mercury goes to the anode, for in the preparation the molecule of mercury does not exist in the metallic state, but in the form of a mercuric acid.

††

INSOLUBLE GUMS RENDERED SOLUBLE BY HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—It is stated

(*Bayr. Ind. u. Gewerbebl.*) that if insoluble gums are treated for three or four hours at from 80 to 100° C. with solution of hydrogen peroxide, they will become soluble in water. The proportions given are: Gum, granulated, 220 g., water, 1,000 g.; hydrogen peroxide (12 vol. p. c.) 50 to 60 g. A larger proportion of hydrogen peroxide solution will render the gum completely soluble. Tragacanth is similarly affected.

††

CADMIUM SALICYLATE is an energetic antiseptic used in the treatment of purulent ophthalmia and similar affections, whose method of preparation and description are set forth by Cesaris, in the *Boll. chim.farm.* It is made by dissolving cadmium hydrate or carbonate in salicylic acid, or by double decomposition between barium salicylate and cadmium sulphate. If chemically pure, it forms fine white tabular crystals, melting at 300° , and soluble in 24 parts of boiling water, 68 parts at 23° , and in 90 parts at 0° . It is also soluble in alcohol and ether, more freely when warm, but is insoluble in chloroform or benzene. Warm glycerine is likewise a solvent, and from it does not precipitate on cooling.—*B. and C. Druggist*.

††

TO MASK THE SMELL OF KEROSENE.—Tempere, in *Corps gras Industrielles*, recommends the addition of amyl acetate to the extent of about 1 per cent. (10 gm. to the litre). This addition, which the editor of the *National Druggist*, has tried, and can recommend, not only modifies the disagreeable odor and converts it into a not unpleasant aromatic, but it seems to make the flame brighter and whiter.—*Nat. Druggist*.

††

A REACTION FOR LANOLINE.—Two grammes of slaked lime are mixed with .1 gramme of lanoline and heated. After cooling, the mass is mixed with 5 cc. of water, and the whole shaken with 5 cc. of chloroform. The latter is then poured into an equal volume of concentrated H_2SO_4 , and at the surface is developed a very characteristic red color, due to the cholesterine present.—*Journal de Pharmacie*.

††

A TEST FOR VASELINE.—Petroleum jellies are sometimes adulterated with a certain quantity of animal or vegetable fats. These can, of course, easily be detected by the process of saponification, but this is somewhat tedious. A simple test is the following:—Five drops of a saturated solution of potassium permanganate in distilled water are mixed in a mortar with 5 grammes of the jelly. If there is no foreign oil present the color remains. If there is any vegetable or animal oil, the permanganate is reduced, and the color changed to a dirty brown. A roughly quantitative determination can be made if the mass is gradually treated with solution of permanganate until the red color is not discharged.—*Union Pharmaceutique*.

To RENDER vegetable objects translucent Lenz recommends in the *Chemiker Zeitung* a solution of crystallized sodium salicylate in an equal weight of water. Clove oil may also be dissolved in this liquid. Cell membranes are affected less by this agent than by chloral hydrate.

††

ZINC SUBGALLATE is described as an odorless, nonhygroscopic, nontoxic, nonirritant, greenish-gray powder, neutral, insoluble in all ordinary liquids, unaffected by light, and containing 44 per cent. of zinc oxide and 56 per cent. gallic acid. It is used both internally and externally.

††

ANTHRHEUMATIN.—This body is in the market in the form of dark blue crystals, soluble in alcohol and water, with a slightly bitter taste. It consists of a combination of sodium salicylate and methylene blue. The urine of patients taking it is green, owing to a slight oxidizing action.—*Droy. Zeitung*.

††

SALANTOL.—This body is prepared, according to Bourget, by the action of acetone on salicylic acid. It possesses a similar action to that of salol, and is prescribed for summer diarrhoea. It is broken up, in alkaline solutions, into acetone and salicylic acid.—*Rundschau*.

Preparation of Simple Cerate.

In a paper read before the North British Pharmaceutical Society Mr. Boa (*B. and C. Druggist*) said that in the usual method of preparing simple ointments, where the material was constantly stirred while cooling, the effect of such stirring was to incorporate with the ointment a considerable quantity of air. The only reason for stirring he had been able to find in the works referred to was that it was to render the ointment homogeneous. So far as his experiments indicated the reverse was the case. He had prepared simple ointment with excellent results by melting the ingredients together and allowing the product to cool at rest. Ointment so prepared was not lumpy, kept twice as long as the usual product, and possessed other advantages. It was a little harder than the other, the melting point of which was from 1° to 3° lower. If the hardness were an objection, that could be remedied by reducing the quantity of wax. To satisfy himself as to the homogeneity of the ointment, he took pieces from the top, bottom and centre of the ointment, and determined their melting points. In every case they were the same. The advantages gained by letting the ointment cool without stirring were comparative freedom from air and greater keeping power. Other members agreed with him in this matter, and had followed this method for some time.

The successful dealer always finds time to read his trade paper.

Diphtheria Antitoxine Solution.

Many physicians apply to us for information concerning the new Diphtheria Antitoxine remedies. Supposing that a clear and terse explanation will interest all, we take pleasure in supplying the following facts: There are three Diphtheria Antitoxines now in the market—Behring's, Aronson's and Roux's.

Behring's solution is supplied in three strengths, designated Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The No. 1 is recommended in treatment of diphtheria in children under ten years of age, if seen on the first, second or third day, and for all incipient cases; advanced cases require repeated injections of the No. 1 solution or equivalent single injections of No. 2 or 3. The injections should be made with the well-known Koch syringe and preferably under the ribs, in the loins or the inner surface of the thighs. This Antitoxine is perfectly innocuous. It induces no local or general disturbance. A vial of No. 1 contains 10 cubic centimeters, which is equal to 600 antitoxine normals, and is sufficient for one case; No. 2 contains the equivalent of 1,000 antitoxine normals; No. 3 contains 1,500 antitoxine normals. The dose to be injected as a prophylactic to persons liable to be exposed to Diphtheria is set down by Behring at 60 antitoxine normals, or one-tenth the contents of a vial of No. 1; after infection, that is, during the incubation stage, he believes that 150 antitoxine normals ought to avert the development of the disease. The solution should be protected from light, and stored in a cool place; with proper care the solution will keep well for several months. The addition of 0.5 per cent. carbolic acid will prevent change of the solution through micro-organism. Supplies of No. 1 and No. 2 of this antitoxine are under way in consecutive instalments, the first instalment having arrived in New York October 22nd, and we expect more at frequent intervals.

Roux's is prepared in the Pasteur Institute of Paris, and was introduced to the attention of the medical profession through a detailed medical report by the author before the late Hygienic Congress at Buda-Pest. This product is presumably identical with Behring's. It is not yet obtainable here, and we do not know how soon it will be available, since all the product manufactured is apparently reserved for use in France at present. President Casimir-Perrier visited the Pasteur Institute in Paris October 23rd, and conferred upon Dr. Roux the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor. In replying, Dr. Roux praised the German bacteriologists Behring and Loeffler, whom he credited with being the real discoverers of the new remedies. This confirms the identity of Behring's and Roux's products and the latter will, presumably, therefore, not be sold in the United States.

Aronson's is made by Schering, of Berlin, and was the first of the three actually supplied in this country. Stock was

available in New York in September, but it was exhausted in the first week of October. Additional supplied may come within a week or two. This preparation is of one strength only, and is supplied in two-gramme vials and in five-gramme vials. This Aronson's Antitoxine Solution, it is stated, will assure immunity against diphtheria in children and adults by injecting from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cubic centimeter. The application is made by a single injection by means of a sterilized syringe, and 1 cubic centimetre is sufficient for children and adults, while $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeter will suffice for small children. In advanced cases the doses are repeated once or twice. In Germany public collections are being made through the press for the purpose of buying this remedy, and supplying it free for the treatment of the poor.—(LEHN & FRNK) *Notes on New Remedies.*

Colored Fires for Tableaux, Etc.

BLUE FIRE.

Take of	
Antimony sulphide (black antimony)	1 part
Sulphur	2 parts
Potassium nitrate	6 parts
Take of	
Shellac	2 troy ozs.
Potassium chlorate	4 troy ozs.
Ammonio-sulphate of copper	5 troy ozs.
Take of	
Nitrate of barium	21 troy ozs.
Sulphur	4 troy ozs.
Chlorate of potassium	5 troy ozs.
Lampblack	1 troy oz.
Mix.	
Take of	
Chlorate of potassium	2 troy ozs.
Nitrate of barium	7 troy ozs.
Sulphur	2½ troy ozs.
Mix.	
Take of	
Nitrate of barium	3 parts
Chlorate of potassium	1 part
Shellac	1 part
Mix.	
Take of	
Chlorate of potassium	1 part
Shellac	1 part
Boric acid	3 parts
Mix.	

In all cases the ingredients must be dry and in a powdered form. They must be powdered separately to avoid explosion. The only safe way to mix them is on a paper and with a wooden spatula. They should be made in small quantities and always handled with great care, as serious accidents have occurred from explosions occasioned by them. Some of them are even liable to spontaneous combustion. Those containing sulphur should not be used indoors on account of the irritating effect of the fumes. The addition of powdered shellac will increase the time of burning of any of the above. When shellac and stearin are employed it has been recommended that they be first fused, and the other ingredients be then incorporated in the fused mass; when cold, then to be powdered.

Calomel is generally used in colored fires along with copper sulphate, and as a

source of chlorine, in which compounds of copper burn with a blue color.

YELLOW FIRE.

Take of	
Oxalate of sodium	18 drs.
Shellac	18 drs.
Nitrate of potassium	22 drs.
Chlorate of potassium	22 drs.
Mix.	
The shellac should be in a coarse powder, obtained by grinding through a drug mill.	

Take of	
Nitrate sodium	6 troy ozs.
Sulphur	1 troy oz.
Lampblack	1 troy oz.
Mix.	

ORANGE-RED.

Take of	
Sulphur	3½ troy ozs.
Chalk	8½ troy ozs.
Chlorate of potassium	13 troy ozs.
Mix.	

ROSE RED.

Take of	
Charcoal, willow	¼ troy oz.
Chlorate of potassium	1½ troy ozs.
Sulphur	3 troy ozs.
Nitrate of strontium (dry)	10 troy ozs.
Mix.	

VIOLET FIRE.

Take of	
Potassium chlorate	6 troy ozs.
Calcium carbonate	2 troy ozs.
Powdered malachite	2 troy ozs.
Sulphur	2 troy ozs.
Mix.	

Take of	
Alum	3 troy ozs.
Carbonate of potassium	3 troy ozs.
Sulphur	4 troy ozs.
Chlorate of potassium	15 troy ozs.
Mix.	

WHITE FIRE.

Take of	
Charcoal	2 parts
Sulphur	22 parts
Potassium nitrate	76 parts
Mix.	

Take of	
Stearin	1 troy oz.
Carbonate of barium	1 troy oz.
Sugar of milk	4 troy ozs.
Nitrate of potassium	4 troy ozs.
Chlorate of potassium	12 troy ozs.
Mix.	

RED FIRE.

Take of	
Sulphur	2 troy ozs.
Bl'k (sulphide of) antimony	2 troy ozs.
Nitrate of potassium	2 troy ozs.
Nitrate of strontium (dry)	10 troy ozs.
Mix.	

Take of	
Sulphur	4 troy ozs.
Carbonate of strontium	6 troy ozs.
Carbonate of potassium	15 troy ozs.
Mix.	

Take of	
Chlorate of potassium	80 troy ozs.
Nitrate of strontium	80 troy ozs.
Sulphur	26 troy ozs.
Powdered charcoal	6 troy ozs.
Mix.	

Take of	
Chlorate of potassium	1 part.
Shellac	1 part.
Nitrate of potassium	3 parts.
Mix.	

GREEN FIRE.

Take of	
Nitrate of barium	20 troy ozs.
Sulphur	1½ troy ozs.
Chlorate of potassium	1½ troy ozs.
Bl'k (sulphide of) antimony	½ troy oz.
Charcoal, willow	½ troy oz.
Mix.	

—Meyers Bros' Druggist.

EXCELSIOR

Drug = Mixer = and = Sifter.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED

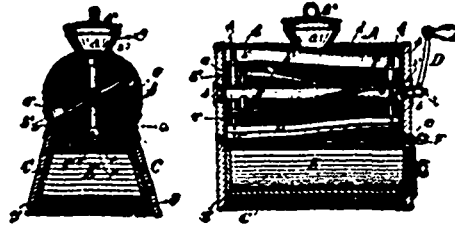
For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Etc.

Suitable for the manufacture of Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Face Powder, Condition Powder, and for the Compound Powders of the Pharmacopœia.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES :

SUITABLE TO MIX—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at \$6, \$12 and \$18 Each.

Easily
Cleaned
and
no Wood
to Scent.



Dust
Proof
and
Changeable
Sieves.

Rubber Brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

These machines mix the powders thoroughly and then force them through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

This Mixer and Sifter is handled by the prominent wholesale druggists of the United States and gives general satisfaction. Amongst those handling them are : Morrison & Phummer, Chicago, Bullock & Crenshaw, and Smith, Kline & Co., Philadelphia; W. H. Scheffelin & Co., and McKesson & Robbins, New York, and others.

The 10 lb. Mixer is specially adapted for the general requirements of the Retail Druggist.

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

RADLAUER'S
ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance, Non-poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx and especially of the tonsils and for immediately removing disagreeable odours emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx and immediately remove the fungi, germs and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION :

Take 2-4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER, - Pharmaceutical Chemist,
BERLIN W., GERMANY.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor.

We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE in America, and solicit enquiries.

For sale in barrels, demijohns, and twenty-four ounce bottles, by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, and WINNIPEG.

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

HALIFAX, N. S.

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

Phenyo=Caffein

Is an acknowledged leader among the HEADACHE and NEURALGIA Remedies.

Its special advantages are safety, efficiency, convenience of form for carrying and taking.

Our policy is to serve the regular drug trade exclusively by thorough, persistent and judicious advertising.

We believe we can benefit ourselves by benefiting you.

Correspondence solicited regarding the goods, method of advertising, &c., &c.

Home Office, Worcester, Mass.

Dominion Office, Toronto, Ont.

Direct all Dominion correspondence to

JOHN C. GERRY, Dominion Agent, Toronto, Ont.

THE MONTREAL OPTICAL COMPANY

*The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians
in the Dominion.*

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Country orders filled with care and promptitude.

*If you are dealing in OPTICAL GOODS it will PAY YOU
to do business with US, and if you are not doing so already,
write and get our Catalogue and Price List.*

To the Trade.

In all localities from which we have secured and published testimonials for our **Dodd's Kidney Pills**, the sale has been greatly increased, which resulted to the benefit of the druggist as well as ourselves.

We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills**, and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

— B U Y —

ADAMS' ROOT BEER.

Pays Well, Sells Well, and Gives Satisfaction.

Retail, 10 and 25 cts. ; Wholesale, 90c. and \$1.75 per doz., \$10.00 and \$20.00 per gross.

Place it on your list and order from your next wholesale representative.

The Canadian Specialty Company,

DOMINION AGENTS.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

The **DETROIT** THE ONLY GENUINE

Pennyroyal Wafers

*Have been so successful with Women
in the treatment of*

Painful & Irregular Menstruation

That Physicians prescribe them liberally.

*The Druggist can safely recommend them for their value
to the sick.*

At **\$8.00** per dozen delivered, you get a good profit of **50 per cent.** No need to try to work off an imitation of them.

If you want local advertising or terms, or special remedies, write to the manufacturers.

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,

Detroit, Mich.

Canadian Laboratory,
WINDSOR, ONT.

— SMOKE —

MINERVA

— AND —

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

.....
FINEST 5c. GOODS
.....

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

Formulary.

GERCURINE.

A delightful and very effective application for chaps (gercules), blisters, etc., especially for chapped lips and hands:

Gelatin	100 parts
Egg-albumen.....	200 parts
Salicylic acid.....	10 parts
Rosewater	2250 parts
Glycerin sufficient to make.	3000 parts

Dissolve the gelatin in the rosewater by the aid of a water bath and very gentle heat. Let cool, and before it jellifies add the albumen and stir together. Dissolve the salicylic acid in the glycerin, and after again applying heat to the gelatin solution, add it to the latter, stirring constantly. When the mixture is quite homogeneous, remove from the fire and filter through a warm water apparatus, directly into receptacles in which it solidifies. Small glass or porcelain pots are most elegant containers. Label "Gercurine" Instead of rosewater, any other distilled perfumed water may be used.—*National Druggist*.

LIQUOR FERRI ALBUMENATI, GRAMM.

Groot, in the *Nederl. Tijdschr.*, gives the following process for "Gramm's Liquor Ferri Albumenati:"

Liquor ferri albumenati, dialysed	30 parts
Liquor ferri oxychloridi	10 parts
Aqua distillata.....	50 parts
Spiritus menthe perperate ..	10 parts

Mix.—*Nat. Druggist*.

CANTHARIDIN POMADE.

Ol. oliva	ʒviii.
Adipis	ʒvij.
Cera flava	ʒj.
Ol. bergmot	ʒij.
Ol. caryoph	ʒxl.
Ol. lavand. Aug.....	ʒxl.
Ol. amygd. essent.....	ʒss.
Acet. cantharid.....	ʒiv.
Pulv. camboga.....	ʒss.

Mix the first three ingredients, and melt on a water-bath. In this melted mixture digest the gamboge, and strain. When creamy, add the vinegar, stirring constantly to mix, and, finally, the perfumes.

COMPOUND MUSK TINCTURE FOR PERFUMERY

Musk	200 parts
Amber	50 parts
Vanillin	50 parts
Coumarin	1 part
Sugar of milk.....	10 parts
Water	3,000 parts
Alcohol of 90°, enough to make	10,000 parts

Mix the solids, and rub well together, add the water, agitate, and finally add the alcohol. Used in the preparation of perfumes.—*Nat. Druggist*.

QUININE WINES.

1. Without sweetening, from the tincture:

Gelatin	1 part
Distilled water.....	10 parts

Dissolve by the aid of heat (after letting stand until the gelatin has swollen) and add

Sherry, or red wine	800 parts
Tincture of cinchona.....	200 parts

Set aside for eight days in a very cool place, shaking frequently in the meantime, and finally filter.

2. Sweet, from the tincture:

Proceed as above, except that only 600 parts of wine are to be used, and 200 parts of simple syrup are added.

3. Without sweetening, from the bark:

Dissolve gelatin in water, as before, and to the solution add 1050 parts of sherry, or red wine, according to taste or circumstances. To the liquid add 40 parts of cinchona bark in No. 50 powder, and digest for eight days, with frequent agitation. Decant the clear liquid and press out the residue. Let stand in the cellar, or in a cool place, for eight days, and then filter.

4. Sweet, from the bark:

Proceed as in No. 3, except that you use only 900 parts of wine and then dissolve 100 parts of powdered sugar in the liquid.—*Dietrich's Formule*.

MIGRANINE.

This body was originally put forward as a definite citrate of caffeine and antipyrin. According to Ewald, its composition was:

Antipyrin.....	85
Caffeine	9
Citric acid	6

The *Pharm. Weekblad* (43, 1894), however, gives the analysis as a sample, as:

Antipyrin	89.4
Caffeine	8.2
Citric acid.....	0.56

The editor of the Russian pharmaceutical journal comments strongly on the substitution of mere mechanical mixtures in the place of what are claimed to be chemical compounds. Hamburg has forbidden the free sale of this body to its pharmacists.—*Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers*.

VARNISHES.

ELASTIC COPAL VARNISH—

Camphor.....	1 part
Copal	4 parts
Ether.....	12 parts

Allow to stand for a week, and decant the solution.

VARNISH FOR BOTTLE CAPS—

Gutta-percha.....	1 part
Shellac	10 parts
Turpentine	1 part
Alcohol	45 parts

ELASTIC DAMMAR VARNISH—

Gum dammar	4 parts
Acetone	20 parts
Collodion	3 parts
Shellac varnish	4 to 6 parts

Powder the gum dammar, allow to stand for fourteen days with the acetone, separate off the clear solution, and mix with collodion and shellac varnish.—*Köler*.

VARNISH FOR TIN BOXES—

Turpentine	8 parts
Boiled linseed oil	4 parts
Amber gum	4 parts
Shellac	1 part

Melt together and color with curcuma, or anilin colors.—*Bayer Ind. U. Gew. Bl.*

BOILER COMPOUNDS TO REMOVE SCALE.

(No. 1.)

Caustic soda	30 pounds
(Salt) chloride soda	30 pounds
Oak bark extract	6 pounds
Water	16 gallons

Use two gallons twice a week.

(No. 2.)

Chloride ammonia	10 pounds
Molasses	50 pounds
Water.....	10 gallons

Use two gallons twice a week.

ELIXIR THREE PHOSPHATES.

Iron phosphate.....	256 gr.
Quinine sulphate	128 gr.
Strychnine sulphate	14 gr.
Ammonium phosphate	128 gr.
Citric acid	256 gr.
Boric acid	192 gr.
Alcohol	1 fl. oz.
Water.....	6 fl. dr.
Aromatic elixir.....	16 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the ammonium phosphate, citric acid and boric acid in 12 fluid ounces of the aromatic elixir; then add the sulphates of quinine and strychnine. With three drams of water make a solution of the iron phosphate, using the water as hot as may be necessary; then mix the solutions, adding the alcohol and enough elixir to bring the bulk up to 16 fl. ounces.—*KING*.

TOOTHACHE GUM.

Paraffine	94 grs.
Burgundy pitch	800 grs.
Oil cloves }	5 ss.
Creasote }	5 ss.

Melt the first two ingredients, and when nearly cool add the rest, stirring well. This may be made into small pills or sent out in form of small cones or cylinders.

FLUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

Coffee, freshly roasted and ground	ʒxxxii.
Glycerin	Oi.
Water, q. s. ad	Oiv.

Dilute the glycerin with three pints of water and pour the solution upon the coffee contained in a wide-mouth bottle. Macerate for several days; then transfer to a percolator, add water and displace three pints. Continue the percolation until the coffee is exhausted, then evaporate the product to one pint to be mixed with the three pints of the last percolate.

Traumaticin.

Traumaticin (which is a 10 per cent. solution of guttapercha in chloroform) has been pretty extensively used in combination with various medicaments for application to the skin, and Dr. Jullien has proposed the combination indicated in the title as a convenient and effective method of mercurial treatment in certain diseases. For this purpose 25 per cent. of calomel is added to the traumaticin, and the mixture applied with a brush. The calomel is quickly absorbed, as is seen by the urine and by the production of gingivitis in certain cases.—(*Rep. de Pharm.*) *Mfg. Chemist*.

Photographic Notes

Photographic Developers.

G. A. Le Roy observes that the reducing power of alkaline peroxides, or of hydrogen peroxide, in aqueous solution, is capable of exerting itself upon the bromide or chloride of silver in gelatin emulsions employed on dry photographic plates, after those salts have been exposed to the action of light. The intensity of the reduction effected is proportional to the extent of the luminous action upon the exposed surface. Such solutions, therefore, are capable of revealing latent photographic images obtained by means of dry plates. At the same time the alkaline peroxides are inferior in that respect to the developing agents usually employed in photography, and require the time of exposure to be prolonged. Moreover, the developed image, formed by metallic silver and its oxides, loses its intensity to some extent in the hyposulphite or sulphocyanide solutions used as fixing baths.—*Comp. Rend.*

A Dark Room for Amateurs.

Although the beginning of amateur photography in the United States dates back but a few years, there are estimated to be already in this country more than one half a million of persons, both young and old, who own cameras. They form an enormous constituency. They are, moreover, as a rule, persons who are at least comfortably well off, and many of them belong to our very richest families. There trade is as desirable as any that could be had, and the wise druggist is he who does all he can to get it.

It is the pleasure of *The Spatula* to propose this month an inexpensive method by which the amateurs may be successfully baited, and, we believe, a large portion of their trade secured. It is by the establishment, wherever practicable, of dark rooms for the free use of this class of persons. We have it upon the authority of one of the largest photographic houses in the United States that there are not in the whole country more than one thousand places where facilities are offered for the changing of dry plates, and that most of these are inaccessible to the ordinary amateur photographers.

The fitting up of a dark room does not involve any considerable outlay; it simply means the setting apart of a small room and the supplying of a ruby lamp, and keeping the same clean and always ready for use. If at every druggist's, a dark room was so placed, at the disposal of the amateur photographer, and a stock of plates and other necessary materials kept on hand, there is but little doubt the amateur would avail himself of the opportunity to reload his plate holders, and without doubt, purchase his materials from the same obliging druggist.

The profits in photographic materials are not enormous, but they are sufficient to more than cover expenses, and to build up a trade in this stock, it is not necessary to carry any large supply of goods; but the druggist should certainly have on hand those things that are essential to the photographer. "We have come to look upon the druggist's as the place of all others to go for postage stamps. If now," says the authority to whom we have above referred, "the photographer could with equal certainty, apply there for permission to change his plates, there is but little doubt that in a short time he would go there for his materials.

"It is a side line, which might well be fostered, as it would bring both pleasure and profit to him who undertook it. It is not necessary that developing materials should be supplied in the dark room, or even that development should be allowed there. In fact, this should be rather discouraged than otherwise; but a dark closet, in which is a safe ruby lamp, would be a great boon to many thousand amateur photographers, who daily pass such drug stores, and who daily wish for a place in which to change their plates."—*The Spatula.*

Kola and Its Uses.

Last Tuesday's issue of the *Free Press* contained a Washington dispatch to the effect that an official report bearing upon the cultivation and preparation of the kola nut had just been received by the state department from the United States consul at Sierra Leone. This is the first response to a call issued to all United States consuls in Africa for specific information regarding kola. The kola nut is the product of a tree which grows wild in that portion of the western coast of Africa comprised between Sierra Leone and the Congo. The tree is distributed over a comparatively limited territory, but where climatic conditions are favorable it may be found five or six hundred miles from the sea coast. Schweinfurth, the famous explorer, found it as far inland as seven or eight hundred miles, but it is more than probable that such growths were the result of cultivation. Kola in its wild state is apparently unknown upon the eastern coast of Africa, as none is found there except such as has been transplanted by the English, who have also introduced it in the West Indies, Ceylon, Demerara, Sydney, Brazil and other South American countries. It has been freely cultivated in Jamaica, and has recently been introduced into the French colonies, Gaudaloupe, Cayenne, Cochin China and the Gaboon. In addition to the cultivation of kola in the British colonies, it has also been carefully cultivated at Kew gardens and thence distributed to other botanical collections, including those at Cambridge, Mass., and Washington, D. C. There has, however, been no systematic effort to cultivate it in the United States, although the soil and climate of certain

portions of California and the gulf states are said to be admirably adapted for the purpose.

If we are to believe all that is said of the wonderful properties of the nut, kola culture in this country should prove a profitable industry. Explorers of the "Dark Continent," from the middle of the sixteenth century to the present time, have given vivid descriptions of the tree and its fruit, and of the remarkable properties attributed to it by the natives. Among the more eminent of the explorers who have written upon the subject are Schweinfurth (above mentioned), Rene Caillie, and Griffon du Bellay. It would be easy to multiply quotations showing the remarkable esteem in which the drug is held as a tonic stimulant by the natives of western Africa. There is no analogous product in the vegetable kingdom in that part of the world which occupies so important a relation to the social or dietetic economy of the negro tribes, or which constitutes so important an article of commerce there and in the Soudan. While we are compelled to doubt some of the apocryphal reports of early investigators regarding the miraculous properties of the nut, modern scientists have clearly demonstrated the fact that it possesses extraordinary merit as a tonic stimulant. Year by year, its curative powers have become more and more widely known. It has been tested in the practice of eminent physicians, with the result that it has established itself, with both the profession and public, as one of the most valuable medicinal agents known to science.

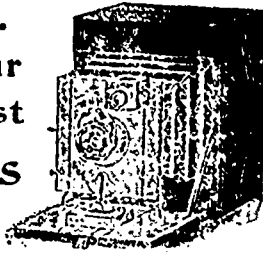
Kola is both a necessity and a luxury to the inhabitants of a large portion of Equatorial Africa, where the fresh seed is employed as a masticatory with a view to overcoming fatigue, hunger and thirst, while the dried seed is made useful as an aliment. The former is in great demand, but tribes far remote from the coast will often trade an equal weight of gold dust for even dried kola. Tea and coffee, though containing some of the principles which characterize the kola nut, have no charm for the natives, who will constantly nibble at the latter while gathering coffee berries.

Carefully dried, reduced to an impalpable powder and served with honey and milk, kola makes an agreeable beverage which is said to equal in flavor, and excel in nutritive qualities, the finest coco.

Capt. Binger, a prominent explorer, speaking of the Bobodioulossou, says that he noticed women manufacturing various articles out of cotton and bleached pineapple leaves which had been colored with the red juice of the kola, red lead, and indigo.

In the social, political and religious customs of the natives, kola performs an important function. For instance, when a young barbarian becomes weary of single blessedness he sends, with his appeal to the mother of his chosen one, a package of the white kola seed and awaits the result with fear and trembling. If the white kola be returned, the youth realizes

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Begins
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that his suit has been received with favor and he at once prepares for the wedding ceremony. A red seed, on the other hand, signifies that he has been rejected. There was a time when no marriage gift from a bridegroom to a father would be accepted by the latter as a purchase price for his daughter, unless a liberal supply of kola seeds were included therewith.

The presentation (by a chief) of a few kola seeds to either a white trader or a native of rank constitutes the highest compliment that can be paid, as it conveys an assurance of friendly welcome and protection. In certain parts of the dark continent a necessary preliminary to the transaction of any important business is the eating of at least one of the nuts by the two parties concerned.

Again, on the departure of a guest, the host gives expression to his kindly wishes by the gift of a few kola nuts. To such visitors as are prompted by commercial or political considerations to travel great distances, no courtesy could be more acceptable, in that the kola nut not only supports the strength and allays inordinate appetite, but assuages thirst and assists digestion, thereby rendering the traveller more capable of sustaining the fatigue of his journey than would any other obtainable product. The value of the nut in these particulars is so thoroughly impressed upon the natives that they are accustomed to place a sufficient quantity of kola in the grave of a friend in order to nourish and strengthen the departed while on his long journey. The Mohammedans declare that kola is of divine origin and was introduced by the prophet himself for the purpose of driving out evil spirits, expelling disease, and preventing plagues. Dr. Rancon, the eminent explorer, says that the Bambaras and the Malinkes swear upon kola as is done upon the Bible in Christian countries. In the event of a dispute between two natives, the accused must, if he denies the statement of his accuser, be summoned before the chief priest (who is generally a blacksmith), and take oath upon the kola. After igniting some straw, the priest takes a sound kola nut and sings it slightly with a view to purifying it. Then, taking it in the left hand, he repeatedly punctures it with a knife for the purpose of demonstrating its soundness. He now states the form of oath, viz.: "I swear that I am not guilty of the act of which I am accused; if I speak falsely I hope that this one kola nut which I am now going to eat will poison me in as many days." After repeating these words the offender immediately swallows the kola whole, and, in order to prove that he is not feigning, is given a gourd of water to drink.

In the political relations of the western African tribes the kola seed often serves as a mediator between two tribes when on the eve of war. In such event some red and white Kola seeds are placed on the centre of a mound of earth. If one of the red seeds be taken by either tribe it is considered by the other a silent invi-

tation to fight, if a white one be removed, peace is at once declared. Examples of this kind might be quoted indefinitely, but enough has been cited to show the esteem in which the nut is held by the natives. As a matter of fact, it is really remarkable that the wonderful properties of this drug should not have become known to the civilized world until recently.

Detroit has the distinction of being the leading distributing point in the United States for the kola nut and its products. It was first introduced into this country by Frederick Stearns & Co.

The *Free Press* is indebted to the scientific department of the Messrs. Stearns & Co. for much of the information here given about the kola nut and its properties.—*Detroit Free Press*, Nov. 24.

The Cinchona Preparations.

By M. TARDY.

The author has investigated the subject of the amount of alkaloids which pass into solution in the various cinchona preparations, such as the extract, the tincture, the syrup, and the wine. He commenced by taking a yellow cinchona, in which he determined the total percentage of crude alkaloids. In order to extract the alkaloids he had recourse to the very simple method of hydrochloric acid treatment. The cinchona experimented with contained 35.4 parts of total alkaloids per 1,000.

Extract. A soft extract was prepared from this cinchona by the process of the French Codex. Before filtration the extract contained 20.26 of alkaloids per 1,000 of cinchona; after filtration, it contained only 14.16 parts per 1,000, i.e., the final product had lost 6.1 parts of alkaloid, which remained on the filter; the residue was not exhausted, and contained 13.3 parts of alkaloids per 1,000.

Syrup. The syrup prepared in the manner prescribed by the Codex contained only thirteen grammes of alkaloids per kilo of the cinchona; the residue was not exhausted, therefore, and contained 19.5 grammes of alkaloids.

Wine. The wine contained only 10.7 grammes of alkaloids per kilo of cinchona, and, therefore, 24.5 grammes remained in the residue.

M. Tardy next prepared a fluid extract by *De Vrij's* method as modified by *Nanning and Jaudon*, which consists in taking 375 grammes of the same bark as was employed in the experiments described above and treating with

300 grammes 90% alcohol.
300 " distilled water.
20 " acid hydrochlor.

After twenty-four hours maceration followed by percolation, the exhaustion is completed with the following liquid:—

500 grammes 90% alcohol.
500 " distilled water.
200 " glycerine.

And then a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water run through until a product equal to five times the weight of the cinchona taken is obtained. The

liquid so obtained is evaporated in vacuo till a residue of 375 grammes results.

The extract thus obtained contained 34.5 gr. of alkaloids per kilo of cinchona, i.e., the latter was almost perfectly exhausted.

It being thus shown that the whole of the alkaloids may thus be extracted, the author recommends the preparation of such a fluid extract for making the wine and syrup of cinchona (*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim. Mfg. Chemist.*)

Cod Liver Oil in Medicine.

Before the Therapeutical Society M. Patein read a very complete and interesting report on cod liver oil. It is the most digestible fatty food, probably on account of the biliary principles which it contains. Moreover, it possesses important stimulating and thermogenic properties, due to the phosphorous and iodine which it includes in organic combination and also to the numerous alkaloids isolated by MM. Gautier and Mourgues. These alkaloids—butylamine, amylamine, oxyamine, dihydrobutylamine, aselline, morrhaine, with morrhic acid, etc.—exist principally in the light colored oil, and result from an autodigestion of the livers at the end of three or four days of maceration. It is an autodigestion, and not a putrefaction, for at that period the livers have an acid reaction, whereas during putrefaction the reaction is alkaline. M. Patein touched rapidly upon the applications of cod-liver oil; rachitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, rheumatism—in which its action appears doubtful—its external application in dermatoses, etc. He pointed out its inconveniences, its repugnant taste, purgative effect in large doses, accumulation of fat in the liver if its use is abused. He advises that the dose of 3 ounces should never be exceeded, that it should never be administered except in winter, that its exhibition should from time to time be suspended. M. Patein also recommends that the sides of the glass from which it is taken should be moistened in order to prevent the oil from adhering to the vessel. The patient should swallow it at one draught, and, after taking it, should wash the mouth with some aromatic water.—*Medical Bulletin.*

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under the heading of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business For Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

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WANTED—Situation as Assistant by Student of Junior Course O. C. P. Good Dispenser. Address, W. H. ANDREW, 157 Jamieson Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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New Remedies.

BENZACETINE, or acetamido-methyl-salicylic acid, is a white crystalline body, melting at 205° C. It is soluble in alcohol, slightly so in water. It forms very active salts with bases. It is said to be an excellent remedy for neuralgia, and to give great relief in half an hour. A number of clinical experiments on it are being recorded.

SALIFEBRINE is a compound of antifebrin and salicylic acid in molecular proportions. It is a white powder with an acid reaction, insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol. It possesses the same therapeutic action as salipyrim.

KREPLINUM is a fancy name for a tincture of Panama bark mixed with small quantities of aromatic oils.

SALUBRINE is a patented remedy hailing from Switzerland. Its composition appears to be: Acetic acid, 2 per cent.; acetic ether, 25 per cent.; alcohol, 50 per cent.; water, 23 per cent. It possesses a strong antiseptic and hæmostatic action, and is of use in the dressing of wounds and bruises, &c.

AMYLO CARBOL is a name given to a mixture of 9 parts of carbolic acid, 150 of soap, 160 of amylic alcohol, with water to 1,000.

PHENATOL.—America provides us with this, which has been found to be a mixture of antifebrin, sodium bicarbonate, carbonate, sulphate and chloride, and caffeine succinate.

PARAFORM.—According to Aronsohn, when formaldehyde is heated for a sufficient length of time in a watery solution, it passes into a solid, white crystalline polymer, insoluble in water. This is paraform. It is a very strong intestinal antiseptic. For this purpose it is said to be superior to B-naphthol, iodoform, salol, derwatol and benzonaphthol. It has a strong inhibitory action on the propagation of bacilli. One grain of paraform will completely sterilize 200 grammes of urine. (*Journal der Pharmacie von Elsass-Lothringen*).—*B. and C. Druggist*.

New Medicinal Agents.

The following articles of recent introduction are described in the *Pharm. Centralhalle*:—Antitetrazine is a derivative of quinine which has been employed by Zambelletti in the treatment of influenza, rheumatic and neuralgic affections, etc., in doses of from 3 to 4 grains (12 to 23 grains in the 24 hours). Bismuth sulphite, used by Cesaris and Racchetti as an antiseptic in the treatment of fermentive disorders of the stomach and intestines, and for dislodging worms (*Boll. Chim. Farm.*). Cadmium Salicylate, used by P. Cesaris in the treatment of suppurating inflammation of the eyes (*Boll. Chim. Farm.*). Calcium Borate, used by Alberta in the treatment of eczema, burns, offensive perspiration, and internally for infantile diarrhoea, in doses of from 4 to

6 grains (*Orosi*.) Chloriodolipol, a chlorinated derivative of phenol creasote and guaiacol, used by Zambelletti as an inhalation in chronic affections of the respiratory organs. Extract of Hemp.—This is a dietetic preparation introduced by T. Barthelsson, of Hjerpen, for the use of consumptive patients, etc. According to an analysis by Dr. L. Spiegel it consists of:

Starch	51.0
Albuminous substances	29.5
Fat (hemp oil)	8.0
Ash	1.0
Water	10.5

The preparation is sold by H. Schutte & Co., Berlin. Salifebrin, or Saleylanilide, is a white powder probably consisting of a mixture of acetanilide and salicylic acid, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. Sublimophenol, colorless crystals, consisting of a mixture of mercuric chloride and phenolate, prepared, according to Desesquelle, by mixing molecular proportions of potassium phenolate and mercuric chloride. The reddish precipitate first formed becomes yellow and then white. After washing it is crystallised from alcohol. The crystals melt at 210° C. with decomposition (*Pharm. Zeit.*). Unguentum Vegetabile is an ointment basis introduced by Koch and Becker consisting of an emulsion of vegetable wax, oil, borax, and water. It is recommended on account of its durability, antiseptic action, and capacity of taking up water.—*Phar. J. and Transactions*.

Treatment of Warts.

Kaposi's methods, as published in *Le Scalpel*, are as follows: When the warts are few, remove them with the spoon-knife (*conteau-cuiller*, or scraper). If there is much hæmorrhage, suppress it by compression, or by caustic. Where, on the contrary, the warts are numerous, the treatment should be by touching each with fuming nitric acid. Another very efficient topical application is the tincture or essence of the arbor-vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*). Condylomata should be powdered with resorcin or salicylic acid. Large ones should be covered with an india-rubber plaster, containing the substances named. The same treatment gives excellent results when applied to indurations of either the hands or the feet. Verrucosities of the face are treated by covering them with a plaster of black soap, spread on a bit of a woolen cloth, which is left in contact for twenty-four hours at a time, being repeated until the warts detach themselves and drop off. Another method of treatment is by the use of the following:

Acetic acid, pure	gr. xxx.
Glycerin	ʒiiss.
Porphyriized sulphur	ʒj

M. Apply with a camels hair pencil for several successive days, without removing the scab or layer formed by each application. The growths rarely fail to drop off in a few days if this application is faithfully made.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Bronze Paints, Ready Mixed.

Most apothecaries seem to think that there is considerable skill required in the preparation of the liquid used in the bronze paints of the market, but there is not. The main point to be observed is the perfect neutralization of the liquid. For ordinary purposes gum dammar is excellent, but it must be carefully neutralized before using. Make a solution of dammar in benzol, and add to it a watery solution of potassium hydroxide (a dilute solution of liquor potassæ will answer), shake together, set aside until the liquids separate, and then decant the neutralized dammar solution. With this rub up the bronze powder, and add sufficient purified benzol to make the paint flow freely. A little experimentation will give the proper proportions of each. Shellac dissolved in borax water is also excellent, the following being a good formula: Bronze powder, 55 parts; weak borax solution of bleached shellac, 25 parts; alcohol of 90°, 10 parts. Rub the bronze powder up with the shellac solution, and add the alcohol little by little, with continued rubbing. These paints sell readily at 25 cents a fluid ounce, and they cost scarcely a fifth of that, vial included, and hence will make a good article to have in stock.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Pharmacology of the Soft and Liquid Paraffins.

Contrary to the generally accepted opinion that petrolatum and paraffin oil are pharmacologically indifferent, these bodies have been shown by O. Straume (*Phar. Zeit. f. Russl.*) to act as decided poisons on dogs, cats, and rabbits, whether administered intravenously, subcutaneously, internally, or externally. In most instances the pulse was reduced, accompanied by accelerated respiration; occasionally there was vomiting, defæcation and involuntary urination; the appetite was impaired. The author concludes that the soft and liquid paraffins in relatively large doses may seriously interfere with the catabolic processes, that they are slightly narcotic, that they stimulate peristalsis; that it is inadvisable to anoint the entire body with petrolatum; that paraffin oil has no influence on ascarides and most probably none on tapeworms.

TEST FOR MINERAL ACIDS IN VINEGAR.—Greggi recommends the following: One cc. of vinegar is placed in a porcelain capsule, and one drop of alcoholic solution of hydrochlorate of rosaniline (25 g. of fuchsin in 100 cc. alcohol) is then added. If the vinegar is pure the color of the test solution is not changed, but is even intensified. In the presence of mineral acids the color is changed to yellow, even where the proportion of acid present is very small.

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The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See that
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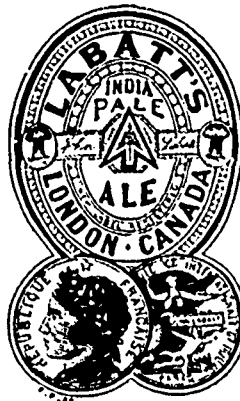
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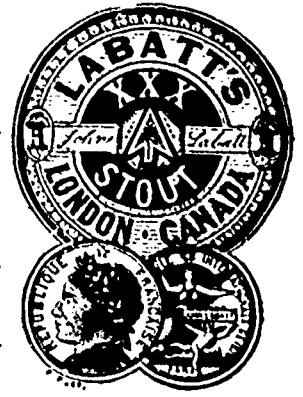
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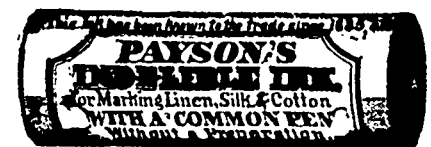
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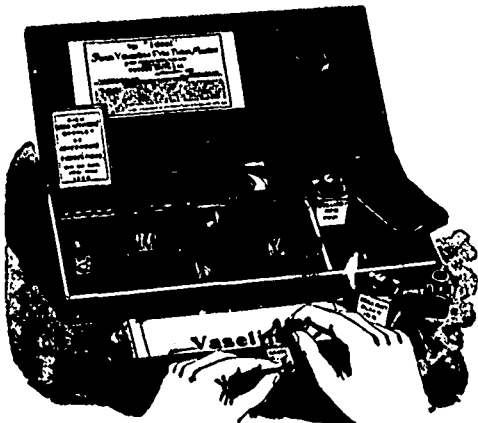
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CHICAGO, ILL.

Above is from photo of 7 inch set, with extra set of 1 1/2 inch figures, \$5.00.

Mention this paper in ordering and receive FREE 25 square feet Superior Card Board.

The import duty on these outfits will cost buyer about 25 per cent. above these prices.

A Druggist's Specialty.

CURTIS & SON'S

Yankee Brand PURE Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

CURTIS & SON,

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IMPORTERS OF
**Linseed Oil
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FOR
QUOTATIONS.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

- TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
 Northrop & Lyman
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- MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co.
 Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
 Lyman, Knox & Co.
- KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
- HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
- LONDON—London Drug Co. C. McMillan & Co.
 Jan A. Kennedy & Co.



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

THE CENTURY
In 1895.

Taking advantage of the general revival of interest in the Great Emperor, THE CENTURY will print during 1895

A NEW LIFE OF NAPOLEON

Magnificently Illustrated.

THE CENTURY is famous for its great historical series, and never in its history has a greater one been projected than this new "Life of Napoleon," written by Prof. William M. Sloane, of Princeton, who has spent many years in preparation for his work. Thus far no biography of "the man of destiny" has appeared in either English or French that is free from rancor and attentive to the laws of historical criticism. THE CENTURY HAS SECURED IT—THE GREAT, ALL-ROUND, COMPLETE AND INTERESTING HISTORY of the life of one of the most marvelous of men. No matter how much you already know of Napoleon, you will want to read this;—here is the concentration of all the lives and memoirs. THE ILLUSTRATIONS WILL BE MAGNIFICENT—the wealth of THE CENTURY'S art department will be lavished upon them. Two members of the staff have just returned from Paris, where they have been securing all that is best of Napoleonic material. New portraits will be printed, great historical paintings reproduced, and Castaigne and other modern artists have drawn anew some of the great scenes of Napoleon's life for his history.

In addition to this there will be

A NEW NOVEL BY

MARION CRAWFORD.

The title is "CASA BRACCIO," and it is a romance of Italy, full of human passion and exciting episode.

A NEW NOVEL BY

Mrs. BURTON HARRISON

will be published during the year. It is called "AN ERRANT WOOING," and is a tale of wandering (and love) among new scenes of travel in Northern Africa and Southern Spain.

Other Features

will be several familiar papers on "WASHINGTON IN LINCOLN'S TIME," by Noah Brooks, who was on terms of unusual intimacy with the War President; "THE CATHEDRALS OF FRANCE," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Joseph Pennell. Many more serials will be announced later.

RUDYARD KIPLING

contributes his FIRST AMERICAN STORY to the December number of the CENTURY.

THE PRICE of THE CENTURY is \$4.00 a year. "No home is complete without it." Begin subscriptions with November number. Whatever other magazines you may take, you must have THE CENTURY. All agents and dealers take subscriptions, or remittance may be made directly to

THE CENTURY Co.

Union Square, New York.

\$4.00 sent before January 1st to the office of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, will pay the subscription to both Journals.

Every Druggist should handle

—OUR—

Druggist Favorite, 5c.

—AND—

Patti, 10c.

CIGARS.

Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

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.

Put Up Your Own.

Read Lawson & Jones' change of advertisement in this issue. There is money in following their advice and in placing your orders with them.

Ideal Sign Markers.

Read advertisement of E. R. Baker in this issue. Display cards and tickets certainly pay and the outfit advertised will give you what you want for the complete preparation of them. Mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST when you write.

A Preventive of Diphtheritic Infection.

Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles are highly recommended in cases of inflamed throat and tonsils, and for cleansing and disinfecting the mouth, teeth and pharynx, and have proved highly serviceable as an antiseptic. They are put up in neat tin boxes, which may be carried in the vest pocket. Ask your jobber for them.

Holiday Perfumes.

Messrs. Seely & Co.'s travellers are now on the road with samples for repeat orders of choice lines in perfumes, suitable for the holiday trade. The assortment is large, perfumes excellent and designs very taking. They invite correspondence and if you do not see the travellers in time send in an order by mail—Seely & Co., Windsor, Ontario.

Good Sellers, Good Profits.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of Archdale Wilson & Co. this month. The articles mentioned there are excellent sellers, afford good margins and are reliable goods. This firm are also agents for the celebrated confectionery of Clarke, Nickolls and Coombe, of which they carry a very large assortment. Drop a line asking for quotations.

Walpole Hypophosphites.

The following extract is from a letter from the editor of the Blue Book of Amateur Photographers, who has a world-wide reputation as an amateur photographer:

Beach Bluff, Mass., U.S.A.,
Dec. 4th, 1894.

To-day I found the Hypo. sent me about a year ago just as fresh and dry as it had first come from you, while Hypo., bought in London, has disappeared and soaked all its surroundings.

Faithfully yours,

WALTER SPRANGE.

Cucumber Complexion Soap.

The firm of Allen B. Wrisley has long been noted for the excellency of its products, and the introduction into Canada of a full line of their toilet soaps at prices which compare favorably with other makers, presents to druggists an oppor-

tunity of handling a choice line of new styles and varieties. Their leading line, Cucumber Complexion Soap, is advertised elsewhere in this issue and from the style of package and excellence of the soap, we have no doubt it will command a large sale. We would suggest including some in your next order.

New Poison Bottles.

Messrs. C. H. Lee & Co., of Boston, Mass., have patented and put on the



market a new poison bottle in 3 sizes: 1, 2, and 4 oz. It is blue, and in the shape of a skull, with cross bones underneath, and the word "Poison" in raised letters on the forehead of the skull. No one can mistake the bottle at day or night time,

and the attention of the druggists and Pharmaceutical Associations is called to this, the best bottle in that line now on the market. It has also the advantage over other poison bottles that there is a good place for labels on it. The Canadian Specialty Co., of Toronto, Ont., have been appointed Dominion agents, and will carry a stock of them.

Antikamnia.

The following item appeared in the last number of the *Alienist and Neurologist*, Dr. C. H. Hughes, editor.

ANTI-KAMNIA.—The adoption of the monogram on the new tablets and the recall of all the old stock from the market, will prove of benefit to this firm and the many physicians who may hereafter desire to afford relief by its use. It will henceforth be sold only in tablet form.

The last sentence in this statement, if permitted to go unnoticed, might mislead and injure the demand for "Antikamnia Powdered," its most popular form. The changes in style of packages and form of tablets in no sense changes Antikamnia, nor withdraws "Antikamnia Powdered" from the market, which remains now as always, and we are informed is in stronger demand than ever.

The Marvelous Kola Nut.

Washington, November 19.—The State Department has been calling upon United States consuls in Africa for specific information respecting the marvelous kola nut, which, by its peculiar action upon the muscular system, enables the African natives to make long journeys, bearing enormous loads under tropical suns and across difficult country without food. Cases authentically reported prove that an old negro may carry a 176-pound bag

of coffee four leagues by chewing a single nut slowly. Robert P. Porley, United States consul at Sierra Leone, Africa, has sent in the first report on this subject, treating of the means of growing and preparing the nuts. He says the natives eat the nuts in early morning as a stay against the want of ordinary food, while traveling, and in the evening to induce sleep. Altogether they consider that a general benefit to the human system is derived from the consumption of the kola, say a single nut morning and evening. *Detroit Free Press.*

Any physician who is desirous of obtaining a sample of the fresh nuts for planting, or a copy of the Monograph on Kola should address the Scientific Department of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Cyclopedic Review of Current History is just what its name indicates. No more compact, concise, and comprehensive review of the world's progress of today is published. Written in admirably clear English, embracing all countries and all departments of political and intellectual activity in its scope, characterized by an intelligent grasp of the national and international bearing of all important current events, with contents so conveniently arranged as to make reference to desired topics a pleasure rather than a task, beautifully printed and abundantly illustrated, this unique publication takes front rank as a handbook of ready information on all topics of interest to students of the times, in politics, science, literature and diplomacy. Special prominence is given in the present number (3rd quarter, 1894) to the causes and significance of the war between Japan and China, the account of which is accompanied with a specially drawn map, the new United States tariff and the political campaign, the fatal illness of the Czar of Russia, the great upheavals in the world of labor, the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa, progress in Medical Science, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Geographical Exploration, and a review of the leading books of the quarter. The other departments are complete as usual. \$1.50 a year; single numbers, 40 cents; sample copies 20 cents, specimen pages sent on application.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Garretson, Cox & Co. publishers.

A COMBINATION COMB AND BRUSH.—An English inventor has brought out a combination comb and hair brush for which much is claimed. The larger portion of the novelty is made of hard rubber, that is the back of the comb and teeth, which occupy one-half of the under surface. The rest is set with a row of bristles which form the hair brush. Exactly how well this will brush the hair is a question, yet the novelty will sell to some without doubt.

A poor digestion is the cause of much financial disaster.

Books & Magazines.

Books.

We are in receipt of an illustrated monograph on Kola, issued from the scientific department of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. This, we understand, is the first of a series of works which they intend to publish, treating on new drugs or such as may be brought prominently into notice. The publication of such a series must prove exceedingly useful to the medical man, and, although not intended as an advertisement, it must result in increased attention being given to the products of the house publishing them. The work before us, Kola, is typographically of a high order, the illustrations good and the matter both of an interesting as well as an instructive character. A copy will be mailed free to any physician desiring it by writing the publishers,

* *

Window Dressing and Decorating.—A monthly journal devoted to the interests of window trimmers and storekeepers, published by Harry Harman, 22 26 Randolph St., Chicago, at \$3.00 per annum.

* *

Another addition to the literature on kola is a brochure published by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit. This work deals with the physiological action, and therapeutic properties of the kola nut, together with reports of several cases treated with it. In the same work is also a description of the properties and uses of Lippia Mexicana and Lanium Album, two remedies which have become very prominent in recent therapeutics. A card addressed to the publishers at Detroit will secure a copy of this pamphlet.

Magazines.

Scribner's Magazine.

The Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine* presents a remarkable list of popular writers, including Rudyard Kipling, Robert Grant, H. C. Bunner, Brander Matthews and George W. Cable. In illustration it shows a number of novel features. Oliver Herford produces a series of fantastic drawings which are curiously interwoven with the text of Brander Matthews' story in a manner new to magazine illustration. Another notable feature in illustration is the three frontispieces showing the best work of A. B. Frost, Albert Lynch and Emil Friant, each drawing being very original in sentiment and treatment. One of the richest illustrated articles ever published in an American magazine is the account of the great English painter, George Fred. Watts, R. A., by the eminent art critic, Cosmo Monkhouse, who writes from the fullest knowledge, and with the approval of the artist. There are twenty pictures representing the most characteristic phases of Watts' art, both the wood engravings and

the process plates showing a delicacy that is seldom seen.

A Christmas Woman's Magazine.

The sparkle of bright music, in a new ballad by Sir Arthur Sullivan, entitled "Bid Me at Least Good Bye," adds much to the pages of the *Christmas Ladies' Home Journal*, in which the full piano score and words are given. "A Minister of the World," takes us to the border of fashionable religious life in New York City; and in addition to all this there are not less than twenty articles on the practical side of a woman's life at Christmas time. This is indeed a creditable number of *The Ladies' Home Journal*—the best, in fact, which it has ever issued. It is not surprising when one looks over such a magazine as this why it is that over 600,000 women buy it each month, particularly when they can get it for ten cents a copy. The subscription price of *The Ladies' Home Journal* is one dollar per year. Published by the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia.

The "Standard" Delineator.

The Standard Fashion Co. is especially to be congratulated upon its new venture, *The Standard Delineator*, the Christmas number of which is issued simultaneously with that of the *Ladies' Standard Magazine*. Special features of this brightest and most entertaining of monthly publications are the exquisite colored fashion plates, one being representative of the newest Standard designs in costumes and the other of the latest Paris millinery. Milliners everywhere will appreciate the latter, as well as the cleverly written articles with which it is accompanied. Nothing that can possibly be of interest in the home has been omitted from this magazine. Among the many subjects entertainingly treated being Artistic Interiors, Cookery and Fancy Work, besides the usual concomitants of a high class fashion magazine. We predict a great future for *The Standard Delineator*, the price of which is ten cents a copy, or one dollar a year.

Review of Reviews.

The December *Review of Reviews* is an unusually strong "book number." Its 17 page resume of the American and English literature of the month is creditable to the literary sense and enterprise of the management.

The Montreal Witness.

One of the sights of Montreal is a visit to the *Witness* office, which, for internal elegance, convenience and completeness of equipment has few rivals anywhere. One's attention is arrested on the sidewalk by seeing through a window a Chinaman patiently turning a crank with the air of one who has a contract for a century of faithful labor, and means to fulfil it. The Chinaman is made of wood and for steady, patient, endless toil commend us to a wooden Chinaman. Making bold to go in we find ourselves in an enviable public office with tiled floor, hot-house flowers and what not. Then we were piloted up a spiral stair, through the great editorial

room, to the battery of linotypes which are the marvel of the nineteenth century as Gutenberg's movable types were of the awakening life of the fifteenth. The great Hoe press of the *Witness*, which prints almost any number of pages, from two to thirty-two, is the very most complete machine anywhere. Close beside it you are shown on enquiry a patch on the floor which marks the spot where exploded the famous bomb some months ago, which the *Witness* doubtless owed to its active and effective war against gamblers and bunco-steerers, a class which by exposure and clever caricature it has managed to drive from the city, or at least to deprive of the open tolerance and public freedom which they before enjoyed at the hands of sympathetic officials. The stand for law and order taken by the *Witness* lately resulted in an investigation of the police and detective system of Montreal, which has revealed the need of some revolutionary change. The paper is devoted to temperance and all good things. It claims to be independent in politics and has certainly opposed with equal vigor the Conservative government at Ottawa and the Liberal Mercier government at Quebec. It is at all events a clean family paper, very carefully edited and one of the prettiest in get up and typography that comes to our office.

A hustling employer turns out successful business men.

—: OUR:—

Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.
GLYCERINE, in tins.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.
PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.
GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

Your Orders Solicited.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
IMPORTERS,
London, - Ontario.

IF YOU ARE OFFERING

GOODS TO ARRIVE

For SPRING delivery, bear in mind that

AN ADVERTISEMENT IN

The "Canadian Druggist"

Reaches the entire drug trade of the Dominion, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

Address after Jan. 1st, 1895, Toronto, Canada.

STRATHROY, CANADA.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 10th, 1894.

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.	20 00	20 00	Bleached, lb.	45	50
Methyl, gal.	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	15	17	Prepared, lb.	5	6	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz.	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Sorts, lb.	45	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	Hum. Althea, lb.	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	40	45	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.	40	45	Burdock, lb.	16	18
Copaiba, lb.	65	75	COLLODION, 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.	65	75	CONFECTOR, Senna, lb.	40	45	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25	Creosote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	25	30	Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	DENTRINE, 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.	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20	Powdered, lb.	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Powdered, lb.	65	70	Pounds, lb.	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Yellow, lb.	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pale, lb.	40	45	Calendula, lb.	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.	20	21	Chenomile, 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	Spearmint, lb.	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.	75	80	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.	75	80	HONEY, lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	FRENCH, white, lb.	35	40	HORS, fresh, lb.	20	25
BRANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.	14	16	INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75	GUARANA	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.	25	28
Vanilla, lb.	8 00	10 00	Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	50	55	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20	Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.	55	60	Barbadoes, lb.	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	7	10	Socotrine, lb.	65	70	Bay, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	12	14	Assafoetida, lb.	40	45	Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.	65	70	Buchu, long, lb.	50	55
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	Powdered, lb.	75	85	Short, lb.	20	22
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.	40	45	Coca, lb.	35	40
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80	Sorts, lb.	25	30	Digitalis, lb.	15	20
CAMPHOR, lb.	65	68	Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50	Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Hyoxyamus	20	25
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60	Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25	Matico, lb.	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30	Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	70	75	Tinnevely, lb.	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	17	18	Kino, true, lb.	1 25	1 50	Stramonium, lb.	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50	Myrrh, lb.	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
			Powdered, lb.	55	60	LECCHES, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.	4 25	4 50	LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
			Powdered, lb.	6 00	6 50	Pignatelli	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00	Grasso	30	35
			Shellac, lb.	45	48	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	37	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	ATROPINE, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz.	5 00	5 00	
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	35	40	
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	Iodide, oz.	50	55	
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Salicylate, oz.	30	35	
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 25	2 40	
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	Subnitrate, lb.	2 00	2 10	
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	BORAX, lb.	9	10	
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	Powdered, lb.	10	11	
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	BROMINE, oz.	8	13	
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25	
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	45	50	
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CAFFEINE, oz.	50	55	
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	Citrate, oz.	50	55	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60	
NERVES, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colechicum	50	60	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00	
NUX VOMICA, lb.	1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Sulphide, oz.	5	6	
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12	
ONTIMENT, Merc., lb ½ and ¼	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CHINOIDINE, oz.	15	18	
Citrate, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3½	4	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 00	1 10	
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Croton, oz.	75	80	
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 90	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	11	12	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30	
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20	
Burgundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin,	25	30	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	5 75	7 00	
PLASTER, Calcined, lbl cash.	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	CODEIA, ¼ oz.	1 00	1 10	
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	COLLODION, lb.	65	70	
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	6	7	
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	Iodide, oz.	65	70	
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3	
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	DIURETIC, oz.	1 60	1 65	
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2½	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80	
White, lb.	3½	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50	
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	15	25	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	SPIRUMACETI, lb.	55	60	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30	
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	IODINE, lb.	4 75	5 50	
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00	
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Iodol, oz.	1 40	1 50	
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85	
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16	
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Sacch., lb.	30	35	
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Chloride, lb.	45	55	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Sol., lb.	13	16	
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.				Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Colosho, Black, lb.	15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	And Ammon., lb.	70	75	
Colechicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00	
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15	
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boricic, lb.	15	16	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55	
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	18	25	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60	
Cureuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	Hypophosphites, oz.	25	30	
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	Iodide, oz.	40	45	
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	50	55	Syrup, lb.	40	45	
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Lactate, oz.	5	6	
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16	
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1 50	1 60	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30	
Ground, lb.	10	12	cles doz	22	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	3	5	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10	
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85	
Po., lb.	20	22	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	80	85	
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	27	30	Nitric, lb.	10½	13	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15	
Po., lb.	30	35	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Carbonate, lb.	7	8	
Ginseng, lb.	3 00	3 25	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	35	40	
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Red, lb.	7	9	
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5	
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	In packages, lb.	6	7	
Indian Hemp	18	30	Pyrogallic, oz.	35	38	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35	
Ipecac, lb.	1 50	1 60	Salicylic, white, lb.	1 60	1 80	Carbonate, oz.	30	35	
Powdered, lb.	1 60	1 70	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	2½	2½	Citrate, oz.	25	30	
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	50	55	
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Salicylate, oz.	35	40	
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	90	1 10	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60	
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	35	40	Carbonate, lb.	18	20	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1 00	Citrate, gran., lb.	35	40	
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1½	3	
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALEM, cryst., lb.	1½	3	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7	
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	3	4	MENTHOL, oz.	55	60	
Powdered, lb.	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. ES0	10	12	MERCURY, lb.	75	80	
Parcira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30	
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	14	15	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10	
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Calomel, lb.	1 00	1 10	
Picrisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	With Chalk, lb.	60	65	
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40	
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	Bin., oz.	25	30	
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL. Nitrite, oz.	16	18	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 15	1 20	
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTISEPTIC, oz.	85	00	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75	
Sarsaparilla, Hondl, lb.	40	45	ANTIKAMINA	1 25	1 30	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	30	35	
Cut, lb.	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	2 00	2 10	
Senega, lb.	55	65	ARISTOL, oz.	1 85	2 00	Muriate, oz.	2 00	2 10	
Squill, lb.	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	Sulphate, oz.	2 00	2 10	
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	PRESIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Iodide, oz.	50	55	PHENACTIN, oz.	35	38	
			White, lb.	6	7	PHLOCARFINE, Muriate, grain.	20	22	

A Notable Event.

Seventy Drug Merchants from Philadelphia inspect the Immense Establishment of Johnson & Johnson.

Nearly 70 of the leading and representative wholesale and retail druggists of Philadelphia, accompanied by several surgeons and doctors of the same place, recently inspected the immense laboratories and factories of Johnson & Johnson, the manufacturing chemists and originators and makers of many plasters and surgeons dressings, whose factory is situated at New Brunswick, N. J.

The visit was made at their invitation that these druggists—an infinitely small fraction of the drug merchants who handle the goods of the firm throughout the world—might study and examine minutely the many operations and processes used in the factory to produce the goods that are now being handled by surgeons and physicians everywhere. Moreover, the event is the first of its kind to occur in New Brunswick—the inspection of the city's big manufacturies by the sellers of its goods.

The delegation of druggists arrived shortly after 10 a. m. They were met at the depot by the Messrs. Johnson and escorted to the factory, which is so advantageously located on the west bank of the Raritan river.

Arriving at the factory the druggists were taken in charge by the Messrs. Johnson and their assistants and were shown the work being done in all of the 14 buildings and the 24 departments of the immense establishment, every department being operated.

The growth of the manufactory has been simply wonderful during the seven years that it has been located in this city, coming here as a small plaster factory of one department in 1887. This development would appear incomprehensible was the fact not realized that from the beginning the Messrs. Johnson have sought at all times to provide a field for themselves by inventing new channels of trade, and producing articles entirely new in use and purpose or that were formerly imperfectly made or difficult to procure.

During their visit at the manufactory they learned that there are 14 buildings now occupied, three of which have been erected during the past year and several others are being built. There are 125,000 square feet of floor space occupied, while the hundred or more complicated machines in use for various purposes are propelled by five engines of 300 horse power. In the buildings are fire pumps having a capacity of using 750 gallons of water per minute thrown through three streams. There are 100,000 gallons of filtered water used each day in the varied operations, while the consumption of cotton for making antiseptic dressings is one and one-half tons per day. The factories are able to produce 300 gross of plasters daily. To do this immense amount of work the establishment employs 400 persons, male and female.

There are 24 departments in the manufactory as follows: Mill room, plaster finishing, bleachery, cotton lapping, cotton finishing, antiseptic, laboratory, pharmaceutical preparations, court plaster, oil silk, mustard plaster, sulphur fumigator, cutting and Spanish preparation departments.

Besides these departments there are those for making paper and wooden boxes, printing, machine shops, purchasing, receiving, shipping, offices and sales room, making the mechanical resources of the place as complete as the rest of the establishment.

A fact which impressed itself upon the visitors because it was in evidence everywhere in the factories was the cleanliness of every department, whether where the plasters and dressings are being made or in the rooms for mechanical purposes.

Many of the rooms, and notably that where the antiseptic dressings are prepared, are washed down twice a day, and there no foreign matter of any kind is allowed to accumulate or can enter the products of the factory. The tops of the tables in this room are made of glass and the floor is as clean at all times as scrubbing and washing can make it. The young women employed here wear the uniform of the trained nurses of the large hospitals, and all the work is performed in accordance with the best methods suggested by modern surgery.

The thorough manner in which all impurities are removed from the cotton used in the manufacture of the surgeons' antiseptic dressing was fully shown to the visitors.

After the cotton arrives at the factories direct from the southern cotton fields, it is taken from the bales and placed in the beating machine to remove all particles of dirt.

By boiling and the use of chemicals it is thoroughly cleaned and then becomes chemically pure and containing no foreign substances of any kind. One entire building is devoted to the preparation of this cotton for the use of the surgeon and after passing through 40 operations it is as pure and white as new snow. During all of these operations it has been in machines and no hands have touched it, thus another law of modern surgery has been observed. Besides being shown the manner of preparing the cotton the druggists were made conversant with the methods used in making every other article in the factory.

They personally inspected everything and in many instances tested themselves various processes.

When all the buildings and operations had been inspected, the men adjourned to another room, where Mr. Kilmer had a genuine novelty for them. With the use of the stereopticon he showed many slides demonstrating in a practical manner some of those processes for the manufacture of articles that could not have been shown in a day. The exhibition of these chemical changes by the use of the magic lantern was a step forward in science that the druggists highly commended. Pic-

tures of the countries where much of the crude material, such as belladonna, the Kola nut and other drugs is obtained were shown.

The success of this firm and its wonderful development was the theme of the druggists after their inspection of the factory. The men realized that this success was due to the ability of the managers of the corporation, Messrs. R. W., J. W., and E. M. Johnson, their free and judicious use of money and their ability to make a place for themselves.

This has been done by not only improving old lines of goods, but by inventing new ones to meet advanced practice. The firm by putting its products in the market have increased the profits of the wholesale druggists' trade in surgeons' articles over \$100,000 a year, while the retailers make over three-quarters of a million in clear gain. Surgeons and doctors go to the druggist to get now what they were forced to make themselves before Johnson & Johnson appeared. To-day the firm has branch offices in every country in the world.

At the conclusion of the visit to the factory the druggists with their hosts went to the Mansion House where Proprietor Mas served a splendid dinner.—*N. B. Predonian.*

Various Kinds of Vegetable Milk.

Dr. Spruce the renowned South American traveler, mentions a tree, a member of the dogbane family, the juice of which is used as milk. On the bark being wounded the milk flows abundantly and is of the consistency of cow's milk, of the purest white and sweet to the taste. The Indian mode of taking it is to apply the mouth directly to the wound and thus receive the milk as it flows. Dr. Spruce says he has often partaken of it without experiencing any ill effects.

In Guiana the natives employ the milk from a tree belonging to the same family as the last named; in the vernacular it is known as hyahya, and to botanists as *Tabernaemontana utilis* (so named after Jacobus Theodorus Tabernaemontanus, a German physician and botanist). The milk has the same flavor as sweet cow's milk, but is rather sticky, on account of its containing some caoutchouc.

In Para a lofty tree, belonging to the star-apple family, attaining a height of one hundred feet, is used in a similar manner to the others mentioned. Incisions are made in the bark, and the milky juice flows out copiously about the consistency of thick cream, and if it were not for its taste, which is somewhat peculiar, could hardly be distinguished from it.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The best way to thoroughly understand human nature is to know yourself well.

A dead-beat is the man who comes to you for credit when he is "busted," but hunts the town over for bargains when he has cash in his pocket.

PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 00	1 10	Lavender, Chiris. Flour, lb.	3 00	3 50
PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10	SULFONAL, oz.	34	35	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2 1/2	4	Lemon, lb.	2 00	2 10
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40	Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60
Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17	TARTAR EMITIC, lb.	50	55	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65
Bichromate, lb.	14	15	THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	55	60	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	22	25	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Orange, lb.	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb.	55	60	ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Sweet, lb.	2 75	3 00
Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Origanum, lb.	65	70
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Patchouli, oz.	80	85
Powdered, lb.	20	22	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Pennyroyal, lb.	2 50	2 75
Citrate, lb.	70	75	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Peppermint, lb.	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, lb.	40	50	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Iodide, lb.	4 00	4 10	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Rose, oz.	7 50	11 00
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
Permanganate, lb.	40	45	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rue, oz.	25	30
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 50
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Rec't, lb.	60	65	Sassafras, lb.	75	80
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	25	30	Anise, lb.	3 00	3 25	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Bay, oz.	50	60	Spearmint, lb.	3 75	4 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Bergamot, lb.	3 75	4 00	Spruce, lb.	65	70
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	30	32	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50
Ozs., oz.	35	38	Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Wintergreen, lb.	2 75	3 00
SALICIN, lb.	3 75	4 00	Caraway, lb.	2 75	3 00	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cassia, lb.	1 75	1 80	Wormwood, lb.	4 25	4 50
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	90	1 00	Cedar	55	85	FIXED OILS.		
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.	9	11
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Citronelle, lb.	80	85	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 15	1 25
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Clove, lb.	1 00	1 10	Norwegian, gal.	1 50	1 60
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Cubeb, lb.	3 00	3 25	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	60	63
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Raw, gal.	58	61
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 00	1 10
Salicylate, lb.	1 75	1 80	Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75	OLIVE, gal.	1 30	1 35
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40
Sulphite, lb.	8	10	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	PALM, lb.	12	13
SOMNOL, oz.	85	90	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	SPERM, gal.	1 75	1 80
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	35	65	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	TURPENTINE, gal.	60	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Wood, lb.	70	75			

The Standard Brands.
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Montreal.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Retailers are complaining much about business being quiet during November, but since December set in business is more active, and all are looking forward to a good holiday trade. There have been no important changes in values.

Gum Arabics are stiffening in price, particularly cheaper grades.

Norway Cod Liver Oil maintains advance, and higher prices are looked for.

Ipecac Root is lower.

Caffeine, Codeia and Lithia Salts are much higher, particularly the latter.

Glycerine, very firm.

Pilocarpine firm at advance, and it may go higher.

It may not be out of order to note Milk of Magnesia is now quoted at \$7 per doz., instead of \$4 as formerly.

England.

London, Nov. 28th, 1894.

The Chemical and Drug markets are exceptionally dull. The tendency, owing

to the absence of demands, is nearly altogether downward.

Opium, which was firm at the beginning of the month, is a trifle easier, but morphine manufacturers advanced their prices and Codeine followed.

Camphor is lower, and other Eastern products, such as Menthol, Oil of Peppermint, Oil of Cassia, etc., are easier on the spot, although prices are above the normal.

Caffeine has had a big rise and vies with Pilocarpine in its phenomenal position. Scarcity of raw material is the explanation in each case. Colocynth is higher.

Quinine drugs at former rates. Cod Liver Oil is offering at slightly lower rates. The new crop of Valencia Saffron has just arrived and is offering at remarkably low figures. Chlorate of Potash is receding and the market is weak. Caustic Soda has further declined in value.

Dentree says, in the majority of cases of tuberculosis, there is an unequal dilation of the pupil.

Sewing up wounds by an electrical machine is one of the latest advances in surgical technique.

Simple Freezing Apparatus.

H. N. Warren, in the *Chemical News*, describes a very efficient, rapid and simply constructed apparatus for freezing small quantities of water. The base of it is a fractional distilling, or other convenient flask, into which is placed about 2 1/2 drams of ether, and the same amount of carbon disulphide, and through the neck is inserted a rubber tube terminating in a glass point, which should almost touch the surface of the liquid. The flask is placed in the water which is to be frozen, and, by means of a pair of constant bellows connected to the rubber tubing, a brisk current of air is forced into the flask. As the vapor of the mixture escapes through the small tubulure in the flask, the thermometer sinks to zero almost immediately, and ice begins to form. A litre of water has been frozen by this means in half an hour when the temperature of the room was 70° F. *Nat. Druggist.*

In the French Budget for 1895 is an appropriation of \$15,000 to provide for the organization of chairs of dental surgery in several of the medical schools of that country.