

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
										✓	



Vol. VII.

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

No. 9.

Special Lines in

CELLULOID, LEATHER,
PLUSH and WOOD,
TOILET CASES,
MANICURE SETS,
NECESSARIES,
COLLAR AND CUFF SETS,
GLOVE and HDKFS. SETS.

Our Styles are **DISTINCTIVE**, and can only be obtained from us.

Our Travellers will be on the road early.
Don't order before seeing our good values.

H.A. Nelson & Sons

TORONTO.

MONTREAL.

**BUNTING,
GILLIES
& CO. . .**

▶◀◀◀

**Hamilton
Ont.**

▶◀◀◀

Headquarters for

SCHOOL SUPPLIES, SLATES,
TEXT BOOKS, SCRIBBLERS,
EXERCISE BOOKS,
DRAWING BOOKS, PENCILS,
COPY BOOKS, CRAYONS.

Can supply direct, or through wholesale druggists
in Hamilton.

The word "TYRIAN" on Rubber Goods is a guarantee of their quality.

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SIX HAND RUBBER TUBES

Under our trade mark "TYRIAN" we manufacture a full line of Druggists' rubber goods. Write for catalogue.

TYER RUBBER CO., Andover, Mass., U.S.A.

J. WINER & CO'Y,

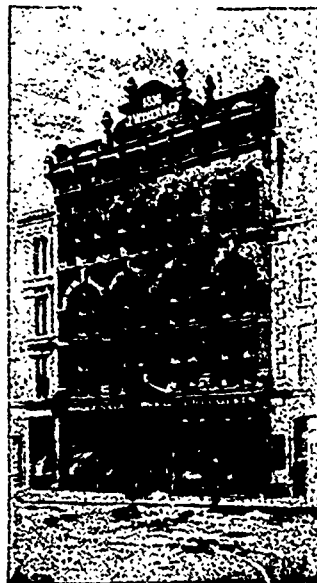
(ESTABLISHED 1830.)



Wholesale



Wholesale School Supplies and Stationery
next door.



Druggists



Special attention given to all goods sent us
for enclosure:

54 and 56 KING ST. EAST, - 43 and 45 MAIN ST. EAST,
HAMILTON, ONT.

**A Few Reasons
WHY**

DRUGGISTS SHOULD HANDLE

**Dr. Story's 5-Minute
Headache Cure:**

- First**,—Mereck says the formula cannot be improved.
Second,—10 cents is the popular price.
Third,—Out of 48 dailies, Ontario, we have a six-inch display and readers in thirty; will have all in 60 days.
Fourth,—We protect the druggist in that we never sell or allow our goods sold to Department, Dry-goods, or Grocery stores.
Fifth,—The immense profit.

KINDLY SEND AN ORDER TO

J. A. Kennedy & Co., London,

for 1 Gross of Dr. Story's 5-minute headache cure, at \$5.70 a gross, or 50c. a dozen.

Get ready for the boom. Don't wait, as this journal says, till you have a dozen calls, and your neighbor gets the benefit of the advertising.

STORY MEDICINE CO.
Cleveland, Ohio.

EVANS & SONS

(LIMITED)

43 and 45 St. Jean Baptiste St.,
MONTREAL.

23 Front Street West,
TORONTO.

BRANCHES IN . . .
Boston, Mass. - Victoria, B.C.

Wholesale Druggists

. . . AND . . .
MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Druggists' Sundries,
Proprietary Articles,
Etc., etc.

The Largest Importers and Ex-
porters of Drugs in the Dominion.

EVANS SONS & CO., EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,
Liverpool, Eng. London, Eng.

**CROWN
PERFUMERY**

NEW STYLES

CRABAPPLE AND OTHER EXTRACTS
BOTH BULK AND SMALL BOTTLES
CRABAPPLE SOAPS
CRABAPPLE TOILET WATER
CRABAPPLE TOILET POWDER, ETC.

FINEST GOODS IN THE MARKET
TRY A SMALL LINE

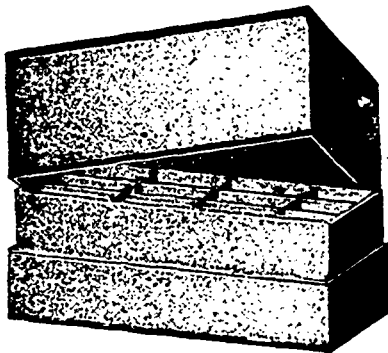
SPONGES

STOCK NOW COMPLETE

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.

MONTREAL - - TORONTO

**Where do you buy your
Drug Boxes?**



For Correct Sizes
For Exact Fitting
For Artistic Shades
For the Right Price

WRITE TO

The Hemming Bros. Co.

(Limited)

76 YORK STREET, - TORONTO.

Highest Award at Chicago Exhibition.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

**T. & H. Smith's
CHLOROFORM PURE**

(Answering all recognized purity tests.)

MORPHINE and SALTS

And Other Fine Chemicals.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

T. & H. SMITH & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Edinburgh, Scotland, and 12 Worship St., London, England.



IN THREE SIZES

5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs., at
\$6, \$12, and \$18 each.

See Advertisement on 3rd page of Cover.

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. VII.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

No. 9

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 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

20 Bay St. TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

ENGLAND: Aldermey House, 60 Watling Street, London, E. C.

FRANCE: 5 Rue de la Bourse, Paris.

CONTENTS.

Prostitution of Position.
The Camphor Trade of Tainan, China.
Asbestos Towels.
Finely Balanced Scales.
Pharmacy in England.
The Transition Period.
TRADE NOTES.
Montreal Notes.
Nova Scotia Notes.
Weight of Drops of Various Liquid Medicaments.
CORRESPONDENCE.
Counter Prescribing.
Selling to Department Stores.
The Educational Question.
Animal Oils and the New Pharmacopœia.
American Pharmaceutical Association.
Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.
Montreal College of Pharmacy.
The Friend of Pharmacy.
Tripoli Sponge Fishery.
Side Lines for Druggists
Influence of Trade Journals.
N. W. D. A.
Valkyrie's Pilot.
A Cheap Druggist.
Acknowledgment.
College Announcement.
EDITORIALS.
A Reflection.
Cut Prices in Hamilton.
To Casual Contributors.
The Metric System.
The Lofoten Islands and their Principal Product.
Practical Optics for Chemists.
A Canadian Pharmacist on African Affairs.
The Continental Method of Emulsification applied to Every-Day Dispensing.
Another Bismuth Drop.
PHARMACUTICAL NOTES.
The Kola Nut.
Balsam of Tolu as a Pill.
FORMULARY.
Camphor as a Germicide.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
PHARMACY ABROAD.
Customs Decisions.
BUSINESS NOTICES
BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.
DRUG REPORTS.

Prostitution of Position.

The institution of a drug department in some of our large city departmental stores has brought about a condition of debasement which is discreditable to the participants, and to the calling which they represent. When young men enter the drug business as *bona fide* principals, they do so with some prospect of attaining an honorable position in society, and of securing the respect of their confrères; but when they ignobly lend themselves to capitalists to lower the standing of the calling they are supposed to be worthy members of, they have taken a step from which they cannot recover, and which may, in later years, retard their own advancement. At the present moment several of our young Ontario graduates are employees of owners of businesses of the character referred to. They have foolishly and thoughtlessly, we believe, taken such positions as a temporary opportunity for employment, forgetting that in so doing they are giving their talents for hire to undermine a profession which it is their duty, and should be their chief aim, to support. Those who demean themselves in this way are assuredly either thoughtless, selfish, or devoid of any of the finer feelings which induce the strict observance of an unwritten code of ethics. Their reasoning faculties are not of the highest order when they can only anticipate the result of their week's work as so many dollars on pay day. When a day of retribution does overtake them, their first plaint is that the college is at fault because it doesn't protect them against the very kind of trade which they have been the means of fostering. Such men are unworthy of being retained on the roll of licensed graduates, and we believe that we are voicing the general opinion of the trade when we say that it is a pity they are lawfully permitted to continue a debasement of the profession which gave them birth.

The Camphor Trade of Tainan, China.

The last year shows a satisfactory development of the camphor trade, 13,971 cwts. having left the port, as against 7,530 cwts. in 1893, an increase of eighty-five per cent. The best camphor forests are situated on the borders of savage territory, and the Chinese operatives, when cutting down trees and camphor distilling, are liable to attacks by the savages. The hazardous nature of the occupation suggested to the Chinese authorities the levy of an impost, known as "fang fei," or protection tax, on all camphor produced, to pay for the maintenance of frontier guards to protect the camphor workers. Recently, owing to the exigencies of coast defence, the camphor districts have been largely denuded of troops, whose services are required elsewhere. The continuance of the levy has caused a certain amount of discontent on the part of the foreign merchants, as they say that their operations are at present receiving merely nominal protection. Some outrages by savages have recently been reported at places called Bakhialang and Kato Ke, in the district of Chip Chip. The camphor stills have been destroyed, and operators murdered, and, so far, the savages have not been punished. — *Oil and Colorman's Journal.*

Asbestos Towels.

These are one of the curiosities of the market. When dirty it is only necessary to throw them into a red hot fire, and after a few minutes draw them out fresh and clean.

Finely-Balanced Scales.

Wonderful stories have been told concerning the extreme delicacy of the scales used by the mints at Philadelphia and London. That at the first-named place is said to tell the exact weight of a hair. The London wonder shows a difference in the weight of a card after a name has been written on it. The most accurate scale in the world is now being discussed in England. It is so finely balanced that it shows the weight of a candle or taper to be less after the flame has been extinguished.

KOCHERIN.—Synonym for tuberculin.

Pharmacy in England.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.—The event of the month is the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Bournemouth. Following my usual custom, I will only give a brief abstract of each of the papers, which will doubtless be printed in full, where of sufficient interest, after their appearance in the official journal. Members were welcomed by the deputy mayor and some of the local medical men, whilst all the pharmacists in the neighborhood were there. Mr. N. H. Martin, the president, delivered his address, and those who thought that his mood on this occasion would change, and that he would throw off the critic's garb, were disappointed. Indeed, Mr. Martin never appears happy unless he is putting some one right or something straight—according to his own ideas. With his sturdy views on the professional aspect of pharmacy many will sympathize; but his tilting against pharmacy practising "the baser methods of trade" is Quixotic, and his objection to the admission of associates of the Pharmaceutical Society to the privileges of membership is illogical.

Ipecacuanha was the subject of three papers; Cripps confirmed Paul's analyses of emetine and the absence of any volatile alkaloid. Greenish reported on a number of samples of powdered ipecacuanha that he had microscopically examined. Out of 32 specimens 12 were Carthagena and the remaining 20 Brazilian. Only 7 were described as inferior owing to the undue proportion of stem. Bird suggested an acetic extract of ipecacuanha, made first by percolating with rectified spirit, acidulated with acetic acid, and then percolating with a mixture of water and acetic acid. The two percolates are evaporated to dryness and mixed. Sandal-wood oil may be checked for purity, according to Parry, by acetylation and then saponification with alcoholic potash. Parry and Sage also gave some interesting figures respecting cod-liver oil. Farr and Wright reported unfavorably, on the whole, upon tinctures as obtained from average pharmacists. The moral that they wished to point was that standardization as recommended by them should be adopted. J. C. Unney gave the physical constants of true *oleum pini sylvestris*, as compared with other pine oils. White recorded his experience in sterilizing surgical bandages, glass being replaced as a receptacle in favor of tinned copper. Elborne entered an amusing protest against the introduction of the metric system alongside of the imperial weights and measures. Dr. Symes drew attention to the new B.P. by suggesting that therapeutic notes embodied in the work would be more likely to lead prescribers to order pharmacopœial remedies. He also favored a secondary list of drugs that were still under trial and others that were becoming obsolete. Bird described a sully for the recovery of spirit

remaining in tincture marcs. Naylor tried to explain the smell often noticeable in syr. hypophos. co. as due to sulphites—impurities in the hypophosphites. Jones sent a new alarm to attach to the receivers of stills likely to run over if not watched. Braithwaite gave some particulars about Tolu, and Liverseege & Davis sent some experimental data respecting tincture of lobelia and tincture of cinchona.

At the conclusion, Liverpool was decided upon for next year's meeting, and Mr. Martindale was elected president. The social proceedings were eminently successful, and much enjoyed by all those present.

CACHETS.—The use of cachets for the administration of nauseous or insoluble powders has distinctly grown during the last year or two, hence I was not at all unprepared to find that they have already suffered a considerable fall in price owing to the introduction of French cachets. The price used to vary slightly, somewhere about \$1.75 per thousand; but at the annual exhibition of drugs at the British Medical Association, Messrs. Cooper & Co. offered them at 72 cents per thousand. These French cachets are the invention of M. Minot, who has also devised a special machine for stamping the name of the pharmacist or the name of the drug on each cachet. The principal improvement is that the name can appear in any color one may prefer. Messrs. Christy & Co., agents for the Morstadt cachet machine and cachets, have promptly reduced their prices to those of their new competitor.

DRUGS AT THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—There was a painful absence of startling novelties at the exhibition of drugs, foods, etc., held at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association. Some firms made up for this paucity of novelties by displaying a considerable portion of their laboratory appliances. Thus Messrs. Idris, the well-known aerated water manufacturers, had a fairly complete bacteriological display, and demonstrated their analytical processes for determining impurities in the carbonic acid gas used, etc. A popular milk company also had a small analytical laboratory in full swing, and demonstrations as to the detection of formalin, boric acid, and other preservatives, were made and the usual processes for estimating fat in milk, cream, etc., shown. I noticed one or two firms of instrument makers were trying to become popular by distributing perfume on to visitors' handkerchiefs by means of odorators. In this way they were attempting to compete with the chocolate stalls and extract of meat exhibits, where there are free tasters. If this sort of thing goes on, druggists will find that exhibitions of this class are games not worth the candle. As it is, the medical men frequently ask for samples to be mailed to them of most ordinary articles, such as Blaud's pills, medicinal capsules, etc., which leads one to suspect

that they manage to set themselves up for a long time in drugs, etc., after an enterprising visit to an exhibition. Already some wholesale drug firms have objected to the enormous tariff for space demanded. Messrs. Richardson, of Leicester, and Corbyn, Stacey & Co., of London, have exhibited for the last ten or fifteen years, but declined on this occasion.

COD LIVER OIL.—The high value of cod-liver oil affects druggists throughout the world. Practically speaking, there is only one quality of Norwegian obtainable on the English market, and second quality is invariably Newfoundland. On comparing these oils, I have been struck with the sweetness and complete absence of fishiness in the Newfoundland oil. This bears out an American opinion that this oil is preferable for emulsions. Its gravity is about .927, and it stands the freezing test and answers the pharmacopœial characters.

NARCOTINE.—Sir William Roberts has lately drawn attention to narcotine as a neglected alkaloid of opium. He suggests the name anarcotine, as it has no narcotic properties, but possessed powerful antiperiodic value, and succeeded where quinine has failed in curing cases of malaria. So far, the medical profession has not responded to this appeal, and the anarcotine boon appears likely to fizzle out. Sir William Broadbent's opinion is worth quoting: "As regards the remedies in our possession, they are only too numerous. Recourse to a great variety of drugs is fatal to exact knowledge of their effects and to precision in their use."

This Transition Period.

Pharmacy at present is in an evolutionary stage, and, while we deplore the existence of many of the present conditions, we do not hold the pessimistic idea that pharmacy is in danger of being swept out of existence. Pharmacists are a necessity to the community, and if evolutionary laws hold good they are bound to come out on top in the end, though this is but Job's comfort to those who are struggling against the adverse conditions of the pharmacy of to-day. For the existence of these conditions pharmacists and physicians are both to blame, the latter especially, for the enormous growth of the greatest evil of modern pharmacy—the proprietary medicine. We do not, however, consider that this evil will grow much further, for with better educational advantages such a condition of affairs is bound to end sooner or later, and already we fancy we can see signs of the end.

To-day it depends largely on the pharmacist himself whether he will be merely a purveyor of drugs and galenicals, or demand and secure more or less professional recognition. Physicians we always find are only too willing to consult the druggist where such confidence is not misplaced.—*American Druggist.*

Telegrams: "Borax, Kidsgrove."
All Communications to be addressed to Kidsgrove.

MEAR & GREEN

(LIMITED)

Best English Refined

* **Borax**
and
Boracic Acid

Lump, Crystal, Granulated,
and Finest Powdered.

BORAX WORKS:
Kidsgrove and Tunstall, Staffs.
BORACIC ACID WORKS:
Connah's Quay, Flint.

ENGLAND



Send For **FREE**
Illustrated Price List

It contains illustrations and descriptions of all kinds of

WHITE and COLORED
Enameled
Letters,

Block, Roman,
Ornamental, Fancy,
Script, etc.

ALSO OF
Glass
Letters,

Plain and Embossed Gold, shaded
in colors.

Transfer Letters and Ornaments
Painted Board Advertising Signs

* Aluminum Letters and Figures
Fresco Stencils a Specialty.

260 Clark St., - Chicago, Ill.



THIS is a Condition Powder prepared on a large scale, and furnished to the trade at rates that afford a liberal margin of profit, and which, therefore, every dealer has the strongest inducement to

PUSH.

It is put up in quart cartons, retailed at 10c. each, and in bags of 100 lbs. in bulk; this latter form being convenient for those in the habit of putting up a Horse and Cattle Condiment with their own label.

A good supply of Counter Literature is furnished with each purchase.

ELLIOT & CO.

5 FRONT STREET EAST

TORONTO

J. STEVENS & SON,
78 LONG LANE, LONDON, E.C.,
ENGLAND

Red Cross English Dressings,
Druggists' Specialties,
Glass and Earthenware,
Hospital Supplies and Instruments.

1805 List and Discounts now ready.

CANADIAN AGENCY:
145 Wellington Street West,
TORONTO

We have a
New Line of

**Hot
Water
Bottles**

which we are offering to the
trade at

Very Low Figures

We can give you a two-quart
hot water bottle to retail at
75 cents each.

Prices and quantity discount on
application.



ALPHA RUBBER CO., LTD.
MONTREAL, CANADA.

DRUG STORE FITTINGS
A SPECIALTY.

DRUGGISTS about to remodel their stores,
or fit up new buildings, will find it to their
advantage to write us for designs and estimates.
We have something new and original for each
customer.

THE
**CANADIAN OFFICE AND SCHOOL
FURNITURE CO., Ltd.**
PRESTON, - ONTARIO.

**DICK'S
UNIVERSAL FOR HORSES
MEDICINES AND CATTLE**

They always give entire satisfaction, and there are no
medicines in the market that can compare with them.
Thriftly farmers, stockowners and carters all over the
country are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot
afford to be without a supply of
Dick's Blood Purifier Price 50c.
Dick's Blisters, for Curbs, Spavins, Swellings,
etc. Price 50c.
Dick's Linctum for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, etc.
Price 25c.
Dick's Ointment. Price 25c.

Circulars and advertising cards furnished.

DICK & CO., P.O. BOX 482, MONTREAL

The Best Brushes

Hair, Tooth, Nail,
Shaving, Bath,
Cloth, Infants'

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Dupont & Co.
PARIS

Agents for Canada—
J. PALMER & SON,
1747 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL

Rapid Sellers

LUXTEN'S INSECT POWDER

London Drug Co.'s

Sticky Fly Paper
Lime Juice
(½ Pts., Pts., and Qts.)
Moth Balls
in 10-cent boxes.

Storey's Headache Powders
10-cent packages.
Gem Rings
Mixed Spices
Stafford's White Paste
Cleaner and Stronger than Mucilage

THE
LONDON DRUG CO.,
LONDON, ONT.

THE Lyman Bros. Co.

(Limited)

TORONTO, ONT.

Offers special prices on Spices, Bungs,
Fruit Jar Rings, Heavy Sealing Wax,
and other seasonable goods. The
powdered Spices are our own pow-
dering. We would suggest many
druggists could work up a nice trade
at this season by handling PURE
FIRST GRADE Spices.

We offer the following Perfumes
to clean out odd lots:

Warwick's at \$2.00
Perfumes per bottle

- 2 lbs. Ess. Bouquet
- 7 " Franjipani
- 7 " White Heliotrope
- 13 " Millefleur
- 6 " Marechale
- 8 " Ixora
- 6 " Opoponax
- 22 " Ocean Spray
- 2 " Pond Lily
- 1 " Rondeletia
- 8 " Spring Flowers
- 3 " Sweet Briar
- 2 " Sweet Pea
- 3 " Wild Hyacinth
- 12 " West End

15 lbs. Atkinson's J. Club, at \$4 lb.
6 doz. " White Rose Toilet
Powder, in barrels, at \$2 dozen.

Odorama
Eugene's Corn Salve
Guy's English Remedy
Uncle Sam's Tobacco Cure
Storey's Headache Powders
St. Francis Oil
One Minute Headache Powders

Large Assortment of
Keasbey & Mattinson's
**Effervescing
Salts.**

Trade Notes.

Hugh McLearn, druggist, of St. John, N.B., is dead.

The drug store of R. Wood, Erin, Ont., was destroyed by fire Sept. 9th.

H. Lannin, Port Elgin, Ont., has sold his drug business to H. W. Packert.

The death is announced of Alex. Barnett, druggist, Edgett's Landing, N.B.

McGregor & Merrill, druggists, Brantford, Ont., have dissolved partnership.

The drug stock of T. A. Crockett, St. John, N.B., has been sold by the sheriff.

R. G. McPherson is removing his drug business from Vancouver to Kamloops, B.C.

The drug store of the insolvent estate of J. Evans, Elmwood, Ont., was sold Aug. 30th.

Dr. McAlpine, formerly in Vancouver, is opening a new drug store in Rossland, B.C.

M. Boire and M. Carre, of Manchester, N.H., have registered in Montreal as the Roy & Boire Drug Co.

W. G. Knight, dealer in patent medicines, etc., at Swift Current, dropped dead from heart disease, August 27th.

Wm. Lyman, 1130 Ontario street, Montreal, has been awarded a certificate of the "National Institute of Pharmacy."

The drug store of A. E. Duberger at Waterloo, Qué., was entered by burglars Aug. 26th, and a quantity of goods taken.

J. O. Wood has moved his drug business from 101 York street to Queen street west, opposite College avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Messrs. Gregory, of Lindsay, and Jury, of Bowmanville, have purchased the drug business of L. J. Maxwell, of Oshawa, Ont.

The Walter H. Cottingham Company, with a capital of \$100,000, for the manufacture of paints, has been incorporated in Montreal.

W. G. Pettingell, of Regina, N.W.T., has resigned the position of Registrar-Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Northwest Territories.

Alex. McMillan, formerly with J. A. Nicolle, St. Catherine street, has opened a new drug store in the Arts Association Building, St. Phillip's Square, Montreal, Que.

James Lec, Ph.G., a former apprentice with J. J. Hall & Co., of Woodstock, Ont., and a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, is now the proprietor of a leading drug store in Seattle, Wash.

Walter Chapman, clerk in the drug store of his father, Samuel Chapman, of 483 King street east, Hamilton, Ont., was drowned in the bay, Sept. 3rd. It is supposed he went in bathing and was seized with cramps.

The "cutting" of prices in proprietaries has, we regret to see, broken out in

Brantford, Ont., McGregor & Co., consisting of C. K. McGregor and William Wright, advertising as the "Big Cut-Rate White Drug Store."

John Hodge, of the Merchants Gargling Oil Co., of Lockport, N.Y., died in that city, Aug. 7th. Mr. Hodge was a Canadian, having been born in Camden township, county of Addington, Ont. He was a millionaire, and died without a will.

Mr. W. G. Smith, the well known druggist, for so many years on the corner of Wyndham and Macdonnell streets, Guelph, Ont., has removed his drug business to much larger and handsomer premises just four doors further west from the corner. During the past month extensive alterations have been going on at No. 20 Wyndham street, under Mr. Smith's personal supervision, until now they are nearly complete, and Mr. W. G. Smith is comfortably located in his new stand. He has added to his drug stock the book and stationery business which has been carried on in the premises by his father for the past five years, and has now one of the handsomest and most complete business stands in the city.

There are chemists, and chemists, and popular John Lewis is of the enterprising ones, as evinced by the fact that he is proprietor of no less than three first-class drug stores: the "Old Stand-by," 38 Victoria Square; the "Far Wester," 2613 St. Catherine street, corner Guy street; and "The Central," 2208 St. Catherine street (late W. A. Dyer & Co.), opposite the English Cathedral. The fact that Mr. Lewis can carry on successfully business so widely apart speaks volumes for his ability and care, the quality of materia medica dispensed, and his power of supervision. In that so many of our business men are gifted with the same enterprise, activity, and faith in Montreal, lies the secret of its growth and prosperity.—*Witness.*

Montreal Notes.

The Canadian contingent has returned from the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association recently held at Denver. Every one speaks highly of the generous treatment received. The beauty and magnificence of the scenery has left an indelible impression. It is to be hoped that times in Montreal may improve by next year, so that the Montreal pharmacists may be in good shape to subscribe liberally towards the expenses of the annual convention of 1896. There is no doubt that a large addition to the membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association will result from the visit of that body to Montreal next year.

Mr. T. Brosseau, the legal adviser of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of this province, returned from England last week, where he had been to argue a case before the Privy Council. His services will be shortly required for a

case which has been some time before the Council of the association.

Mr. W. H. Griffith, of Sherbrooke, has had a serious attack of illness, but he is expected shortly to be about again. He has the best wishes of all his confrères for an early recovery.

A Quebec dispatch brings the mournful intelligence that Mr. Paul Mathie, the well-known and much-respected chemist of Quebec City, has lost his life by drowning in Long Lake, in the neighborhood of Pointe-a-Pie, Murray Bay. It appears it was Mr. Mathie's custom to open a branch at Murray Bay during the summer months, which he was closing up after a fair summer's business, and had already sent his children back to Quebec, intending to have a couple of days' fishing before returning to town, when by some unexplained cause his canoe was upset and himself and guide drowned. Mr. Mathie was a Frenchman, and a Protestant, a clever pharmacist and an honest man. He was much respected by all who knew him. He had the misfortune of losing his wife about six months ago. Mr. Mathie served some years on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, and was also for some time joint examiner on chemistry with Mr. Ambrosse.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. D. L. Tremaine, formerly with Messrs. Stewart Burns & Son, of Sydney, C.B., is about opening a drug store at Truro.

Mr. E. S. Blackie, for some time with H. W. Cameron, of Brunswick street, Halifax, is shortly to engage in business on his own account on Spring Garden road, Halifax.

Mr. L. J. Mylius, of Hattie & Mylius, who was recently enjoying a vacation at Kingsport, has returned, looking much improved by the outing, and reports a very enjoyable time.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, of Simson Bros. & Co., we regret to state, has again been called upon to mourn the death of one of his children. One of the twin daughters of Mr. Simson died at Delamere, Grand Pré, Mr. Simson's country residence, on the 6th inst.

THE OPIUM YIELD.—Counting on the maximum yield of Turkey opium, and taking into account the existing stock, the total amount will be 10,000 cases, which is said to be amply sufficient for pharmaceutical and special consumption for one and one-half years, as this consumption has never exceeded an average of 5,500 cases in the year. Persian opium is plentiful in the consuming markets. If the forthcoming crop should be a good one, the quantity available for consumption during 1895 and 1896 will be not less than 14,000 cases.

Weight of Drops of Various Liquid Medicaments.

Friederich Eschbaum has recently made an exhaustive study of the question, propounded at the meeting of the German Pharmaceutical Association last year, "Is it possible to obtain from the same liquid, at all times, drops of identical size and weight?" The study is published in full in the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*, from which we extract the following conclusions:

The size and weight of a drop is determined by two circumstances or conditions, viz.: (1) The adhesion existing between the liquid and the glass, and (2) the specific cohesion of the liquid.

In regard to the first condition, the author says: Drops of uniform size cannot be obtained by uniformity in the size or shape of the neck of the container, since the quantity of liquid in the latter has an influence on the quantity massing itself into the drop. They can be obtained, however, from a burette, and the sharper the point of the latter the smaller the size of the drops, and *vice versa*; but it is the size of the external circumference of the point of exit which determines the size of the drop.*

To demonstrate this proposition, Eschbaum gives the following figures:

External diameter of point of pipette.	Weight of a drop.
0.67 mm.	0.0134 gm.
1.39 mm.	0.0262 gm.
2.59 mm.	0.0492 gm.
3.07 mm.	0.0522 gm.
4.17 mm.	0.0690 gm.
6.56 mm.	0.1000 gm.
8.52 mm.	0.1260 gm.
14.99 mm.	0.2250 gm.

SPECIFIC COHESION OF THE LIQUID.

The specific cohesion of various liquids varies within very wide bounds, being greatest in water and least in ether, glycerin and alcohol standing in that order between the two. To illustrate this, Eschbaum let the liquids drop from a burette of 6.56 mm. external diameter at 15° C., and found that 50 drops of each named liquid had the following weight:

Water	5.00 gm.
Glycerin	3.99 gm.
Absolute alcohol	1.54 gm.
Alcohol, 94°	1.70 gm.
Alcohol, dilute, G.P.	1.87 gm.
Ether	1.22 gm.

The specific cohesion of a fluid is affected by temperature, but, according to our author, in small amounts the variation from this cause is too small to be taken into account practically.

The specific cohesion of a solution of a solid substance in a liquid is lower than that of the liquid.

The drops of a solution, all other circumstances being equal, are therefore smaller than those of the menstruum.

The specific cohesion of liquids is therefore in inverse ratio to their specific weight, so that the absolute weight of a

*Quicksilver is the only fluid that forms an exception to this rule. The size of the drops of this substance is determined by the diameter of the opening in the glass.

drop of a salt solution, for instance, is almost identical with that of a drop of the original menstruum. All these results demonstrate the absurdity of our present methods, and led Eschbaum to formulate the following proposition for

RATIONAL DOSATION BY DROPS.

As a standard of unity, let a pipette be chosen having an external diameter of point of delivery of 6.56 mm. Such a pipette delivers drops of distilled water weighing 10 cgm. each, or 10 drops to the gram; or 26 drops of a tincture made of dilute alcohol to the gram.

While the ordinary medicine dropper, with a gum bulb, seems to Eschbaum the most convenient for the patient, on account of its inaccuracy and the careless habits of the majority of nurses he advises a measuring apparatus for lay use, described as follows:

THE RATIONAL MEDICINE DROPPER.

Take an ordinary medicine glass, holding from 30 to 60 ccm., and fit it with a bored cork, through which pass a strong glass tube from 2½ to 3 cm. long, the inner end of which is even with the lower surface of the cork, and the outer end projects, say a centimetre, from the top of the latter. The delivery point is not drawn to a point, but is so molten as to leave a very small opening in it, while the lower end of the tube is molten only sufficient to remove the sharp edge, and even this may be omitted. The outer end should have a diameter of from 7 to 7½ mm. (from .28 to .30 inch) and be nearly flat, or only slightly rounded at the edges.

The dropper thus formed should be not more than half filled, and when it is desired to use it, it should be grasped in the palm of the hand and turned upside down over the spoon or other receiver. The heat of the hand, expanding the residual air, will slowly drive out several drops, each of exactly the same size. A well-made dropper of this sort may be turned upside down and left thus for several minutes without a drop escaping until the hand (or other external source of warmth) is applied.

While the use of the "drop" as a unit of measure in medicine and pharmacy is to be discouraged, and no one is more convinced of the fact than our author, he recognizes the impossibility of reforming the professions all at once, and the futility of such an attempt. He has therefore done the next best thing, and has, with most commendable patience and accuracy, worked out a table of the weight of drops of the various medicaments in common use, selections from which we present below.

The results presented in the following table were obtained by the use of a burette with an external diameter of 6.56 mm. (say .26, or a full quarter of an inch). It is unnecessary to remark that a burette should be firmly held in measuring, as a trembling hand causes the drop to be shaken off the point before it has completely formed.

TABLE OF DROPS TO THE GRAM OF LIQUID.

Acetum	13
Acid, carbolic liq.	18
Acid, hydrochloric	11
Acid, hydrochloric dil.	10
Acid, phosphoric	10
Acid, sulphuric aromatic	25
Acid, sulphuric dilute	10
Amylene, hydrate	31
Amyl, nitrate	33
Bromine	17
Cresote	19
Chloroform	26
Ether	41
Ether, acetic	30
Ether, bromic	29
Extracts, narcotic, dissolved, according to the solvent, which see	17-20
Formaldehyde, solution	16
Glycerin	13
Liquor, ammoniac aromatic	27
Liquor, ammoniac caustic	11
Liquor, ferrisubacetat	12
Liquor, ferri sesquichlor	9
Liquor, potass, arsenit	15
Oil of almonds	20
Oil of anise	20
Oil of caraway	21
Oil of clove	20
Oil of cinnamon	21
Oil, croton	21
Oil of lemon	26
Oil of peppermint	24
Oil, olive	21
Oil, mustard	22
Oil of turpentine, rect	27
Oil, paraffin	23
Paraldehyde	27
Syrup of iodide of iron	10
Spirit (alcohol)	29
Spirit of ether	31
Spirit of nitrous ether	29
Spirits camphor	26
Spirit, dilut (alcohol dilute)	27
Tinctures prepared with alcohol	29
Tinctures prepared with dilute alcohol	27
Tincture, ethereal acetate of iron	26
Tincture, ethereal chloride of iron	30
Tincture of malate of iron	14
Tincture of iodine	29
Tincture of musk	21
Tincture of opium (G.P.)	26
Tincture of rhubarb, aqueous	14
Tincture of rhubarb, vinosus	17
Tincture of strophanthus	26
Tincture nux vomica	26
Tincture of valerian	26
Tincture of valerian, etheric	30
Water of bitter almond	19
Water, chloric	10
Water, distilled	10
Wine of camphor colchicum, ipecac, etc.	17

TO THE DOCTORS.

In conclusion, Eschbaum gives the following very good advice to the physicians: Either regulate your doses after the information conveyed to you in this table, or, what is better, name the absolute weight or measure of the dose prescribed.—*National Druggist*.

Copper hemal (hæmalum cupratum), a compound of hæmoglobin with copper (2 per cent.), has been recommended by Prof. Kober, in doses of not to exceed 0.5 gram three times daily.

Anesthyle describes a local anæsthetic mixture, composed of five parts of ethyl chloride and one part of methyl chloride.

Sodium nitrite, combined with an acid vegetable extract in pills, has been observed to decompose, causing the pills to swell.

Chamois Vests



Reduced Prices

Improved Styles



Fast Selling Fall Goods

Mail orders promptly filled.



Archdale Wilson & Company,

Wholesale Druggists

Hamilton, Ontario.

Price List

of

Pharmaceutical Products



WE have just issued a new Pharmaceutical Price List (Catalogue No. 95), a copy of which we would be pleased to mail to all established retail druggists who may write for it. We believe it to be most comprehensive in its scope, as it includes within its pages the prices on fully 4,000 pharmaceutical products, which are conveniently arranged in groups. The notes of reference given in the appendix should be of interest and assistance to the careful buyer. In order to comply with the request of the wholesale drug trade that all lists conform to a general standard as far as could be done consistently, we have adopted in Catalogue No. 95 a system of long prices with discounts, which are liberal. Our terms of three months' credit, no charge for containers, cartage, and boxing, are certainly worthy of consideration.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Wampole's BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....\$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....\$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

OZONE

Ozone Specific is a valuable non-toxic, non-irritating antiseptic for either internal or external use. Our **Ozone**, concentrated form, is the most powerful blood purifier and germicide ever produced, and will be found a specific in all forms of Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Measles, or Diphtheria. For Catarrhal Troubles it will prove invaluable as a tonic and constitutional remedy, and is especially efficient in preventing or combating fermentation of food in the stomach, breaking up the worst forms of Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach.

For dressing Ulcerations of all kinds, preventing suppuration, and assisting towards rapid granulation and healing, **Ozone** has no equal.

Ozone is also used as a gargle for all manner of Throat Diseases; destroying all fermentation of the tissues brought forth by impregnation of disease germs. No germ life can exist where it is used.

All Druggists should keep this remedy, as it will prove a genuine friend to their customers.

Physicians owe it to themselves to try it.

OZONE SPECIFIC CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

School of Pharmacy OF THE University of Michigan

The College Year Opens October 1st, and Closes June 25th.

Lectures and Recitations are combined with Laboratory work throughout the entire course. Practical work in compounding prescriptions, assaying, testing and standardization of drugs.

A course of TWO YEARS for the degree of PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST. A course of FOUR YEARS for the degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHARMACY.

A. B. PRESCOTT, Deau. A. B. STEVENS, Secretary. Address at ANN ARBOR, MICH.

TAR SOAPS

MADE BY

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO'Y

Are the best sellers in the market

BURTON'S ALL-HEALING TAR AND GLYCERINE Tinfoil outside and inside wrapper. One doz. in box. Specially made for shampooing

Used in all the Maternity Hospitals

MASTER MECHANICS' In tinfoil and Carton. In boxes of a dozen, and cases of 50.

PINE TAR Tinfoil and Carton. One-dozen packets. A popular 5-cent article.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALERS IN . . .

Paints, Oils, Artists' Materials, etc.

WILL FIND IT
PROFITABLE TO
ADVERTISE IN

"The Canadian Druggist."

GERMAN ARMY PILE REMEDY

Each One Dollar Package Contains

Liquid, Ointment,
and Pills.

GOOD SELLER.
GOOD MARGINS.
WELL ADVERTISED.

THE ONLY CURE FOR PILES

Write us to mention in your daily or weekly papers that GERMAN ARMY PILE REMEDY may be procured from you.

The KESSLER DRUG Co.
Canadian Agency Toronto.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—Your article, "A Retrograde Movement," should, I think, find a responsive chord in the sensibilities of every Canadian druggist who thinks enough of his occupation to seek to put it on a higher plane. If there is one weakness in our standing more conspicuous than another, it is in the very particular which induced your comment. The druggists of our province, your humble servant amongst the rest, hold a somewhat exalted opinion of their qualifications, yet totally fail to create the least impression in the pharmaceutical world outside of their territorial divisions. It is time that we were all aroused out of our lethargy, and shown that the highest aim for a druggist's ambition is something beyond a seat in the council chamber, with the privilege of voting ourselves senatorial rates of mileage and *per diem* allowances.

Hoping that our new initiates on the council will think twice before they act once in future, I remain,

Very truly yours,

WESTERN DRUGGIST.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—Referring to the letters of "An Apprentice" in your paper, I endorse all he says, and more too. What has higher education done for the drug business? What has our college ever done for the druggist? The fanatical men that have been running our college for the past few years have not improved things much. They have sought legislation to protect—what? Some of the most practical and successful druggists are the least educated. I work from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. each day for the small pittance of \$7 per week, not enough to keep body and soul together. What protection has a retail druggist? I think, Mr. Editor, if these head rulers of our affairs had done more to elevate and protect our profession, and cared less to advance their own selfish aims—as it appears to me that they have used the college for this purpose—no doubt druggists would have ere this seen some needed reforms in our college legislation.

JOHN SUMMERS.

Guelph, Aug. 19th, 1895.

Counter Prescribing.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—Since the medical detective has been very busy of late among us, would it not be well to have a look into this Medical Act?

As near as I can ascertain, a druggist is not allowed to recommend anything unless the medicine so recommended be some proprietary medicine. Now, the point comes up as to what constitutes a proprietary medicine.

Certainly this act greatly handicaps a druggist, who, according to it, cannot recommend a dose of castor oil, Epsom salts, or any such simple remedy.

To a customer of limited means such a law is arbitrary in the extreme. According to it, a person must go before a medical man and pay his fee for every little ill to which his flesh is heir, or else go at it by reading patent medicine advertisements *ad libitum*, until he or the druggist arrives at what is wanted.

Now, Mr. Editor, is such a law just? Why is it that a man cannot go to a druggist for a very nominal price (not fee) and purchase what the druggist can conscientiously recommend to him?

I am sure, sir, that the public in general are in favor of a reform along this line; and I believe if druggists were to unitedly and honestly state their case before the Local Legislature, their wishes would be complied with. Surely we are asking for nothing more than what we are duly entitled to, and we have the public on our side.

For my own part, perhaps all the druggists are aware of my having been fined; but I would also state that I am not particular how much the public are aware of it, as I consider I have committed no moral wrong.

Allow me to propose that all the members of our business take this matter up and use their influence with the representative from their constituency to bring about a reform in this matter. I am willing to help any man or body of men to do all possible. I can see no reason why we cannot have a law similar to that which obtains in Great Britain.

ANDREW P. STIRRETT.

Toronto, Aug. 30th, 1895.

Selling to Department Stores.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—Pursuant to your esteemed request that we express ourselves in the columns of your journal upon the subject of supplying department stores with pharmaceuticals to be sold in competition with the regular drug trade, we beg to say:

Without assuming to speak for manufacturers in general, it is our individual opinion that the supply of pharmaceuticals to such stores is not only entirely inconsistent with the best interests of pharmacy and medicine, but also the highest good of the general public. For this reason we never knowingly entertain orders coming from such sources, or from any source when we have good reason to believe that the items ordered are intended for such stores. Pharmacy and medicine have to do with the most important interests of human existence—health, and even life; and therefore both should occupy a plane much higher than mere barter and trade can ever attain. The physician is actuated by a nobler motive than merely obtaining a living and competence, and because he is inspired with a love of his calling and humanity he is,

by common consent, regarded as a professional man rather than as a tradesman. The same considerations dignify the functions of the pharmacist. But it is absolutely impossible for a department store to be inspired by any such high motive. On the contrary, the distinctive feature of the department business, from beginning to end, is barter. It is doubtful if the existence of a department store can be justified with reference to any branch of it, for every trade requires a certain degree of *esprit de corps*, which it is impossible for the proprietor of an establishment dealing in everything to feel. The department store is indeed becoming a very serious problem in large cities with reference to every trade and industry.

The remedy undoubtedly lies in the proper education of the public, for when consumers come to realize that department stores cannot procure fresh stock from jobbers or manufacturers, but must depend upon brokers gathering up old stocks, whether at sacrifice sales or otherwise, and wherever they can find them, they will certainly not be inclined to pass by the regular pharmacist for the sake of the slightly reduced price obtainable at their counters. We remain,

Yours very truly,

Parke, Davis & Co.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24th, 1895.

The Educational Question.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—My chief purpose in again replying to "An Apprentice" is to correct some errors which he made in taking extracts from my last letter; and as he boasts of such perfection from the model education which he has received as to be beyond making mistakes, I cannot attribute such misquotations to carelessness, but to a desire to falsify my statements.

He quotes me as saying, "It would not be right to have the profession open to all," and then he adds, "Thus he shows his selfishness and fear of competition." What I said was that "the drug profession ought not to be brought so low that any one, whatever his educational qualifications might be, could enter its ranks." There is a vast difference in the meaning of the two quotations. The latter prohibits no one from entering the drug profession, but simply protects the public from impostors by providing that those who do enter the profession must qualify for it. As to my selfishness and fear of competition, any man of average intelligence, and possessing an ordinary amount of that commodity known as common sense, can easily see there is nothing to fear from the competition of such men as my friend would have to be pharmacists. The only reason, as far as I can see, why even he would allow such men to enter the profession is because it would then be easier for men such as himself to become shining lights. But I would ask him whether it is more honor to be a shining light among a lot of ignorant men, or to

belong to a profession which, in regard to education, was second to none in the land?

What I said respecting the lowering of matriculation was not "that it would entice more into the business," but "that an inferior class of men would go into it, while those of greater ambition and ability would be found entering fields that would afford their talents a wider scope." He accuses me of selfishness for advocating a higher standard of education, and yet he says, "Keep them out by lengthening the term of apprenticeship." Now, I ask you, which is the more reasonable? and which more in keeping with this progressive age?

As regards the young man who has been nine months at the business and is not able to wash a bottle yet, that is not to be wondered at if the teaching of "An Apprentice" is anything like his ideas respecting higher education. For a youth who has the impudence to characterize the teaching of such men as the late Sir Daniel Wilson, and others associated with him, as "useless trash," or "mental cramming," is not likely to be a brilliant success as a teacher or anything else. If he only knew a little more of what they taught, he would not show his ignorance by speaking so lightly of their teaching. If he was a little more conversant with that "old-fashioned dead language" called Latin—and from which, by the way, a great part of the English language is derived—he would not find such difficulty in "mentally assimilating" what was taught at the Ontario College of Pharmacy or elsewhere.

I hope, Mr. Editor, we shall not weary you with this dispute; but that it will be the means of calling the attention of the drug profession at large to the now ridiculously low standard of matriculation. And if it does, I feel sure a higher standard will be the result. I have spoken with several druggists of late concerning this matter, and have yet to find one, beyond my friend, "An Apprentice," who is not in favor of making matriculation in pharmacy and medicine one and the same. Thanking you for valuable space, I am,

Yours respectfully,
A.M.

Animal Oils and the New Pharmacopœia.

THE PROPERTIES OF "OLEUM ANSERIS," OR GOOSE-GREASE.

Being struck, for some years, with the scarcity of the animal oils and oleaginous substances in our Pharmacopœia, in comparison with those derived from vegetables, I would venture to briefly bring before the profession the properties of an oleaginous substance of peculiar penetrating power, and one for many years well known in most households.

At present we possess but three animal oleaginous substances in the British Phar-

macopœia, viz.: (1) *Oleum morrhuae*. (2) Lard. (3) Hydrous wool-fat ("Lanolin").

This strange coincidence is almost surprising in itself, considering the number of oils known in medicine and commerce. The third material has, of late years, been in use, viz., "Lanolin," and there is reason to believe this possesses properties which would entitle it to a place in our formularies.

The one of which I write, however, is more easily obtained than most oils, and is already well known to the public. It is plain "goose-grease." That this substance possesses valuable medicinal properties is, to my mind, clear beyond question. It is of the easiest purchase—cheap, one would imagine, as a marketable article, and of its activity, when used in medicine, I have had, for a considerable time, no doubt.

In affections of the chest it is a most excellent substance to apply, even alone. In bronchitis of the sub-chronic type, or what would best be termed a "cold in the chest," or moderate bronchial catarrh, few liniments or applications will be found to equal this "oleum anseris," or goose-grease. Stimulative liniments are frequently prescribed for this condition, and they are most efficacious in their action. I have, however, frequently witnessed the "rubbing-in" process of these substances, and, while some penetrate the skin with great difficulty, a few do not at all. Now, if a drachm or so of this grease be placed in the hand of the rubber and the liniment poured thereon, it will be carried into the tissues in a remarkable way.

During the late influenza epidemic—an epidemic fraught with some of the most interesting lessons in the study of medicine—I frequently observed patients who were using this remedy for the cough which was associated with the later stages of the disease, and marked the benefit they obtained therefrom. Where some bronchial mischief remains unresolved in the lung, and that peculiar, tenacious, viscid secretion lies attached to its internal mucous or serous vesicular wall, a stimulating liniment will be immensely helped by the addition of this oil. It becomes much easier to rub in, and appears to become absorbed rapidly.

One case in point was very striking. A gentleman sickened with influenza of what, in endeavoring to describe it, I have termed the "chronic" type. Never ill enough to stay in bed, and scarcely well enough to be out of it, he was troubled with dry "hacking" cough for many days. Scarcely any secretion was expelled from his lungs, in which there lay lodged, with a desperate tenacity, a small quantity of viscid exudation. With the aid of suitable internal remedies he gained ground very slowly. The liniment of camphor and ammonia (Lin. camph. co.) was prescribed for him, and helped him but slightly. Goose-grease was added, and its effect became at once apparent. In a day or so, being much better, this

oil was omitted, and he became bad again. It was repeated at each application, and great benefit followed. A second and a third time he omitted the goose-grease, and the cough and the distress returned. It was rapidly removed, however, by an unceasing application of it. This gentleman, being convinced of its efficacy, mainly attributes this recovery to its specific action on his chest. Another instance, at this time, was that of a gentleman who had a cough for two months, and had suitable prescriptions prepared for it. They relieved him but little. At the end of the two months he was recommended an application of this oil, and I am a personal witness of the complete removal of his cough by no other remedy than it, after three or four days.

Of its penetration there is no doubt. I have seen it remove, in a distinct way, muscular rheumatism, when rubbed in. Thickening in the neighborhood of joints after sprains, or subacute rheumatic inflammation, will be greatly aided towards resolution by its use.

Another manner in which I have witnessed marked benefit result from its use is in the case of wasting, or marasmus. When rubbed into the abdomen and groins of young children it is a decided nutrient, and experience has convinced me of its efficacy. It can be eaten on bread with salt, and in this way, if freshly prepared, is very palatable and nutritious.

If a further illustration of its powers were wanted, its use by sportsmen supplies it aptly. I have been told by experts on firearms that it is not a good thing to too liberally apply to guns, "as it is far too penetrating," "it eats or worms its way" into every conceivable crevice.

As a basis for liniments, or the softer kinds of ointment, when the effect is desired upon the underlying tissues, I can conceive no better substance to "carry in" a drug into the deeper parts. It far exceeds lard in efficacy, and, than vegetable oils, I hold that it possesses far greater permeating qualities. It is liable, I believe, to become rancid, but I have kept it for many weeks by the simple addition of some boric acid. Active drugs incorporated with it will, when applied externally, be under the best conditions for permeation through the skin, and it will not lie on the surface unabsorbed so much as other oils.

At this juncture, it strikes me, others might give their experience of this substance if they have used it. Its popularity appears to be chiefly confined to Ireland, and mainly, I should imagine, to country districts; but that in this substance we have an excellent vehicle for the inunction of drugs in various diseases I am so convinced that, in place of a needless intrusion, my bringing it forward to the notice of the profession has become almost my imperative duty.—(*Dublin Journal of Medical Science*) *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

3 GOOD SELLERS

VELROSE SHAVING CREAM
SHAVING STICK
BARBER'S BAR



PAY YOU WELL. PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS
ATTRACTIVE COUNTER ARTICLES

Order Sample 1/2 dozen from your wholesale house to come with next order.
We supply Samples for free distribution with first orders.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
MONTREAL

FRONT AND BACK VIEW

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS

Retains Severeest Hernia with Comfort.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Smith Manuf'g Co., - Galt, Ont.

The Silver Truss

IS A NEW INVENTION,
NEW IN PRINCIPLE,
NEW IN DESIGN,
NEW IN APPLICATION,
and the MOST PERFECT KNOWN.

The great success of this Truss in holding with comfort all kinds of hernia, whether adults, youth, or infants, all over Canada, the United States, and Europe, is phenomenal. They have been adopted by leading hospitals, surgeons, and rupture specialists of the United States, and by Westminster and Guy's Hospital, London, Eng. No greater recommendation could be accorded any appliance than its adoption by the physicians and surgeons comprising the staffs of these hospitals, which rank among the largest and best in the world.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE SMITH MANUF'G CO., GALT, ONT.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

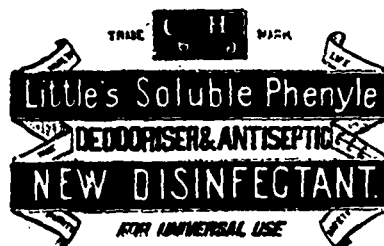
27 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS, AND EFFECTIVE

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

"CANADA FIRST"

Taylor's Perfumes

REGISTERED ODORS

WHITE JASMIN
TRADE MARK NO. 5213

WHITE CARNATION
TRADE MARK NO. 5212

MANZANITA
TRADE MARK NO. 5214

LATEST ODOR
WHITE VIOLET

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
PERFUMERS
TORONTO

WE GUARANTEE
THE CURE
CHASES
OINTMENT

PILES PILES
SKIN ITCH ECZEMA
BLACK HEADS & ALL
ITCHY SKIN DISEASES

ONTARIO VACCINE FARM

Pure and Reliable Vaccine Matter always on hand.
Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.
10 Ivory Points, \$1; 5 Ivory Points, 65 cents; single
Points, 30 cents. Discount to the trade.
Address all orders—VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D. Palmerston, Ont.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits
Rye and Malt Whiskies
"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

**PRI-MO
LADIES' SYRINGE**

IT IS THE ONLY
ONE WITHOUT PAIN.
PERFECTLY ASEPTIC.
ANATOMICALLY CORRECT.
NOT A WEDGE.

E. H. KNOX & CO.
00 John St. Montreal
INTRODUCED
NOVELTIES OF MONTREAL

WE ISSUE
A PAMPHLET
THAT WILL
INTEREST
YOU.

PER DOZ.

No. 1. Nozzle and Shield, with Outlet Tubing . . . \$30
No. 2. " " Complete 2-qt. Fountain, 49

DISCOUNT TO TRADE ON APPLICATION.

BEST SYRINGE ON THE MARKET. SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.
Montreal and Toronto
Agents for Canada.

IT PAYS TO HANDLE OUR SPECIALTIES

Le Vido
Water of Beauty.

A true specific for all
Skin Diseases

BECAUSE

- It gives satisfaction to your customers.
 - It is a reliable, safe, and sure preparation.
 - It has been on the market for 25 years.
 - It is handsomely put up and extensively advertised.
 - It gives you a fair profit.
- Order now through
your jobber.

Boulanger's Cream Emulsion.	Dozen Sold at \$4.00	50c.
"Le Vido" Water of Beauty.	Dozen Sold at \$7.00	\$1.00
Dr. Scott's Pile Cure.	Dozen Sold at \$1.50	25c.
Injection Wattan.	Dozen Sold at \$5.00	75c.
Dermatonic Complexion Powder.	Dozen Sold at \$1.75	25c.

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines
43 and 45 William Street, - MONTREAL.

OUR SPECIALTIES:
TURKISH DYES.
DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

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

THE MONTREAL CHEMICAL CO.,
MONTREAL.

Laboratory,
St. Johns, Quebec.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The forty-third annual meeting of this association was held at Denver, Colorado, August 14th to 21st. Over five hundred members and their wives registered as being in attendance. Twenty-two papers were presented on subjects bearing on pharmacy, and considerable discussion took place on a number of the papers. The delegates from the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, Messrs. E. Muir and J. E. Morrison, on behalf of the corporation of Montreal, the Board of Trade of that city, and the Pharmaceutical Association, invited the association to hold its next annual meeting in Montreal. This was decided on, and the date named for August 12th, 1896. There was no representation from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, a fact which caused some comment. The officers for the coming year are: President, J. M. Good, Missouri; first vice-president, C. E. Dohme, Maryland; second vice-president, A. Brandenberger, Missouri; third vice-president, Mrs. M. O. Minor, Kansas; treasurer, S. A. D. Sheppard, Massachusetts; permanent secretary, C. Caspari, jr., Maryland; local secretary, J. E. Morrison, Montreal, Canada.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.**ANNUAL REPORT.**

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, for the year ending April 30th, 1895, with proceedings of the annual meeting held on June 11th, 1895, is now out in printed form. In its report the council hopes that in the near future steps will be taken to formally organize a new association under the name of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, which, when formed, will not interfere with the present rights and privileges of the several provincial associations. The registrar reports on the register, in good standing, the names of 203 licentiates of pharmacy, 61 certified clerks, 165 apprentices, and 25 physicians licensed under the permission of Article 4035c of the Quebec Pharmacy Act of 1890. The treasurer shows a balance on hand of \$2,884.77. The address of the president, Mr. R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, is embodied in the report. In it he denounced patent medicines, and said that this country should have, as in most European countries, a commission composed of physicians and pharmacists, and that all demands for patents or copyrights for medicinal preparations should be submitted to this committee with the formula, and, after examination, a report should be made to the government recommending or rejecting the demand.

The officers and council for 1895-6 are as follows: President, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; first vice-president, W. H. Chapman, Montreal; second vice-president, I. Lachance, Montreal; treasurer, A. Manson, Montreal; secretary-registrar,

E. Muir, Montreal; council, the officers and Messrs. H. R. Gray, D. Watson, Jos. Contant, A. D. Mann, C. J. Covernton, W. A. Dyer, C. E. Scarff, of Montreal, and J. E. Roy, of Quebec.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The next preliminary examinations for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, Oct. 3rd, 1895.

Candidates must give notice to the registrar, in writing, of their intention to present themselves at least ten days before the date fixed for the examination.

A printed form of application must be obtained from the registrar, which must be duly signed by the applicant.

No application will be accepted after the 24th day of September, 1895.

These preliminary examinations are held on the first Thursday in the months of January, April, July, and October of each year.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

The semi-annual examinations for major and minor candidates will commence on Tuesday, October 15th, 1895, at 9 a.m., and will be held in Laval University, Quebec. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the registrar, on or before the 5th of October. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

Candidates who have failed in than once in their examinations will be required to pay the full examination fee.

No applications for these examinations will be received after the 5th of October, and candidates remitting their examination fees must do so in funds payable at par in Montreal.

E. Muir, Registrar,
595 Lagauchetiere street.
Montreal, September 5th, 1895.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The Montreal College of Pharmacy will open its twenty-eighth session of lectures in the college hall, 595 Lagauchetiere street, on Tuesday, October 1. Sessional examinations will be held by the professors every three months, and prizes will be given to students obtaining the highest marks in each class. The lectures on materia medica, pharmacy, and toxicology will be conducted by Dr. T. D. Reed and Mr. H. R. Lanctot. Mr. Joseph Bemrose, F.C.S., and Professor C. A. Pfister will lecture on theoretical and practical chemistry, and in botany Mr. Joseph Bemrose, F.C.S., will conduct the English class, and Mr. Joseph E. Morrison the French class.

PROPYLAMINE IN CHOREA.—Propylamine is now being employed in the treatment of chorea or St. Vitus' dance. It is given combined with peppermint water.

The Trend of Pharmacy.*

The pharmacy of to-day is so different from the pharmacy of a few years ago that we of twenty, twenty-five, or thirty years ago in pharmacy find ourselves largely in a new field to-day. Much that we considered essential in pharmacy is scarcely useful now, and substances unthought of then are conspicuous remedies to-day.

As I think over the past I am reminded of the old Kentucky gentlemen (I know a few of them yet), that have gone through life in their peculiar, courteous style and manner, a style that, in my experience, only those from the southern side of the Ohio river have ever learned. In the face of changes that have brushed them to one side these men have graciously taken the places that they recognize they must now take, and they do it cheerfully. Now, some of us pharmacists will have to do the same thing, unless we keep up with the trend of progress, and we had better do it cheerfully. The prescriptions that we used to get, the work that we used to do in pharmacy, is much of it no longer the work of pharmacists. Look at it as we may, strive against it as we will, the inevitable is coming—it has come, and no man living can foretell the end of this change. It is the change that civilization brings, a change that, taken altogether, even if painful to a few of us, is moving humanity towards the betterment of mankind. Pharmacists of the past were pioneers—pioneers even twenty, twenty-five, and thirty years ago.

There has been a revolution, silent, insidious, irrepressible, and the end is not yet. The changes which are to come in the next thirty years can no more be anticipated than changes that have come to the present time. Conspicuous on the shelves of your stores, from force of habit, you carry the relics of other days; your rows of tincture bottles occupy valuable space, but, as a rule, you have very little use for them. Your compound tinctures and syrups are largely reminiscences. They have passed from the sight of physicians, but habit with you makes them conspicuous and cumberers; they still occupy the most valuable space in your store. I see before me my old teacher, Mr. George Eger. I remember how careful he used to be in making the preparations to which I refer, which we made according to the old method, maceration. But the manufacturer has come, and in a sense has brushed such work aside.

Concerning the medicines we made then, many will remember when the compound syrups of stillingia and sarsaparilla were prepared by the barrel or in lots of five and ten gallons at a time for prescription use. A gallon bottle in the cellar is now sufficient to replace the keg or barrel of former times. The trend has been to the displacement of such preparations as these by others that were unknown thirty years ago. Sugar and gelatin-coated pills, tablets, triturates, elegant

* Address delivered before the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association by J. U. Lloyd, Cincinnati.

pharmaceutical preparations, have been evolved by manufacturers, and the plaster-iron and pill-machine are laid aside by pharmacists. Like the old Kentucky gentleman, however, we can think of other times, but let it be as graciously as he does, for, really, our conditions are not very dissimilar.

And now a word concerning pharmaceutical education. If what I have said is true, and pharmacy work as we formerly knew it is being displaced, have we use for pharmaceutical colleges? To what end are the great university classes in pharmacy trending? In my opinion, not to manufacture medicines, but ably to select them; not to put together, but to watch that which they purchase and which they guarantee to their patrons; not to compound so much as to test and establish what is compounded. To this end their education points, and it must be higher than was ours. It is easier to make preparations by the pharmacopœia of 1860 than to test them by the pharmacopœia of 1890. The graduate in pharmacy in 1860 had no manufacturing problem as exacting as is that of establishing the value of pharmaceutical preparations by the volumetric processes of 1890. Pharmaceutical education was never more necessary than now, and the trend of the science side of pharmaceutical education has been and is upward, towards greater skill and higher qualifications, and our country is being filled with young pharmacists with better general educations and more scientific endowments, but less practical experience, as a rule. Grant that none can excel many of the members of the older classes, and also that many inferior students are now evolved, and yet I admit freely that the methods of college instruction are superior to those of former times, and that in a general sense the courses are more exacting.

The demand is not only for men capable of making medicinal preparations, but of protecting their patrons in certifying to the quality of what others make, and in this sense the time is coming when pharmacists will be very much more responsible than now. Pure food and medicine laws will compel them to assume a responsibility that scientific men only can assume, and the pharmacist of the future must, I believe, take a more responsible position than have we of the past, even though he purchases instead of makes his own preparations. Thus it is that in my opinion, whether we make our remedies or buy them, the trend will be to the extinction of men not qualified in the scientific side of the pharmacy that is approaching. Just now we are in the confusion of this change from the old to the new; it is painful to many of us: some of us are inclined to become sour, but the end, I hope, will be to the betterment of our people. We must accept the situation. We cannot avoid it. I only hope that some of my friends who are growing old and sour and crabbed will learn, as I have found it necessary to do, to renew their

youth. They can do it if they will do as I have done within the last ten years—look forward and not backward; think of something pleasant, and not worry over that which is inevitable and cannot be helped.

And now a word for the future. We do not know that in the future there will be any nasty medicines, say in thirty years from now. I hope there will be no necessity for them, for I hope that scientific pharmacy will replace nastiness with remedies grateful to the taste. Such a hope is not so Utopian as we may think. Fifteen years ago a dose of most remedies pharmaceutical was a tablespoonful or a teaspoonful, often of a medicine vile and disgusting. The prescription now for the same purpose is usually a pleasant little tablet, a small pill, or the fraction of a drop of a pleasant liquid. Now, for what are *substances* used as medicines? It seems to me that it is to carry a sliver of energy that acts upon something in the body to produce a change that the physician considers beneficial. It is not the *material* in the medicine that does this, and it is not the *material* in the body that it primarily acts upon. It certainly is not the *nastiness* that acts physiologically, unless it be to shock and disgust the patient. The sunshine, energy, the kinetic force in medicine is utilized, not the matter of it. Why should not this energy be linked to forms of matter pleasant instead of forms of matter obnoxious? To carry this thought a little further, it is the energy of sunshine that gives life. It is the energy of the sun that enables us to exist. It is the force of the sun that we conserve when we eat food. It is also a phase of energy from this same sunshine that makes a drug a medicine, not the matter therein. Now, our homœopathic friends tell us that they employ much less of this sunshine energy than others do to produce an effect therapeutical; and it really looks as though the other schools of medicine are, more or less, in this sense following in the steps of the homœopaths. They all seek more pleasant medicine and smaller doses.

These are pleasant thoughts, or should be, to true pharmacists who work for the good of humanity. Let us not refuse the happiness that comes with pleasant thoughts. Let us begin to take our sunshine thoughts now, and hope that more sunshine may be in the paths of pharmacists and in our medicine of the future. Let us think brighter and lighter thoughts of life. Let us not view as reprehensible that which is necessary to the progress of mankind. Our old medicines were bitter and nasty; we need not become as they were then. If manufacturers make pleasant medicaments quite different from our old compounds to carry concentrated energy expressions, should we object? Humanity profits in the use of pleasant forms of medicines, and these improved remedies are simply neater carriers of sunshine expression.

I am speaking to a few old friends, and

to many whom I may call new friends, and to you I say, the trend of my remarks is, the changes that will yet come may not be to your liking unless you learn that the world moves; indeed, the changes that are to come in pharmacy will be largely what you do not want. We cannot control the business of pharmacy; we cannot control our own business. We cannot turn the world backward. I would not go back if I could to the medicines of thirty years ago. I would not change from the present to the past. I would not want my children to take the nastiness I used to prepare and considered excellent medicine. While possibly our young men will regret, perhaps oppose, the changes that must come during the next twenty-five years, I believe that at the end of that time they will not be willing to go back to the position we are in now.

Let us, then, look at the sunny side of life; let us give and take our sunshine gladly, and make our presence and our medicines welcome. Let us be cheerful and contented, and serve well our part in the evolution that thrusts back the old to introduce the new; and, finally, like the genial old Kentucky gentleman who delights in reminiscences of the past and gets all he can of life's pleasures, let us enjoy the generous present, and make our lives a pleasure and a blessing to those about us.

Tripoli Sponge Fishery.

According to a British consular report, the sponge fishery on the Tripolitan coast is practically monopolized by Greeks from the islands of the archipelago, who, during the summer months, frequent Karcara and other places in the Gulf of Sidra, the ancient Syrtis Major, the navigation of which, though no longer dreaded by sailors, as it used to be in classic times, is still dangerous when strong northerly gales blow. Harpoon boats, which can be used in comparatively shallow water, are the most numerous, and next come the machine boats, or those which have diving apparatus. These usually secure the best sponges, as the divers have time to examine and cut them, while the trawlers and ordinary divers cut them away indiscriminately. From a variety of causes, the chief of which is the danger of fatal exhaustion attending the divers, who, having to dive to greater depths to get the sponges, are obliged to remain under the water too long, the number of divers is gradually diminishing. The sponges are usually taken to Piræus and Syria, whence they used to be sent to Germany to be prepared for the European market, but some are now sent to Paris.

CINNAMON ADULTERATED WITH WALNUT SHELLS.—It is stated that in England walnut shells have been found as an adulterant of ground cinnamon, the deception being not easily discovered even by experienced microscopists.

Why Not Put Up your Own

WHEN YOU CAN BUY

Complete Containers

AT REASONABLE PRICES?

You Can Save the Manufacturers' Profit!

For Samples of Containers with Prices, for putting up or packaging any of the following goods, drop us a card:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Condition Powders,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. | Cream Tartar,
Folding Cartons. |
| Bird Seed,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. | Soap Bark,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. |
| Chloride of Lime,
Impervious Boxes and Wraps. | Epsom Salts,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. |
| Baking Powder,
Boxes and Wraps. | Senna Leaves,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. |
| Compound Licorice Powder,
Boxes and Wraps. | Cough Drops,
Folding Cartons—2 ounce and ounce. |
| Powdered Borax,
Folding Cartons. | |

Or if there are any other lines you wish to put up, write us about them.

LAWSON & JONES,
LONDON, Canada.

SIMPLE, BUT SURE!

Somerville's M. F. Cough Chewing Gum

FIVE CENTS PER BAR
TWENTY BARS ON A HANDSOME
STANDING CARD

THE WHOLESALE TRADE HAVE IT

PRICE 65c. PER CARD

C. R. SOMERVILLE, - LONDON, Ont.

THE LATEST AND BEST GOODS

IN

Dressing Paper Dolls



No dolls to retail at 5 and 10 cents have ever been put on the market which can equal these.

Each set consists of One Doll with Three Dresses, and Three Hats interchangeable, so that each doll can make nine changes of costume. Each doll (together with the hats and dresses) is lithographed in

TWELVE DIFFERENT COLORS

The colors used are gay and bright, and the costumes are right up to the times in the style and fashion. Each set is put up in cream-colored envelopes, printed in colors,

All cut out complete, ready for immediate use.

This is the first series of 5-cent retail Dressing Dolls to be offered for sale.

LITTLE TOT SERIES

Six Kinds: Three Girls, Three Boys



Each doll is from 5 to 5½ inches in height, mounted on good quality of cardboard, in envelopes about 3½ x by 6 in. Envelopes cream-colored, printed in colors. Each doll has an easel back to allow it to stand upright. The Girls are

Blondes and Brunettes

and are attired in Morning, Outing, and Walking Suits.

The BOYS are light-haired and dark, and (two of the three sets) have a very neat Sailor Suit, together with Outing and Walking Suits.

To retail at 5c. per set

1 DOLL
3 HATS
3 DRESSES
or COATS



ALL CUT OUT COMPLETE READY FOR USE

The complete set of 6 Dolls can be retailed for 25c. ALSO

American Beauties

Two kinds, both girls. 1 Blonde, 1 Brunette. Regular 25-cent size. Can be retailed for 10 cents a set. 1 Doll 3 Hats 3 Dresses

FOR \$1

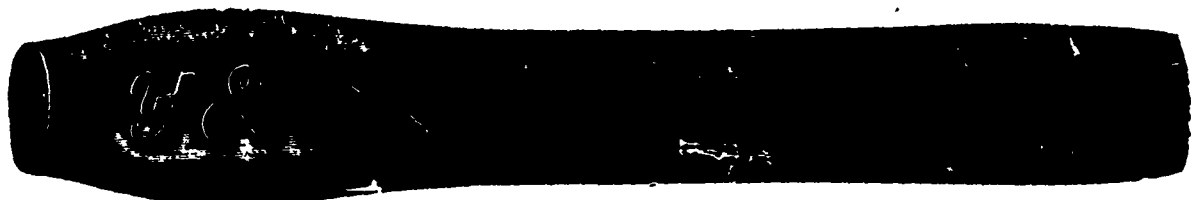
Will be sent, express paid, as sample, one dozen sets American Beauties and one dozen sets Tiny Ladies, assorted.

HARRIS H. FUDGER
HOLIDAY GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NOVELTIES, AND NOTIONS.
50 Yonge Street, Toronto

WHEN ORDERING

...LICORICE...

INSIST UPON THE FOLLOWING BRANDS BEING SENT YOU :



PURE CALABRIA (Y & S) STICK LICORICE

5 lb. Boxes

ACME LICORICE PELLETS

5 lb. Tin Cans

LICORICE (Y & S) LOZENGES

5 lb. Tin Cans and Glass Jars

TAR, LICORICE, and TOLU WAFERS

5 lb. Tin Cans

" PURITY "

Pure Penny Stick Price, 200 Sticks in a Box

SICILY LICORICE, BRAND O, "OTTO"

5 lb. Boxes

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS

MANUFACTURED BY

YOUNG & SMYLLIE, = = = Brooklyn, N.Y.

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 odors 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 the 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, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

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

Side Lines for Druggists.

Business of to-day is somewhat like the seashore; the rock, the real foundation of the business, whatever it may be, may stand firm and unmoved by the gale or wave, but the *outside branches* of trade, or, as they are familiarly termed, the "side lines" of business, being swept by the passing wave, or moved with every ebb and flow of the tide, are, in many cases, either swept away entirely, or, at least, moved by the action of the elements. This may aptly apply to the drug trade of to-day. The sale of medicine, the dispensing of prescriptions, those things which belonged to the apothecary's art of years gone by, are still the foundation stone of the druggist's trade; but many of the *outside lines* which, from time to time, have been added, as, for instance, the trade in toilet goods and perfumery, in proprietary medicines and druggists' sundries, have been like the sand on the seashore, wafted hither and thither until they are now scattered in all directions and amongst all classes of traders. It, therefore, behooves every druggist to be on the lookout for anything which may add to his business, and make up, in some measure, for those things of which the sales are lessening. Some ideas will be given in these pages, from time to time, concerning lines which suggest themselves as being adapted to the drug trade, and which will, at least, be worthy of looking into.

However, there is one point to be carefully borne in mind, that "whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," and whatever is undertaken should be with a determination to make it a success, if possible, by *persevering* effort. We do not presume to say that any suggestion we may offer will be adapted to all drug stores. Every man must use somewhat of his own judgment, and not rush into anything unless he sees in his venture a reasonable prospect of a fair return, either directly or indirectly. The first idea which suggests itself to our minds at this season is something which would be particularly applicable to the approaching cool weather, and in this connection we speak of

(1) HOT SODA.

If proper methods are adopted, we see no reason why there should not be a ready sale for this article in Canada during the winter months. The history of this beverage in the United States shows that it has proved a decided source of revenue to those druggists who have handled it properly and looked after it carefully. The outlay for the apparatus need not be large, and the variety of beverages which can be offered is such that, in a suitable locality, the venture should prove a profitable one. There is always a demand for something drinkable, and, in this climate, it seems to us that hot drinks, whether they be plain soda, chocolate, beef tea, coffee, clam juice, phosphates, or any of the numerous pre-

parations and syrups that are offered, should prove acceptable draughts to the chilled individual. There are many who would gladly purchase these who would not, under any circumstances, go to a restaurant for them, and the profit is such as to make it an object for the dealer to provide an article that will ensure a return of the customer.

It is also well to consider whether, even if a direct profit does not appear on looking into it, the indirect advantage from having these beverages might not be worth the trouble, forming, as it does, an excellent advertisement for the store. Of course, there are some things which should be looked into. It requires constant attention, perhaps late hours, and a tendency, in some cases, to develop into a sort of loafing bar-room trade. This latter must be avoided at all costs, and, if the business cannot be conducted without degenerating into this, it had better not be attempted, as it will only prove a source of loss, and a decided hindrance to the drug business. We offer these suggestions for what they are worth. In our opinion, many druggists in this country could make a success of such a venture, and, at any rate, it will bear looking into.

Influence of Trade Journals.

That the influence of the trade journal has enormously increased of late years, and is still increasing, no intelligent business man or woman will venture to deny. At the first inception, the trade journal was little else than a mere advertising sheet, but by degrees it has advanced to the position which it to-day occupies, of being an indispensable representative of the special branch with which it deals. Within its proper sphere, it wields a power and influence not inferior to that of the most prominent daily papers. In fact, to many, the daily paper is simply a news sheet, and is not looked upon in the light of a practical guide. But that is just what the trade organ is felt to be. It is not merely read for the sake of the gossip and records of business changes it may contain, but the actual hints and information touching upon the practical working of the trade are diligently perused and thought over, with a view of adoption. A trade paper which does its duty towards its readers fills the place of a professor of technology. It has at once a prophetic outlook into the future and a retrospective glance into the historical past, and holds up the mirror of its visions to its readers, who are thus able to compare the past with the present, while preparing themselves for coming events.

The advertisement pages are as open markets to him, wherein he sees what is being brought forward, and how prices rule. He learns, too, something of the methods and characteristics of firms anxious to compete for his custom, and may form an opinion to guide him in his movements and dealings.

The business man or worker who cannot see any reason for the existence of a trade journal published in the interest of the industry in which he is engaged, and who "can't afford" to subscribe for at least one such journal, is fixed fast in a narrow rut. He will never remove mountains or build bridges that lead to new spheres of activity and success.—*Patent Medicine Journal.*

N. W. D. A.

At the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which concluded its session at Denver, Col., September 5th, it was decided to hold the next meeting at Niagara Falls, N.Y. J. C. Elial, of Minneapolis, was elected president.

Valkyrie's Pilot.

Edward Young, who piloted the *Valkyrie* in her recent race with the *Defender*, is a native of St. John, N.B., and commenced his career as drug clerk in George Bayard's store in Market Square, St. John. When about seventeen, he went to New York and obtained employment in a drug store there, but gave up drugs shortly afterwards.

"A Cheap Druggist."

A druggist of Hamilton, Ont., fills over a column of one of the dailies with an advertisement of goods at cut-rate prices, and has the above heading. When it is necessary to resort to such advertising, is it not strange to read, in the body of the advertisement, "Mostly everybody deals at my store"?

Acknowledgment.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Oppenheimer Co., Limited, of London, Eng., for an invitation to inspect their collection of medical and surgical antiquities from Rome, Pompeii, etc., at the Savoy, London.

College Announcements.

We are in receipt of announcements and prospectuses from the Montreal College of Pharmacy, the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and the School of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan.

RUBBER TREE SEEDS.—Although the rubber tree of Assam (*Ficus elastica*) is one of the largest in the forest, its seeds are so small that a pound of them sent to British West Africa by post numbered 270,000. These tiny seeds germinate readily, and it is hoped that this variety of rubber will succeed in Africa.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1895.

A Reflection.

The remarks made in our last issue under the heading, "A Retrograde Movement," have been fully sustained by our readers, many of whom have expressed their regret that the new council should seem more eager to collect an additional pecuniary allowance than to exert themselves for the advancement of pharmacy. The reply to the request of the sister province was barely courteous, even if true, as not the faintest expression of interest was manifested in a project which was designed for the general welfare of the drug trade. The moral support of the council of the Ontario College was all that was sought by their Quebec brethren, and we cannot but express our surprise that such should not have been willingly given. When the reply reaches our eastern confrères, we will not blame them for expressing the opinion that it is not surprising that an association in Ontario should come to grief. Personally, we are always willing and anxious to support the actions of our council when we can do so conscientiously; but, in the present instance, their inconsiderate action has cast an unworthy reflection on the entire drug trade of the province, and, as a mouthpiece of such trade, we cannot but resent it. Whatever may be the reciprocal feelings of our Quebec friends who are desirous of having a Dominion Association formed, we trust they will maintain the high ground upon which they are seeking to act, and yet be successful in developing an association alike creditable to them and to the Dominion of Canada.

Cut Prices in Hamilton.

A correspondent writes us, commenting on our article of last month on the action of the Hamilton Druggists' Association in regard to cutting prices. He lays the blame principally on members of the Ontario Chemists' Association, whose headquarters are in that city, and who, he claims, in endeavoring to fight the patent medicine proprietors, and to place their own preparations on the market, have been the primary movers in the cut-rate war which now exists in that city. He also claims that the endeavor to or-

ganize a Provincial Association was a failure, mainly because the stockholders in the above-named organization wished to use it for their own purposes. How many of these charges are correct we cannot say, not being in the confidence of the promoters of the company. Certain it is that if the war on prices of proprietaries which now exists is in any way due to the action of these men, they are only "cutting off their nose to spite their face." They cannot do away with proprietary remedies, especially by endeavoring to substitute others for them, and any action taken in this way will, in our opinion, undoubtedly recoil on themselves, as their own preparations will probably receive similar treatment. Our correspondent further remarks, "What we want is a *National Association*, as you suggest, and I hope to see it at an early date." This feeling, we find, is not confined to the few, and the action taken by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and which we criticized adversely last month, has stirred up a strong feeling amongst the pharmacists of this province, and has awakened in them an interest which we believe will be the means of cementing the bonds of kindred feeling which should exist between members of the trade in all the provinces, and will ultimately lead to the desired consummation of a "National Association."

To Casual Contributors.

There are very many druggists throughout the province who have the talent and ability to write interestingly on subjects which are beneficial and interesting to their fellow-druggists. To those who have so written on many past occasions we tender our appreciative thanks, and invite them to contribute again, and to those who have never written we extend now an invitation to do so. We do not keep a waste-paper basket for penned thought. The pages of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST are ever open to receive it. Thoughts that are helpful to you will doubtless help others, so send them to us.

The Metric System.

The Select Committee appointed by the Roseberry Government to consider and report whether any and what changes in the present system of weights and measures should be adopted has issued its report, which was almost unanimously

accepted by the committee. The report recommends that the metric system of weights and measures be immediately legalized, and that the use of the system be made compulsory after two years. It also stated that both home and foreign trade would be benefited by more simple and uniform standards than at present in use. It is altogether probable, therefore, that the metric system will be adopted in England, and subsequently in this country. The system is one result of the desire of France to place everything on a scientific basis. The report to the French National Assembly proposing this system was presented in 1791, the meridian measurements adopted in 1799, the pure decimal system coming into force January 1st, 1840.

It has been adopted also in the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Austria, Greece, Germany, Norway and Sweden, Portugal, Mexico, Switzerland, the Argentine Republic, the United States of America, and other states. The theory of the system is that the metre is the forty-millionth part of the earth's circumference, or a ten-millionth of a quadrant of the earth through Paris. This was named the metre; the litre is a cube of one-tenth metre; the gramme is one-thousandth of the litre filled with water at 4°C.; the franc weighing four grammes. The multiples are as follows:

Milligramme.....	.015 grain
Gramme.....	15.43 grains
Decagramme.....	154.32 "
Hectogramme....	1543.23 "
500 grammes....	7716.17 "
Kilogramme....	15432.35 "
100 kilogrammes.	220.46 lbs.
Decilitre.....	.176 Pint Imp.
Litre.....	1.761 "
Decalitre.....	17.608 "
Hectolitre.....	176.077 "

There is no doubt that when adopted, this system will recommend itself for its simplicity and convenience in dealing with other countries. As stated in our June issue, the Imperial system being so universally used throughout the British possessions, its continuance for some time will be almost absolutely necessary. We look, however, for the introduction in the Imperial Pharmacopœia of the Metric in conjunction with that of the Imperial system.

Buyers are more interested in what is sold than in who sells it. The man who makes his name a too prominent feature of his ads. does not recognize this fact.

The Montreal Optical Company

BEG to inform the trade that for the convenience of their Ontario customers, they have opened a branch establishment at

**60 Yonge Street
Toronto**

Where **prescription work** will be executed, and orders filled.



In connection with this establishment, courses will be given at the Optical Institute of Canada, commencing on the Second Tuesday of each month.

The Prescription Department of the Toronto Branch of the M. O. C. will be under the supervision of the Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada, so as to ensure absolute accuracy in every detail.



A SPECIAL CUT IN TEST CASES THIS MONTH

A. Y. SCOTT

D. MACMILLAN

Scott & MacMillan

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH-GRADE PERFUMES, PERFUMED WATER

AND SPECIAL TOILET SUNDRIES

ODORS

WHITE ROSE
 JOCKEY CLUB
 ESS. BOUQUET
 LILY OF THE VALLEY
 WHITE HELIOTROPE
 CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM
 STEPHANOTIS
 WOOD VIOLET
 NEW MOWN HAY
 MUSK
 YLANG YLANG



ODORS

FRANGIPANI
 PANSY VIOLET
 HYACINTHE
 SWISS CLOVER
 PERSIAN LILAC
 SPANISH BOUQUET
 SWEET PEA
 MO-KO-KA
 JASMIN
 CARNATION

PERFUMED WATERS

• LILAC • VIOLET • LAVENDER • FLORIDA WATER, ETC.

SUNDRIES

ALMOND CREAM, PANSY VIOLET TOILET POWDER, PANSY VIOLET JELLY CREAM, PANSY VIOLET TOOTH POWDER

XMAS GOODS

Our travellers are now on the road with a full line of hand painted goods for this trade.



We desire to call the attention of the trade to our

ALMOND CREAM

which has taken first place among all toilet preparations for the skin and complexion. • It contains nothing injurious, but everything that goes to improve the complexion, imparting a soft and velvety feeling.

We have secured from Andrew Jergins & Co. the agency for the sale of their high-grade milled and highly perfumed

TOILET SOAPS

a trial of which will convince you that they are superior to all others, and can be sold at a price to compete with those of other manufacturers.



The Lofoten Islands and Their Principal Product.

The Lofoten Islands are situated far to the north of the Norwegian coast, and well within the Arctic Circle. They are justly celebrated for their scenery, and the advice is always given to summer tourists to be sure to include them in their sight-seeing. Norway itself is a country which

we have practically no twilight, is probably more impressed with the glorious effects of light and shade which the enchanting, subdued twilight affords to the landscape than he is with anything else that he meets on his tour.

The Lofotens consist literally of a "thousand islands" of irregular mountain peaks and precipices, some of them 2000 to 3000 feet in height, the passage

to the imagination under the name of the Maclstrom.

The Lofotens in winter have a very different appearance from what they have in summer. In summer the islands are practically deserted—the scenery is then at its prettiest, but nobody to admire it. Norwegians do not flock together by the thousands simply to admire scenery, for this is a subject that is meaningless to them, yet in winter these islands will have thousands of visitors, but they will all be bent on business, not pleasure.

About the middle of January there begin to centre in the Lofoten Islands countless processions of men by land, and boats by sea, that have come from every part of Norway and Sweden, and from the surrounding districts of Lapland and even Finland. All the varied costumes of the individual localities are represented, and the old frequenter of the fishery station can almost tell where each of them belongs by the dress alone. So great is the crowd, and so motley in character is it, that the Norwegian Government has put the whole fishing industry under the protection of stringent naval police regulations. These, among other things, govern the time of the day when fishing shall begin and when it shall be discontinued—this regulation in particular being intended to prevent net stealing. This last fishing season, from the middle of January till



A Fishing Station in the Lofotens—Waiting for the Signal to set out.

abounds in majestic, almost awe-inspiring, scenery, its specialty in this line being the fjords or arms of the sea that run into the iron-bound shore with an infinite variety of tortuous windings. The largest fjord is said to be the Sogne Fjord, in latitude 61°, which penetrates one hundred miles into the interior, everywhere shut in by high and precipitous rocky walls, and with a mean depth of 4,500 feet. To sail up such a fjord, with its walls sometimes apparently within a stone-throw on either side, and to look away down in the far depths of the motionless water, gives one an "erie" feeling that can hardly be appreciated by description only—to look for the first time on the dark, gloomy, oily-looking waters of the Whirlpool Rapids below our own Niagara Falls perhaps best approaches the sensation.

To speak of Norway's scenery, especially in the vicinity of the Lofoten Islands, and to forget to mention the glorious never-ending twilight, would be to forget half its charms. Of course we speak of the summer season in speaking of the twilight; it is then truly the land of the midnight sun. In winter it is, on the other hand, equally well called the land of the midday moon and the noonday aurora. A visitor from Canada, where



Sea Lapps and Cod Fish "Flakes."

between them being very tortuous, winding in places among hundreds of small rocky islets that seem alive with seabirds. The principal islands are Hundo, Ando, Lango, Ost Vaago and Vest Vaago; two small ones, Moskenesø and Mosken, in the extreme south of the group, are only of interest because they are separated by the channel in which occur the tidal currents that were once made famous

the middle of April, there were no fewer than 6,250 boats and about 28,000 men collected at the Lofoten station for the one purpose of fishing for the cod.

As the *Gadus Morrhua*, the scientific name given to the fish by Linné, the cod would certainly need an introduction, but under its popular name it is probably the best known of all fishes, and is the object of pursuit for which the great fish-

eries of Europe and America are established.

It is essentially a deep-water fish, and is never seen in fresh water. It visits the Lofoten Islands in countless millions, the shoals spreading from there as a centre more or less thinly from Finmarken on the north to about as far south as Holland and the shores of the British Isles. It appears to be the very multitude of its presence in the Lofotens that crowds out other fish, for in Finmarken, for instance, where as an overflow from the centre it arrives a little later in the winter, it is

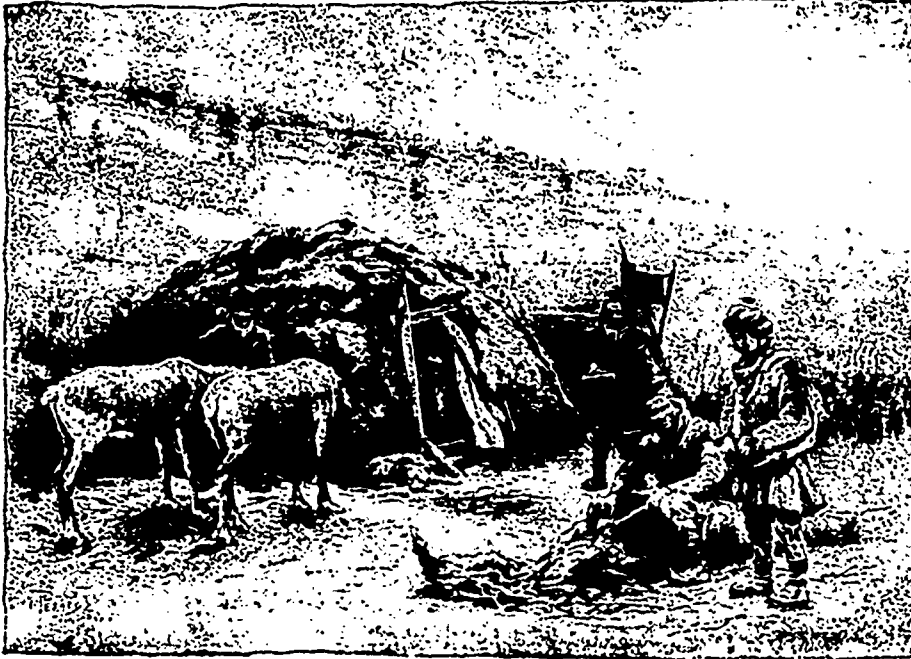
it is not surprising that we find much oil offered that is not true Lofoten, but more or less mixed compounds.

The method of "trying" out the oil from the livers has much to do with its palatability and also digestibility. Instead of now waiting till the fishing is over and then the individual fishermen each having to "render" the livers assigned to him as his share, accumulated during the season and therefore more or less putrescent, the livers are bought daily from the fishermen, and are fresh, clean, and select. The livers are then, after

the oil that he would make from them after they stand till the close of the season, yet it is sometimes a difficult matter to buy the livers. They and their fathers before them have been accustomed to going to the *stærnetid*, the home-time or meeting-time, at Bergen, with their oil, and the trip is not only anticipated as a pleasure, but is looked on as a mark of respectability—a test of social standing—and they consequently give up with reluctance the livers which (as oil) furnish them with the excuse for going. This feeling must, of course, grow less as time goes on and the fishermen themselves admit that the modern method yields a product superior to what they can turn out by the old individual method. It is only another instance of the benefit accruing from specialized capital and labor.

So far, we have said nothing about the use of cod-liver oil as a medicinal agent, yet it is doubtful if there is an article employed in medicine of more general usefulness. There is much to be said in favor of any remedy which has won its way into such universal confidence, but when we remember that old style cod-liver oil, always more or less rancid and nauseating, has accomplished this by sheer merit, what, might we not ask, are the probabilities for its more extended employment when prepared by modern methods and as nature makes it—bland, palatable, and free from rancidity?

Cod-liver oil is an oil that is eminently assimilable: indeed, it may be taken as an assured fact that it is the most easily digested of all animal oils or fats. This is



Hut of Finmarken Lapps.

observed to be about equal in number with other species, such as coal-fish, ling, pollock, merlane, etc.

Cod-fishing is controlled by the government, yet the regularly-appointed officials that are found present at the various fishing stations have little, indeed nothing, we will say, to do with the purity of the cod-liver oil product. They settle disputes, it is true, between fishermen: give the signals that announce the time for setting off to the nets, and advice upon the best methods of preparing the fish for market; they even grade the oil, but the grading is based entirely upon a color test without regard to purity of source or method by which it has been prepared. When it is remembered that many of the cod fishermen are agricultural laborers for nine months of the year; that they all belong to the lower and least educated classes; that they are indifferent to, and probably ignorant of, the medicinal superiority of cod-liver oil over the oil made from other livers; that higher prices are obtainable in Bergen, the commercial centre of the fishing industry, for one kind of oil rather than for another—



Group of Mountain Lapps with their Reindeer.

being subjected to a mincing process, put into double-jacketed steam kettles for "rendering" or "frying"; this operation is carried out on board a vessel specially equipped for the purpose: with every facility for handling the livers and bottling the oil before the fish have been a day out of their native element. But although the fisherman may get a higher price for his cod livers sold in this way than he could possibly get as an equivalent from

perhaps due to the presence of a small quantity of liver ferments and of biliary matter—the latter assisting in making its emulsification extremely easy—the former having already partly prepared the oil for its immediate absorption by the nucleus of the cellular tissue of the body. It also contains minute quantities of iodine, bromine, and phosphorus, which are derived from the fishes' food and happen to be in transit through the cellular tissue of the

liver at the time of capture. We know, however, that the iodine is not present in the oil as an iodide; that is, it is there combined in some organic form and cannot be isolated without destructive changes being effected. In the same manner, the phosphorus is so intimately and organically combined that it cannot be considered apart from the presence of the oil itself. We know also that phosphorus exerts a peculiar specific action upon the reproduction and upbuilding of the cellular elements, especially in the formation of cell nuclei, and by this means imparts to the body an increased property of what we may call *vital resistance*—that is, an aptitude for life and normal reproduction despite the incessant causes of physical, chemical, and pathogenic deterioration. The first sign of breaking down is the inability of the system to assimilate the phosphorus necessary for new cell growth from the accustomed food. In such diseases, therefore, as consumption, rickets, etc., or wherever the constitution is below par, the presentation of a supply of easily assimilated phosphorus is exactly what is necessary in the circumstances, and if such be furnished it will in many, if not indeed the majority of, cases enable the system to accumulate sufficient reserve force to carry it into convalescence beyond the reach of the breaking-down influences which previously had the mastery. Cod-liver oil steps in here and furnishes the human economy this provision of phosphorus in the form in which it exists in milk, in yolk of egg, in the brain, in legumin, in casein, and in nuclein; that is to say, in the active organized condition in which it can be best assimilated and directly utilized by the body.

In many ways, therefore, the world is benefited by the operations of these hardy Northmen, who, gathering at the Lofoten Islands by thousands at the severest season of the year, venture forth on the wintry seas in the face of the greatest dangers. Probably few of these fisher-folk realize or have any conception of the fact that in many a far corner of the world the sufferings of the sick are relieved and many are made strong and well as a result of their labors and sacrifices.

We are indebted to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, whose Improved Lofoten Cod-Liver Oil is so universally known and appreciated, for the plates that are used in this issue.

Practical Optics for Chemists.

THE SPECTACLE TRADE.

There is a very common idea that any one can sell a pair of glasses or spectacles, nor is it, in one sense, far wrong either. But is there not something beyond this? Granted that it is not at first sight apparent that more profit is to be gained by a careful examination of the sight and the recommendation of correct glasses, it will be, on second thoughts, conceded that,

like everything else, a little extra care will pay in the long run, if not immediately, and it is by no means definitely settled that even an extra charge at the time may not be made.

To be able to examine the sight properly it is necessary to understand the elementary laws of optics, and if, in endeavoring to explain these to students and those who are really unacquainted with the primary laws, we repeat what is but an "old, old story," those who know it must perforce skip it or smile derisively.

Light travelling through any medium, whether air, glass, or water, always travels in straight lines till it meets with an obstacle. This is very apparent when entering a room in summer when the Venetian blinds are down, and through the chinks of which the sun is shining; the golden bars of sunlight will be seen as proceeding in straight lines. Have we not often, too, seen very much the same thing in nature out of doors, when the sun shines through the clouds, as the country people say, sucks up water, or, as more aptly put by a poet, throws "the shadow streaks of rain"?

We have so far taken the sun as the source of light, but suppose instead of that we take as the source a candle about three feet off. In such a case the rays of light are no longer parallel, but diverge, and this can be readily proved. Place a

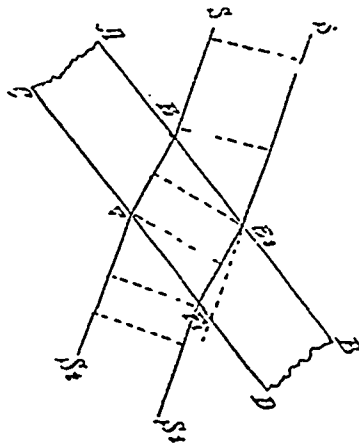


Fig. 1.

candle in a box, one side of which is pierced with a small hole of about one-quarter inch diameter; take the whole arrangement into a darkened room, and, if you are a smoker, blow a little cigarette or pipe smoke about six inches from the hole, and it will be at once seen that the rays spread out from the hole fan-shaped, or "diverge."

Now take an ordinary reading glass or Coddington lens and place it some little distance from the hole, and behind the glass place a white card; by moving it nearer to or further from the glass, we shall get an image of that hole; keep the distances constant and again puff a whiff of smoke between the lens and card, and it will be seen that the rays of light contract and get closer together, or "converge."

Supposing a ray of light meets with an

obstacle, what happens? It all depends on the nature of the obstacle. If black velvet, it is absorbed or swallowed up, or lost; if a mirror, it will be reflected or bent out of its straight course to another and different part of the room from that which it would have reached. Supposing, however, it is a piece of glass, what will happen? To answer this we must take a little time and make use of one or two diagrams. Assume the glass to be a parallel plane—that is, a straight piece of glass with parallel sides—Fig. 1—A, B, C, D, and let S be a ray of light striking the glass at E. If the glass were of the same density as air, the light would go straight through, as shown by the dotted line, but the glass is denser, or, in other words, its particles are closer together, consequently light travels through it more slowly, and is bent slightly out of its course, but as soon as it gets to the other side C F D, and leaves it, the glass is again slightly bent, but so as to be parallel to its first path. The explanation of this is easier understood if we compare the ray of light to a column of soldiers always keeping in line. Whilst marching from SS to EE', they can march quickly because it is level ground, but on reaching EE' it is evident that they cannot march quite so quickly if it is broken ground;

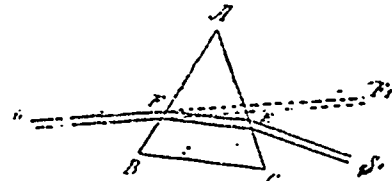


Fig. 2.

their direction is slightly altered, until, on reaching FF', they again get on easy ground, and to keep in line it is evident that the left-hand man must swing round a bit, so that their direction becomes FF' to S' S', parallel to their former path.

Supposing now, instead of using parallel plates, we use what is called a prism—a triangular piece of glass of the shape shown in Fig. 2, A, B, C. By the same reasoning, we shall see that the direction of the light is changed, and if the eye was placed at S' the light would appear to be at F. This bending of the light is called "refraction."

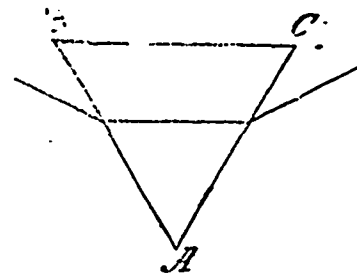


Fig. 3.

It will be noted that the ray S' is bent or refracted to S, that is, towards the base of the prism, and if we turned our prism upside down, as in Fig. 3, exactly the same would take place, namely, the light is refracted towards the base; therefore

we establish another fact—light is always refracted toward the base of a prism.

Supposing now, we place two prisms point to point, as in Fig. 4, it is obvious that the two rays, $R^1 R^2$, can never meet after passing through the prisms. It is also evident that actually, if instead of straight lines we have curved ones, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 4, we shall get precisely the same effect, and thus we get "divergent or concave lenses,"

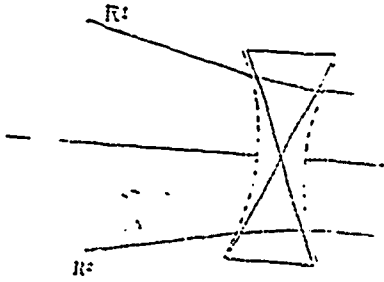


Fig. 4.

which are always thinner in the middle than at the edges.

If we place our prisms base to base the rays $R^1 R^2$ are refracted towards the bases, and consequently they must cross somewhere, as shown at f , Fig. 5. Here, again, we can replace the straight by curved lines,

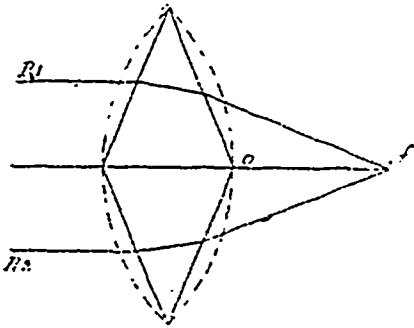


Fig. 5.

and we get precisely the same effect, and "convergent or convex lenses," which are always thicker in the middle than at the edges.

The principal forms of lenses are shown in Fig. 6. 1 is a plano-convex, that is, has one side plane or flat, the other convex; 2 is a bi-convex; 3 is a convergent concavo-convex, generally called a convergent meniscus; 4 is a plano-concave;

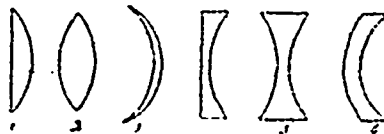


Fig. 6.

5 a bi-concave; 6 a concavo-convex, or divergent meniscus.

Nos. 1 to 3 are also called positive lenses, and Nos. 3 to 6 negative lenses, but we need hardly enter into this subject except to point out that these terms apply to the formation of a real image or focus.

We saw in Fig. 5 that the parallel rays $R^1 R^2$ after refraction crossed one another, and this point of intersection is called the

principal focus of the lens, and the distance between it and the lens is called the "focal length of the lens," or, briefly, the focus.

We will now take the formation of an image in a camera. Let A, B, C, D, Fig. 7, be a camera or box, and O a small hole in one side, and EE an arrow, which shall represent the object. Rays of light proceed from all points of EE in straight lines, though, for convenience sake, only two are here shown, and, passing through the hole O, form a small image of the arrow at FF upside down. If instead of a plain aperture we use a lens, precisely the same thing happens, only when a lens is used

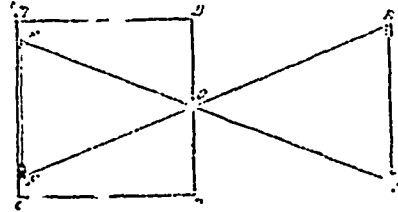


Fig. 7.

there is but one point at which a sharp image can be formed; but the image is still upside down.

Precisely the same thing happens in the eye. Fig. 8 represents parallel rays of light entering a normal eye and being brought to a focus on the retinal rods and

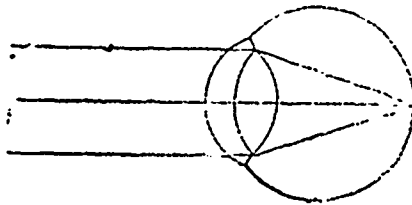


Fig. 8.

cones, and such an eye is called "emmetropic." When, from some cause, such as a shortened eyeball, parallel rays are focussed behind the retina, as in Fig. 9, the

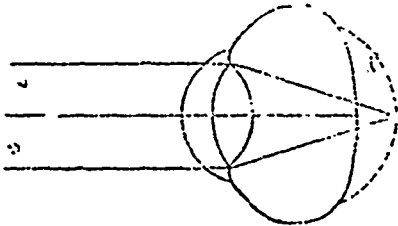


Fig. 9.

eye is said to be "hypermetropic," and when the rays are focussed in front of the retina, as in Fig. 10, then the eye is said to be "myopic," as in Fig. 10.

Spectacles are used to correct these faults, and upon the correct diagnosis and correct adjustment of the glasses depends the success of the trade.

We have seen that concave glasses cause parallel rays to diverge, and that convex make them converge. Now, if we place in contact a concave glass and a convex of equal power, so that the divergence of the former is exactly equal to the convergence of the latter, it is obvious

that we shall have nothing more than a piece of curved glass without any divergent or convergent power; but if we so adjust the powers of the two glasses we may obtain any effect we like, and this is only what an optician does with the eye. It is obvious that, taking Fig. 9 as representing the condition of any one's sight, it

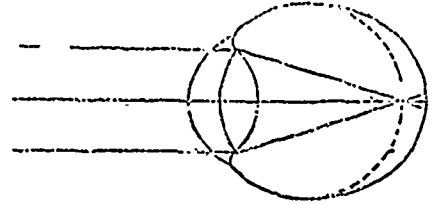


Fig. 10.

is possible, by using a convex glass, to so shorten the focus of the parallel rays that they will sharply define on the retina, and also in the case of Fig. 10, by using a concave glass, we can lengthen the focus of the parallel rays.

It must not be assumed that both eyes are always alike; one may be hypermetropic and the other myopic, therefore each eye must be tested separately.

There is one other defect from which the human vision may suffer, and it is far more common than is supposed, the probable percentage of perfectly normal eyes, particularly with respect to this defect, "astigmatism," being very small indeed. Practically, astigmatism is an inability to see clearly lines at right angles to one another, and is due to unequal refractive power of the cornea in meridians at right angles to one another. This is shown exaggerated in Fig. 11. Let L represent an astigmatic eye, and $R^1 R^1 R^{11} R^{11}$ a black cross or a white ground, it will be seen that the rays of light from $R^1 R^1$ naturally pass through the eye at right angles to those rays from $R^{11} R^{11}$, and are brought to a focus at I, whilst those from $R^{11} R^{11}$ are focused at II. It is obvious, then, that it is impossible to see the two lines simultaneously sharp. To cure this defect plano cylindrical lenses

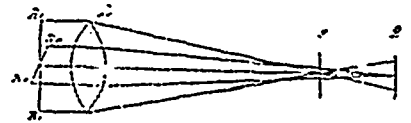
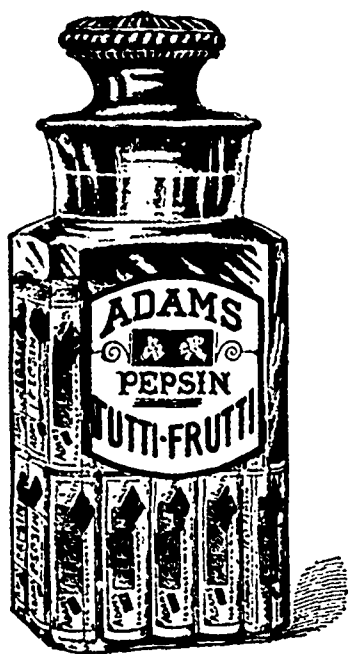


Fig. 11.

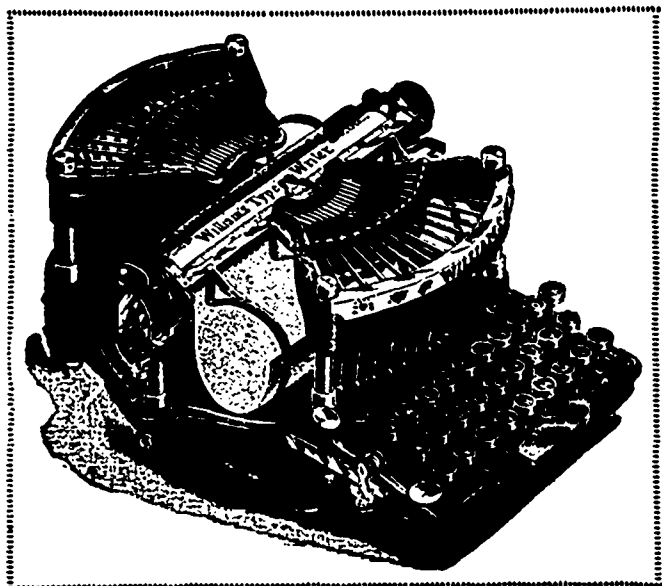
are used, that is, lenses which are plane or flat on one side and the other ground to a cylinder, not a sphere, as other glasses are. If, of course, the eye is myopic or hypermetropic also, the cylinder may be ground to the necessary curves.

"Presbyopia" is now the only other defect we need describe, and this is due generally to advancing age, and it may be defined as a lack of power to read or work at close quarters. The normal distance is stated to be twenty-two centimetres, and when the work or book has to be held beyond this then convex glasses are required, which should only be used for near work, distant vision being generally good.



THE Retail Druggist knows a good article when he sees it. That's why our Pepsin Tutti Frutti Glass Jars are having such a run. It's useful, it's decidedly ornamental, you get it free. If you want another, get it from your wholesaler. They're going fast.

When you want to decorate your window, drop us a postal. We'll send you something. Adams & Sons Co., 11 and 13 Jarvis Street, Toronto.



The "WILLIAMS" Standard Typewriter

This Machine is in no sense an imitation of any of its predecessors; its plan of construction is a new departure, and marks a decided advance in the art of typewriting.

Mark Its Leading Features:

No ribbons, therefore its cost of maintenance is comparatively nothing; visible writing, positive alignment, high speed, direct inking, strongest manifolding, durability and compactness.

The "Williams" Standard Typewriter accomplishes results that are peculiar to it, and that are highly desirable; results that have been steadily sought for by typewriter inventors from the first, but which have never before been reached.

The British and Canadian Governments, after severe competitive tests, have adopted the "Williams" in various departments of the public service.

Send for Descriptive Circular to

Wells & Richardson Co.

GENERAL AGENTS

200 Mountain Street, Montreal.

If you are thinking of buying a typewriter, or of changing your old, blind, and slow machine for a perfect working machine, be sure you see the "WILLIAMS" before deciding.

☞ Mention this paper when writing.



"MANLEY'S"
CELEERY NERVE COMPOUND
 WITH
Beef, Iron, and Wine

A scientific Combination of Celery, Beef, Iron, and Wine, Tonics, and Pure Glycerine, instead of alcohol.

UNEQUALLED
AS A HEALTH BUILDER and HEALTH RESTORER

Has given the FULLEST SATISFACTION to persons who have taken it.

It is put up in a 16-oz. bottle, contained in an attractive Blue and White carton

TERMS.

30 days (10% off) or \$7.20 per doz.
 50% Cash (on delivery) when shipped direct only \$6.45 "
 For orders of 3 to 6 dozen \$6.00 "
 30 days (\$7.20) 10% and 5% off, or \$6.16 "
 Gross lots \$93.5% off 30 days

SELLS FOR \$1 A BOTTLE.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE LION MEDICINE CO.,
 15 Queen St. East, TORONTO.

**A Reduction
 In the Price**

of

**Gibbons'
 Toothache
 Gum**

To 65c. per doz.

To be had of all Wholesale Druggists.

J. A. GIBBONS & CO.,
 TORONTO. - - BUFFALO.



Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

- HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co.
- Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
- ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons. D. McDiarmid & Co.
- YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.
- QUEBEC—
- MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.
- Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
- KINGSTON—Heary Skinner & Co.
- TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
- Northrop & Lyman.
- Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
- HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
- LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
- WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
- NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.
- VICTORIA—Langley & Co.
- QUEBEC—W. Brunet et Cie.

A PERFECT TEA
MONSOON TEA

FINEST IN THE WORLD.
 From Tea Plant to Tea Cup in its Native Purity.
PACKED BY THE GROWERS
 And sold in the original packages, ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. caddies.

If your grocer has none, tell him to order from
STEEL, HAYTER & CO.
 11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto



CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to **MUNN & CO.**, who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communication strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address **MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.**

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

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

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of Leguacheiters)

MONTREAL

A PERFECT TOILET GEM.

**ARECA NUT
 TOOTH SOAP**

The drug trade of Canada will find this one of the most satisfactory articles on the market. The package is convenient and attractive.

Kindly make sure the ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP offered you is made in Winnipeg. The genuine is for sale by

- Lyman Bros. Co., Toronto,
- Elliot & Co., Toronto,
- Evans & Sons, Montreal,
- Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal,
- Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal,
- Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal,
- J. Winer & Co., Hamilton,
- J. A. Kennedy & Co., London, and by

THE

MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.,
WINNIPEG.



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

A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.

**Gurtis & Son's
 Yankee Brand
 Pure Spruce Gum**

In meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

CURTIS & SON

PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

Having thus briefly run through the ordinary defects of human vision, it is only necessary to describe the system of numbering the glasses. Prior to 1872 lenses were numbered according to their radii of curvature, 1 inch being taken as the standard, and a 3-inch was expressed as $\frac{1}{4}$, and as this was found extremely inconvenient it was decided at an International Congress to take a lens of 1 metre focus as the standard, and it was called a "dioptré." This has been found extremely convenient, and a lens of 2 dioptrés, or, as it is always written, 2D, is twice the strength of 1D, and has a focal length of half a metre, 10D, is of $\frac{1}{10}$ th metre, or 10 cm. focus. For convenience, decimals are also used; we may thus have a glass of 10.5D or 12.75D.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

A Canadian Pharmacist on African Affairs.

Many of our readers will remember the familiar face of Mr. R. R. Martin, who for some years was in the drug business in Toronto, and was for some time afterwards manager of the New York house of Sharpe & Dohmer, manufacturing chemists. Mr. Martin has recently returned from a trip to South Africa, taken principally for the benefit of his health, but at the same time looking after the business of the firm of Oppenheimer, Son & Co., of London, with whom he is now engaged. In the course of interviews with the representative of the *British and Colonial Druggist*, Mr. Martin gave some interesting particulars of his trip, from which we gather the following. On his arrival in Cape Town he immediately set about taking every advantage in climatic conditions and the relaxations which the neighborhood furnished. One of his earliest experiences of the latter kind of enjoyment was witnessing a Kafir fight on Christmas day. The way the Kafirs opened up business with their knobkerries impressed Mr. Martin very much.

Coming to business, which was not neglected during his tour, Mr. Martin tells us he believes he has done well in the colony, though results are still, to some extent, to be seen. He has great faith in the good reception which original and valuable preparations have with the medical profession. His journey through the Cape Colony, Orange Free State, the Transvaal, Natal, and into Matabeleland, gave him a favorable impression of the medical men and pharmacists wherever he met them. He found the people very conservative, and attributes this to the large population of Boers, who, he says, keep back medicine as they do farming.

Speaking of the appearance of the pharmacies, Mr. Martin says these look small at first, and it is surprising how so much business is done in them. The stock, which is large, is generally at the back. The arrangement of those in Cape Town is "very English." Those more inland, however, make prominent displays

of leading "patents." In the Dutch districts Dutch medicines take this prominence. While in Durban, Mr. Martin heard a preacher say, "The Gospel should be spread about and advertised everywhere, just like Pink Pills; wherever you go you should hear it." As to whether pharmacists could succeed in South Africa, Mr. Martin says it is not easy to say. He thinks, however, any man with capital and energy can succeed, though it is to be remembered that chemists have increased more quickly than has the population. A much larger capital is wanted there, he says, than in this country. Johannesburg struck him as resembling Denver, U.S., in that, so he puts it, the climatic changes cause unrest, and restlessness in energy and development. It is only eight years old, and yet has about 100 medical men, 25 retail chemists, and half a dozen wholesale. There are also some good businesses in Pretoria. Prices there are about 40 per cent. over cost of articles in London.

As regards assistants, Mr. Martin considers that a good man is sure of a place, but he ought not to go out without capital, so that he can afford to wait if a place is not open on his arrival. Kimberley, Grahamstown, Queenstown, Pietermaritzburg, and Johannesburg are the places recommended by Mr. Martin for those seeking renewed health in South Africa.

Speaking of the competition between America and Britain for South African trade, Mr. Martin says English preparations have the preference, though America is gaining ground.

The Continental Method of Emulsification Applied to Every-Day Dispensing.*

By WALTER T. TAYLOR, New Orleans, La.

By way of introduction, I will say that it is to be deplored that more attention is not given to this method of emulsification by the writers on, and lecturers in, pharmacy. While they do, in most instances, give it credit for "never failing to produce a good emulsion," they, at the same time, altogether discourage its use in prescription practice, whereas my experience teaches me it is the very *ideal method*. Time consumed in dispensing is certainly a question of much moment; in the saving of this the continental method will accomplish much. No matter what the substance is that is to be emulsified or suspended, it can be more quickly accomplished and with more uniformly better results than by the English method.

In the preparation of the compound emulsions, no apprehension need be felt of spoiling an emulsion once formed. In the event of its homogeneity being destroyed by the addition of other substances, it can be (I might say invariably) reclaimed, as I will endeavor to show by a recital of some experiments touching this point.

* Abstract from the proceedings of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association.

As to the method itself, these are the essentials: (1) Finely dusted (powdered) gum arabic. The granulated will not do. (2) A Wedgewood mortar with large flat-bottomed pestle, preferably a No. 5 for emulsions of eight ounces or under, even as low as one-half ounce. Place in the dry mortar the powdered gum arabic; triturate to break up all agglutinated masses; add the oil or other liquid, and mix well; then add *at once* water to the extent of twice the amount of gum, and triturate until the emulsion is complete.

For the fixed and volatile oils (and in the case of volatile oils the intervention of a fixed oil is neither necessary nor desirable) the proportions giving best results are: Oil or other liquid, four parts; powdered gum arabic, one part; water, two parts.

Now, it must not be understood that emulsification cannot be accomplished unless these proportions are strictly adhered to. For instance, one drop of oil of turpentine can be just as completely emulsified after triturating it with four or eight drams of gum arabic if water is added in the above proportions. On the other hand, the more viscid of the fixed oils—for instance, castor oil—do not require as much. Eight parts of the latter can be completely emulsified with one and a half parts gum; in fact, with strictly prime No. 1 gum, one part could do the work. Again, any amount from one and a half to two and a half parts of water to one of gum may be added; the only precaution necessary is to add at once. The proportions given are easily remembered and will never fail.

For oleoresins, chloroform, terebene, creosote, and such other organic substances, the proportions found to be best are: Liquid to be emulsified, four parts; powdered gum arabic, two parts; water, four parts. Where the prescription will permit, a larger proportion of gum would be advisable, especially when, as is generally the case, these emulsions are very dilute. Creosote carbonate can be completely emulsified in the above proportions, but, as it tends to be decomposed, the intervention of one or two parts of a bland fixed oil is desirable, as follows: Creosote carbonate, one part; oil of sweet almond, two parts; powdered gum arabic, one part; water, two parts. Dissolve the creosote carbonate in the oil, and proceed as before. Two parts of gum to eight of copaiba is sufficient. Salol and camphor in combination may be readily emulsified by first rubbing one part of each together in a mortar, until completely liquefied, adding one part gum, and proceeding as above. Salol itself may be emulsified in like manner by heating to the melting point (107°-110°F.) on a water-bath, and proceeding with proportions as for salol and camphor, using a mortar and pestle which have been heated, also slightly warm water. The emulsion of virgin wax used by some prescribers years ago is readily prepared in the same manner.

The resin contained in the resin-

bearing tinctures, myrrh, asafoetida, etc., can be emulsified with these proportions, and it will bear the addition of large volumes of water, and other fluids, without precipitation, even after standing a considerable length of time. Such large quantities of gum are necessary, not for the suspension of the resin itself, so much as to allow the addition of a volume of water equal to the volume of alcohol contained in the tincture, thus overcoming the tendency to precipitate the gum. Alcoholic solutions of camphor, methol, etc., may be treated successfully in the same manner.

A summing up of the points in favor of the continental methods shows: (1) That it gives more uniform and better results. (2) It has a wider range of adaptability. (3) It saves time. (4) It calls for the exercise of less skill.

Another Bismuth Drop.

The most interesting commercial event of the week in pharmacy has been the renewed reduction in the price of bismuth metal on the part of the Bolivian mine-owners, which was announced on the last day of June, exactly thirteen months after the first great breach in the solid convention-fortress which had occurred since 1884. It will be remembered that on June 1, 1894, the "Convention" people suddenly reduced the price of metal from 7s. 3d. per lb., at which it had stood for ten years, to 4s. 3d. per lb., and that in the latter half of November a second, but less drastic, revision was made. Now bismuth metal has again been lowered by 3d. per lb., and all the salts have been correspondingly lowered by the manufacturers. People are asking where all this price-cutting will end. The full extent of the decline is best seen in a tabular arrangement of the price per lb. of bismuth metal, and of subnitrate of bismuth, its principal pharmaceutical salt, thus:

	Before June 1, 1894	June 1 to Nov. 1, 1894	Nov. 1 to June 1, 1895	June 29, 1895
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bismuth-metal.....	7 6	4 3	3 9	3 6
Subnitrate (B.P.)....	7 3	5 0	4 7	4 3

The last drop, like its predecessors, is due to the continued importation of bismuth ore outside the control of the Bolivian syndicate, which is apparently powerless to re-establish its grasp of the world's market. Australia and South America continue to send over free-lance consignments, and quite recently a considerable quantity of "bismuth ore" was received in London from Hong-Kong. The "outsiders" have been underselling the conventionists steadily, especially on the Continent, and, as a result of this, certain manufacturers of bismuth salts have been in a position to "cut" the official price-list of the convention to the extent of 2d. to 3d. per lb. on the chief salts. There is but one possible cure for a state of things

of this kind, and that is a policy of "thorough."

Such a policy has been followed, on all critical occasions, by the iodine syndicate, and thanks to it that organization remains intact until this day, although notoriously one of the worst of whitened sepulchres in the whole world of syndicates. It does not seem that the bismuth people have been quite as radical in their methods as occasion demanded. When, last June, they reduced their quotations by about 45 per cent., they evidently underrated the pertinacity of their opponents by assuming that that reduction would be sufficient to drive the outsiders from the field. Instead of doing so, the non-conventionized mine-owners have become more determined than ever, and there are now probably few consumers who believe that the reduction just announced will be the last. We understand that the offending "outsiders" are acting in London through the same firm of brokers who held the outside bismuth that disturbed the market a year ago, though we cannot say whether they are the same people.

After the first great drop, in June, 1894, a South American gentleman, resident in London, who has considerable interests in the syndicated Bolivian mines, left for Bolivia, in order, it is thought, to strengthen the hands of the syndicate in that country. He has lately returned, but, judging from what has just happened, his journey has not been a very successful one.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Losses and Leaks in the Drug Business, and How They may be Prevented.*

By F. A. BOWER, IROQUOIS, S.D.

This is a part of the drug business that some of our fellow-pharmacists very much overlook. The art and ability of buying stock and taking care of the same is very important. To overcome these difficulties is the object of this paper.

Drugs are often purchased and exposed to light or air, which deteriorates their value greatly. Powders, herbs, and roots are frequently infected with worms and insects. I have found in my experience that frequently an extra demand is made on some article, and the supply may be continued for a time, when all at once the rush will stop, and the balance of the goods remain on hand to be disposed of for almost nothing.

Goods are often stored away, and if not frequently examined they may become soiled or otherwise damaged. Many other little points that are neglected cause some of the indirect losses in business. I may state that stocks in general are not examined and cleaned up often enough. Specialties, sundries, and new things should be brought out and rearranged. People are always looking for something new.

Petty little sales of from one to five

*Read before the South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association.

cents, that are not paid for at the time, are often forgotten, and only increase the losses and leaks in the business.

Dusty, dirty show-cases and a dusty store have their influence on leaks and losses. There are many other sources of destruction too numerous to mention. A few suggestions regarding the latter part of this subject may be of some value. Clean and dust your show-windows often; rearrange the display to make it attractive; have your shelf bottles clean and bright; such drugs as form a sediment or that precipitate can be filtered, and will add greatly to the looks of your stock; have your show-cases bright and well arranged; have your goods all marked with cost, and retail to facilitate the sale and dispensing of same. The use of proper containers is very essential, and making a neat package adds to the satisfaction of your customers. Keep your patent medicines, proprietary articles, and sundries clean and well arranged and convenient.

Be pleasant and sociable. Nothing is more disastrous to trade than a cool, sober, independent appearance and action. Be prompt and attentive to your customers and your business. Let the public know where you are, what your business is, and that you thoroughly understand your profession.

.. .. .
"Surf" Sea Salt
 is a new 15c. pkg., put up 1 doz. 5lb. pkgs. per case.
 Price \$12 per gross (12 cases) \$11. Wholesale houses sell it. Pkg. is a new patent cardboard one, and handsomely printed. Sales of first week in Toronto 120 cases. The salt is clear as glass and of a size that dissolves readily. It never gets damp, and contains no dirt or grit. Analyze 99.98 per cent. pure salt. You can work up a good salt trade if you try. Why not do it?
 TORONTO SALT WORKS, TORONTO.
 Importers.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Answers must be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

WANTED.

APPRENTICE WANTED—ONE OR ONE-AND-A-HALF YEARS' EXPERIENCE. Apply, Mount C. O'Neil, Hamilton.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION AS DRUG APPRENTICE, in third year, good dispenser, best references, country preferred. Apprentice, 21 Kesholme Rd., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, in lots to suit purchasers, large stock of Lawrence's, Rock Crystal, Pebbles, and other Spectacles. Also, one Black's Pat. Ophthalmometer. Stott Jury, Howmanville, Ont.

A SNAP—DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN ONE of the best manufacturing towns in Canada. Average sales last year \$12. No cutting, good reasons for selling. Address, "Chemicus," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DRUG BUSINESS IN TORONTO WITH EXCEPTIONAL advantages, not compelled to sell. Best possible opportunity for druggist wishing to go through medicine, worth investigating. Address, "Suburban," care DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR.

Fine Fruit Tablets



ENGLISH FORMULA TABLETS

Have been our specialty and have been a success. Packed in elegant Flint Glass jars, large glass stopper, the finest package in the Dominion. Also in round jars, similar to English, but made two inches shorter to fit the ordinary shelf. A large variety. List of flavors and prices on application.

G. J. HAMILTON & SONS,
PICTOU, N. .



KENNEDY'S MAGIC CATARRH SNUFF

(REGISTERED)

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

CATARRH
COLD IN THE HEAD
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS
HEADACHE, Etc.

It is reliable, safe, and sure, giving instant relief in the most distressing cases.

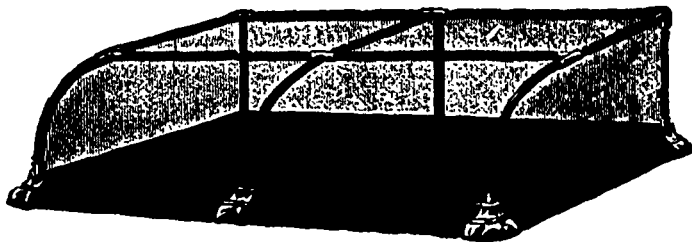
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Wholesale of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
 Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
 And all leading Druggists.

LONDON SHOW CASE WORKS

Manufacturers of

SHOW CASES



Of all kinds for

COUNTERS, WALLS, OR DISPENSARIES.

SHOP FIXTURES ♦ COUNTERS ♦ TABLES ♦ SHELVING ♦ MIRRORS, Etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List

94 Carling Street,

LONDON, ONT.



Allen B. Wrisley's

CUCUMBER
COMPLEXION
TOILET
SOAP

IS "PURE GOLD"

The virtues of Cucumber Juice for the Skin and Complexion have become famous. We challenge comparison with any fine milled, delicately perfumed, high grade soap in the market. It's The Complexion Toilet Soap of the world. Made on honor, full value, par excellence. Matchless for a clear, soft, skin beautifier. It is well worth 50 cents a cake, but can be sold at Retail for (1/4) one-quarter of that price. Try it, try it, and be convinced.

Sold by the Wholesale Druggists in Canada.

MADE ONLY BY

ALLEN B. WRISLEY

479 to 485 5th Avenue,
 CHICAGO.

Manufacturer of High Grade Toilet Soaps, Perfumes, and Glycerine.

N.B.—Prices and Samples to JOBBERS on application.

Deafness Absolutely Cured Head Noises
 Deafness in 24 hours Head Noises
 Deafness by using one bottle of "Auraline Essence," Head Noises
 Deafness the Great Indian Head Noises
 Deafness Discovery Millions of Sufferers Head Noises
 Deafness Cured after all else had failed. Head Noises
 Deafness Why remain deaf when a cure awaits you? Head Noises
 Deafness Avoid the use of instruments and other injurious appliances. Head Noises
 Deafness Send 2/9 to the MACKAY Remedy Co., 104 High Holborn LONDON. Head Noises

Baylis Manufacturing Co.

16 to 30 Nazareth Street,
 MONTREAL

IMPORTERS OF

Linseed Oil
Turpentine
Castor Oil
Paris Green
Glues

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

GEO. H. CHANDLEE. H. C. CHANDLEE.

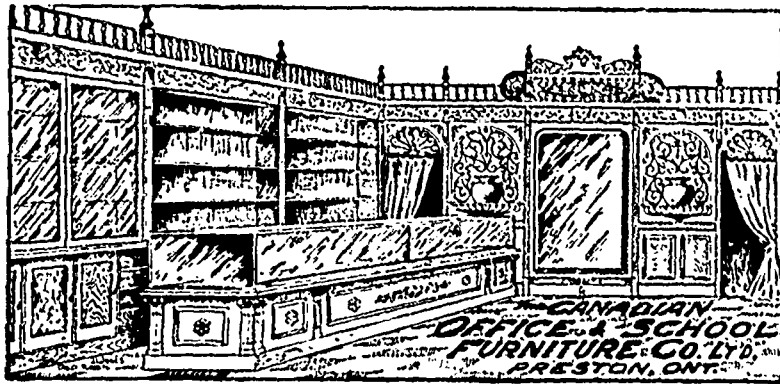
PATENTS,
 Trade-Marks, Caveats, etc

CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE,

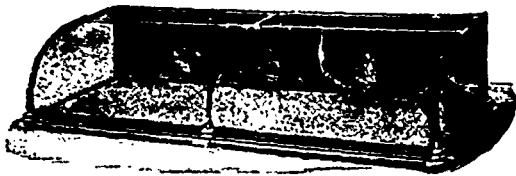
Patents and Patent Causes
 Electrical and Mechanical Experts

POLACK BUILDING, YORK, Pa. ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Correspondence Solicited.



C. Schack & Co....



Choice Designs in
CHERRY, OAK, WALNUT and MAHOGANY.



Manufacturers of
SHOW CASES
STORE AND OFFICE
FITTINGS

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
LOWEST PRICES.

Special Attention Given to Fitting Drug Stores

Estimates and Designs
Furnished on Application.

21-23 Alice Street, - - TORONTO.

MONTREAL SHOW CASE COMPANY

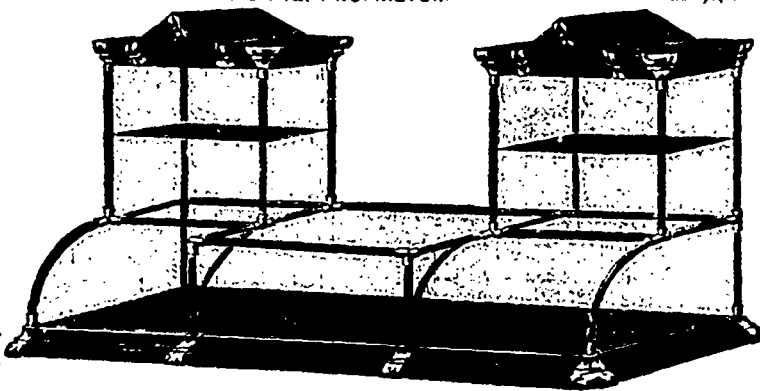
A. T. EARL, PROPRIETOR.

TEL. 9240.

Mfrs. of
**Show
Cases**

Nickel,
Silver,
Walnut,
Cherry,
Ebony, and
Mahogany.

Jewelers
Druggists
Bar, Store, and
Office Fittings.



750 & 752 CRAIG STREET, -

MONTREAL.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Please mention this paper.

**Every Druggist
Should Handle Our**

DRUGGIST FAVORITE, 5c.

AND PATTI, 10c.

:: CIGARS ::

Send for Sample Order.

**Fraser & Stirton,
LONDON, Ont.**

RUBBER GOODS

AT RIGHT PRICES

OUR LINE OF

ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS,
ATOMIZERS, is very complete and
prices right. Buyers can effect great
saving by placing orders with us.

SURE SELLING SPECIALTIES:

CARSON'S BITTERS

PECTORIA

SILVER CREAM

ALLAN'S COUGH CANDIES
½ gross Box at \$1 per Box.

SOAP BARK

In 5c. Packages, ½ gross Box, \$1
per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

ALLAN & CO.

53 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

**PISO'S CURE FOR
CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.**

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

I use PISO's Cure for Con-
sumption both in my family
and practice. —Dr. G. W.
PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich.,
Nov. 5, 1894.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine
is PISO'S CURE FOR CON-
SUMPTION. Children take it
without objection.
By all druggists. 25c.

**PISO'S CURE FOR
CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.**

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

Pharmaceutical Notes.

To powder camphor that it will not again agglomerate, dissolve the camphor in 1½ parts of alcohol, precipitate by the addition of four parts of water, collect the precipitate, wash with an abundance of water and dry.

GUAIACOL PILLS.—Guaiacol is made into pills in Berlin by mixing with liquorice and massing with glycerine. A drachm of guaiacol and two of liquorice powder require about five drops of glycerine to make a good mass. Creosote may be treated in the same way.

DISPENSING PERUVIAN BALSAM WITH OILS.—On the continent, balsam of Peru is often prescribed combined with olive or other oils, a mixture which is difficult to present in an elegant form. By substituting castor oil for half the quantity of the oily vehicle prescribed, it is stated that this difficulty may be overcome and a perfectly homogeneous mixture dispensed. Thus a frequent prescription runs: Balsam of Peru and oil of almonds, of each 50 parts; by mixing first 25 parts of castor oil with the balsam, and then adding 25 parts of almond oil, a satisfactory result is obtained.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

CHARACTERS AND TESTS OF TRIONAL.—This compound occurs in light, colorless, and odorless crystalline scales which are soluble in about 300 parts of water at ordinary temperatures. It is readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, forming neutral solutions. The melting point is 76.5°C. When mixed with powdered wood charcoal and carefully heated in a test tube, it evolves the odor of mercaptan (*Journ. de Pharm. d'Anvers*). The aqueous solution should give no odor on boiling, and after cooling and filtering should not be affected by solutions of nitrate of barium or nitrate of silver; 10 c.c. should not decolorize one drop of potassium permanganate solution (1 in 1000) in five minutes.

CREOSAL (kreosal) is a tannin and creosote preparation, and is so called by its producers, Balland and Dubois (*Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, 1895, page 280). It is prepared by heating together equal parts of tannin and creosote to a temperature of 80° C.; then phosphorous oxychloride is added, and the heat continued until all gases are eliminated. The product is now mixed with diluted soda solution, whereupon creosal separates, which is thoroughly washed and evaporated to dryness on a water bath. Creosal occurs as a hygroscopic dark-brown powder, readily soluble in water, alcohol, glycerin, and acetone, but only difficultly soluble in ether. It is recommended in powder form or aqueous solution for inflammation of the windpipe and tonsils in doses of 3.0 gm. (forty-five grains) per day as a medium dose.—*Meyers Bros. Druggist*.

MEDICATED SACCHARINE GRANULES.—Grannat proposes the following method

of obtaining medicated saccharine granules, which in some cases would appear to give excellent results (*Journ. de Pharm.* [6], ii., 64, after *Le centre Médicale*). The *modus operandi* is extremely simple. The saccharine granules are first prepared by simply crushing small quantities of lump sugar at a time in a mortar, avoiding the production of dust. This is then rubbed through a wire sieve of five meshes to the centimetre, then the dust and smaller particles are sifted out with a finer sieve having about twelve meshes. Taking kolo as a typical preparation the granules are thus prepared: Aqueous alcoholic extract of kola, 7½ parts; granulated sugar, 150 parts. The extract is dissolved on the water-bath in twice its weight of alcohol (60 per cent. by volume), and the solution poured upon the sugar in a porcelain mortar, mixed with a stirrer, and, when evenly moistened, spread out in a thin layer upon paper, and dried between 20° and 30° C., taking care to separate, from time to time, those granules which tend to aggregate. The granules should be kept in a wide-mouthed bottle. Each teaspoonful weighs 4 grammes, and contains 20 centigrammes of extract. The method is applicable to a great number of drugs, both to chemical salts and vegetable preparations. In the case of certain salts, such as the alkaline glycerophosphates, which are insoluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in water, these must first be dissolved in an equal weight in water, and then should receive the addition of an equal quantity of alcohol; the method of procedure is then the same as in the case of the vegetable extracts. In the case of glycerophosphate of lime, however, which is now being widely prescribed, the salt is very little soluble in water or in alcohol. It is, therefore, suspended in the alcohol and dissolved by the addition of lactic acid.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

LIQUID PHOSPHATE OF IRON AND CALCIUM.—M. Lajara gives the following formula in the *Bulletin Commercial* for a liquid phosphate of iron and calcium:

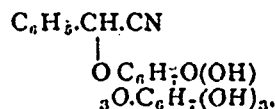
Phosphate of calcium.....	125 parts.
Lactic acid.....	240 "
Lactate of iron.....	70 "
Distilled water.....	950 "

Dissolve the phosphate of calcium in the lactic acid, and add a portion of the water. Dissolve the lactate of iron in the balance of the water, mix the solutions, and filter. Twenty grams of this solution corresponds to 25 cgm. of bicalcic phosphate, and about 15 cgm. of iron lactate. The solution is of a light yellowish color, has a styptic taste and a slightly acid reaction. It should be kept in dark bottles, well corked.—*National Druggist*.

ARGONIN, AN ANTISEPTIC.—Silver nitrate, as is known, is very irritating to the mucous membranes, and forms an insoluble compound with the albumin of the tissues, which prevents it from exerting its bactericidal properties to its full extent. Argentamine is not precipitated so readily by albumin; but it is said to be rather irritating. It has long been no-

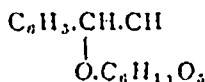
ticed that the silver-albumin precipitate may be rendered soluble by the addition of free alkali. Accordingly, a soluble silver-albumin salt has been obtained by Dr. A. Liebrecht (*Therap. Monatsh.*, ix., p. 306) by treating a solution of the sodium composed of casein with silver nitrate, and precipitating with alcohol. The precipitate thus obtained appears, when dried, as a fine, white powder, known as "argonin." It is readily soluble in hot water, less so in cold. To effect a solution of this drug in water, certain precautions should be observed. The powder should be well mixed with the necessary quantity of cold water in a beaker, which is then placed in a water-bath of about 90 degrees C. (194 degrees F.), whereupon the argonin dissolves, forming a slightly colored, opalescent liquid. Stirring hastens the solution, which can then be effected in a few minutes. The liquid may then be filtered through glass-wool. A 10 per cent. solution may thus be prepared. Like other silver solutions, it should be kept from sunlight. It is stated that silver cannot be detected in argonin by the ordinary reagents; it affords no precipitate with ammonium sulphide, or with the chlorides. Argonin contains no nitric acid. In watery solutions it is not as strong an antiseptic as either silver nitrate or argentamine; in solutions containing albumin, however, which form insoluble compounds with the last two preparations, argonin has its antiseptic properties diminished but little; it is then equal to argentamine in its bactericidal power. Argonin is credited with the great advantage over the other two silver preparations mentioned of being entirely non irritating to the mucous membranes. Definite therapeutic data are yet wanting.—*Merck's Report*.

CHEMISTRY OF THE GLUCOSIDES.—We noted in this column a short time ago that Emil Fischer was devoting his energies to researches on the glucosides, and predicted that good results might be expected. Already a most valuable contribution to the subject has appeared in the current number of the *Berichte*. The glucoside worked upon is amygdalin, and, as the paper is of very great importance, we give a fairly full account of it. It is well known that amygdalin split up, under the influence of emulsion, into benzoic aldehyde (oil of almonds), hydrocyanic acid, and sugar, and from a knowledge of these facts, and the conversion of the glucoside into mandelic and amygdalic acid, caused Schiff to regard it as a compound of benzaldehyde-cyanhydrin with a disaccharide, whose structural formula was:



Fischer, however, regards the interpretation of the constitution of the saccharine residue as incorrect or incomplete. He considers that amygdalin is a derivative

of maltose, or a similarly constituted di-glucose. This opinion is supported by the fact that with the help of the yeast ferment, half the sugar can be split off as glucose without the nitrogenous part of the molecule being at all affected. A new glucoside is thus produced very similar to amygdalin of the formula



He calls this glucoside "amydonitrile glucoside." It closely resembles amygdalin in chemical behavior, but differs very much in physical properties. To prepare it, 10 grams of finely-powdered amygdalin are mixed with 90 c.c. of a solution, in which 1 part of well-washed and air-dried brewers' yeast is mixed with 20 parts of water and kept at 35° for 20 hours. To prevent secondary fermentation reactions, .8 grams toluol is added. The mixture is then kept in an incubator at 35° for a week. The details of purification must be left for reference to the original paper (*Ber.*, xxviii., 1511). The pure glucoside begins to decompose at 140°, and is completely melted at 147° to 149°. Its specific rotation is

$$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -26.9$$

It has a bitter taste, much stronger than amygdalin; it is easily soluble in cold water, alcohol, and acetone, and can thus be easily separated from amygdalin. It dissolves in 20 parts of hot acetic ether and in 2,000 parts of chloroform, which forms a useful menstruum to recrystallize it from. Fehling's solution is not altered by it. Emulsion rapidly decomposes it into benzoic aldehyde, hydrocyanic acid, and one molecule of glucose.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

The Kola Nut.

An interesting article on the wonderful kola nut printed in the *Journal* recently served to call attention to the fact that the well known Detroit drug manufacturers, Frederick K. Stearns & Co., commercially introduced the nut into this country, and were the first to introduce its marvellous medicinal properties to commercial form. They have had great success with their kola preparations, and since their introduction to the trade their use has been constantly increasing.

Guru is what the natives of Africa call the kola, a name that is sufficient to make the chills run down one's back, and that sounds as barbaric as most of the terms of the Dark Continent. But fortunately the designation of the kola nut does not interfere with its valuable properties, which have made it prominent among the most important medicinal agents of the present time.

Kola was not recognized as a therapeutic agent until 1882, when Heckel and Schlagdenhaufen published a monograph that gave the drug standing at once in scientific circles. Before that time, how-

ever, Frederick Stearns, of this city, procured some of the kola from a well known drug house of London, and published an account of it in his "New Idea." At this time the kola nut was looked upon as a curiosity, and it was not regarded as a valuable therapeutic agent. Even after the appearance of Heckel's monograph in 1883, there was little demand for the drug in this country, although it was used extensively in Europe.

The reports of the British consul at Bahia, however, revived the interest in the drug. A despatch transmitted by the Marquis of Salisbury from Her Majesty's consul at Bahia in 1890 contained a report of the properties and uses of the kola nut, from which the following is cited:

"The West African carriers at this port who use kola are, as a whole, not physically speaking, superior to the Brazilian negro, and yet the African, though constantly masticating kola, can endure labor and fatigue which no Brazilian carrier can withstand, and where, for instance, it takes eight Brazilian negroes to carry a load with difficulty, four African porters carry it cheerfully, almost always, though ascending a hill, singing and chanting the whole time as they trudge along."

Experiments conducted in the French army demonstrated that kola was useful as an aid to endurance in the marching of troops, mountain climbing, and other muscular efforts. Experiments made at the same time by the Alpine Club of France showed that this remarkable drug enabled mountain climbers to ascend great heights with less muscular fatigue, less shortness of breath, and without experiencing hunger for hours at a time.

Recently experiments were made with this powerful stimulant in the American army by medical officers, and it was conclusively shown that kola is exceedingly valuable as an emergency ration, and as a stimulant to enable troops to undergo extraordinary fatigue.

As has been demonstrated by scientists, any preparation of kola is worthless unless prepared from the fresh nut. To F. K. Stearns & Co. of this city belongs the credit of having introduced the first palatable preparation made from the fresh article. This firm is intimately connected with the history of kola in this country. They were not only the first to investigate the drug, when it was originally brought to the attention of the scientific world, but they also were the first to import the fresh undried African nuts, and to introduce the drug to the medical fraternity of this continent.

All the experiments conducted in prominent army and medical circles were made with their preparations. And to-day, after a lapse of many years, they are still the only house in the United States that imports the fresh nuts. The firm has a number of agents in the Congo river districts who ship the nuts to London, whence they are reshipped to Detroit.

At the present time the firm imports about a ton of the fresh nuts every month, reserving a quantity out of each importation for experimental purposes.

"Kola Stearns," a palatable concentrated extract of the fresh drug, which has just been placed upon the market, is a powerful preparation; each minim of which represents a grain of the fresh drug. It has been the aim of the firm to produce a highly concentrated fluid extract of kola that would be easily portable, and this resulted in the production of "Kola Stearns." The new preparation will prove exceedingly valuable to pedestrians or bicyclists who propose to make long journeys.

In addition to "Kola Stearns," the firm manufactures two other preparations made from the fresh drug and named respectively "kolavin" and "kolabon." The first, as its name indicates, is a wine, and the last are delicious hon-bons of fresh kola.—*Detroit Journal*.

Balsam of Tolu as a Pill Excipient.

As an excipient for pills of guaiacol, terpinol, or eucalyptol, W. Kollo (*Pharmaceutical Post*) has used balsam of tolu to very good advantage. He proceeds by first triturating the substance prescribed with an equal quantity of powdered balsam of tolu with the addition of a few drops of dilute alcohol—4 drops of the latter to 1 gm. (15½ grn.) of balsam of tolu; and then adds, under constant rubbing, a small quantity of magnesium carbonate until the mass is of extract consistence. He then finishes the pill mass with the required amount of powdered licorice root. If sodium arsenate, codeine, or narcotic extracts are prescribed with the above, he first triturates them with the alcohol, before adding to the other ingredients; while quinine, iodoform, and other substances he adds after the mass is of extract consistence. Pills made in this way, he claims, do not allow of the exudation of the substances.—*Merck's Report*.

A most efficient sterilizing process is said to have been discovered by MM. Girard and Bordas, of Paris. The water is first treated with permanganate of calcium and then filtered through peroxide of manganese. The calcium permanganate—a salt easily manufactured—is, we are told, in the presence of organic matter and micro-organism, decomposed into oxygen, manganese oxide, and lime, and the organic matter and bacteria are thus destroyed. To further increase this oxidizing power, however, and at the same time to destroy the excess of calcium permanganate added to the water, this latter is filtered through a layer of manganese peroxide. The filtered water is perfectly limpid, and all pathogenic and other micro-organisms and organic matter are claimed to be entirely removed from it.—*Mag. Pharmacy*.

COUGH DROPS

NONE BETTER

NONE SO GOOD

PUT up in handsome five-pound canisters, with glass front, showing contents.



THEY afford instantaneous relief in all cases of Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats.

Will sell well during "between-seasons" weather

Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co. = = Toronto

Toilet Papers....

At MILL PRICES

PURE TISSUE
NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS
PERFECTLY HARMLESS
SAMPLES SENT

Perforated and Unperforated
Flat and in Rolls
\$7 to \$16 per case

Also FINE FIXTURES

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED, HULL MONTREAL TORONTO

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.

FOR BODY AND BRAIN

SINCE 30 YEARS ALL EMINENT PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND

VIN MARIANI

The original French Coca Wine; most popularly used tonic-stimulant in Hospitals, Public and Religious Institutions everywhere.

Nourishes, Fortifies, Refreshes

Strengthens the entire system; most Agreeable, Effective and Lasting Renovator of the Vital Forces.

Every test, strictly on its own merits, proves exceptional reputation.

Palatable as Choicest Old Wines

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., Sole Agents, MONTREAL

Effect of the French Treaty

CLARETS AT HALF PRICE

The Bordeaux Claret Company, established at Montreal in view of the French treaty, are now offering the Canadian connoisseur beautiful wines at \$3.00 and \$4.00 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any \$6.00 and \$8.00 wines sold on their label. Every swell hotel and club are now handling them, and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids use. Address: BORDEAUX CLARET COMPANY, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

J. S. HAMILTON
 PURE GRAPE BRANDY DISTILLER
 Pelee Island

Distilled under Excise supervision.

"J. S. HAMILTON & CO."
 COGNAC

In Quarter Casks, Octaves, Half-Octaves, and Casks.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
 BRANTFORD
 SOLE GENERAL AND EXPORT AGENTS

THE LATEST
JOHN LABATT'S
 LONDON
ALE AND STOUT

AWARDED
GOLD MEDAL
 AT
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.,

1894

Besides 9 other
GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE MEDALS
 At the world's great exhibitions.



Smoke . . .

"Creme de la Creme" Cigarettes,

Are made from the best Bright Golden Virginia Tobacco, with enough Turkish added to give a pleasant aroma.

10c. Package.

"La Fayette" Virginia Cigarettes

Are guaranteed to be absolutely free from the slightest narcotic adulteration so injurious to the system. . . . Their mildness and delicacy will recommend them to smokers. . . .

5c. Package.

IF YOU USE THE Red Star Toothwash Bottle

You will beat your neighbor, as no other approaches it for beauty.

Scant 2 oz. (looks like a 3 oz.) complete open crown sprinkler at \$7.83 net per gross. Sample sent on receipt of 5 cents to pay postage.

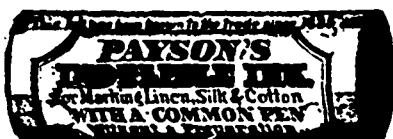
T. C. Wheaton & Co., Millville, N.J., manufacturers of Flint, Green and Amber ware, and the largest factors of Homeo. Vials in the world.

RIPANS

One Gives Relief.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST



Trade supplied by 8 leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

PATENTS

Convents, Trade Marks, Designs, Patents, Copyrights, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JOHN A. SAUL,
Atlantic Building, - - Washington, D.C.

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

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
30c. E. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa.

Formulary.

AROMATIZED COD-LIVER OIL.

Pavesi recommends the following as an elegant formula for the administration of cod-liver oil :

Coffee, roasted and pulverized. . . 2 parts.
Animal charcoal, fresh. 1 part.
Cod-liver oil, fresh. 40 parts.

Heat together in a water-bath for fifteen minutes, remove, and let stand for three days, and then filter. The oil thus treated is bright, clear, slightly yellow in color.—*National Druggist*.

SALICOL CREAM.

White wax. ʒiij.
Spermaceti. ʒiij.
Oil of almonds. ʒxxj.
Distilled water. ʒiij.
Glycerine. ʒiij.
Salicylic acid. ʒiiss.
Cumarin. gr. ss.
Tincture of musk. ʒiij.
Otto of rose. ʒij.
Oil of orange-flower. ʒij.
" bergamot. ʒij.
" wintergreen. ʒiv.
" ylang-ylang. ʒj.

—*L'Union Pharm.*

SALVE AND PASTE PENCILS.

Unna, the deviser of novelties in dermatology, is the author of the idea of preparing certain unguents and pastes in pencil form, for convenience and cleanliness in handling. Moniss has made a slight improvement on Unna's formula, and offers the following instead :

Paraffin. 5 parts.
Cacao butter. 75 parts.

Melt together with gentle heat, and add ten parts of olive oil, previously rubbed up with the medicament in a mortar. Finally roll out in pencil form.—*National Druggist*.

FUMIGATING PAPER AND POWDER.

The following aromatic solution (*Pharm. Cent.*) is useful for perfuming writing paper, blotting paper, or pine wood sawdust for fumigating purposes. Either of these materials are macerated in the following tincture and dried :

℞. Crushed benzoin,
Tolu balsam. ʒā 50 parts.
Styrax. 10 parts.
Exhausted by 300 parts alcohol.

Dissolve in the filtrate—

Peru balsam. 10 parts.
Oil of cinnamon. 1 part.
Oil of lavender. 1 part.

—*Therapeutic Review*.

MILK OF CUCUMBER WITHOUT SOAP.

The following is one of the best and simplest forms without soap :

Tincture of benzoin. 1½ ozs.
Chloride of ammonium. 3 drms.
Proof spirit. 1 oz.
Glycerine. 1½ ozs.
Fresh cucumber juice. 5 ozs.
Rose-water. to make 1 pint.

If you like, you can add an ounce of eau de Cologne, instead of the proof spirit.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

MEDICATED HOUGIES.

Andry (*Monatshefte für Praktische Dermatologie*) proposes a new preparation for medicated hougies :

Cocoa butter. 70 parts.
Paraffin. 10 "
Olive oil. 10 "
Medicament. 2.5 to 15 "

The paraffin and cocoa butter are first melted together.

The remedy to be employed is then mixed with the olive oil and added to the melted paraffin and cocoa butter.

CREAMY EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL.

Professor Gay, of Montpellier, in a lecture on emulsions before his class in pharmacy (published in the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*), gives the following as the ideal creamy emulsion of cod-liver oil :

Cod-liver oil. 500 gm.
Sugar, finely sifted. 190 gm.
Gum arabic, pulverized. 5 gm.
Tragacanth, pulverized. 5 gm.
Infusion of roast coffee. 200 gm.
Rum or kirsch-water. 100 gm.

Mix the gums and sugar in a mortar; weigh (or measure) into the flask intended to contain the emulsion the oil and the infusion of coffee (the latter well cooled by standing in the ice-box for a few minutes), and mix by agitation. Pour slowly over the mixture of sugar and gum in the mortar sufficient of this mixture to make a semi-liquid plastic mass, agitating strongly all the time. Add the rum to the residue in the bottle, agitate together, and, finally, add and incorporate the mixture of sugar and gum. The product is an emulsion of the color of *café au lait*, in which the odor and taste of the oil is completely masked.

The rum or kirsch may be dispensed with by the use of an increased quantity of infusion of coffee and some essential oil, say, 20-30 drops of oil of bitter almond, or a mixture of bitter almond and oil of wintergreen, as the coffee alone does not entirely mask the taste of the fish oil.

EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL AND THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

For making this emulsion, Professor Gay recommends the following process :

Cod-liver oil. 500 gm.
Oil of bitter almond. 20 drops.
Oil of wintergreen. 20 drops.
Finely sifted sugar. 190 gm.
Gum arabic in powder. 5 gm.
Tragacanth in powder. 5 gm.
Hypophosphate of calcium. 10 gm.
Hypophosphate of sodium. 5 gm.
Distilled water. 285 gm.

Mix the essences with the oil, and proceed as before.—*National Druggist*.

PAINTS AND POLISHES.

The following formulæ are taken from a recent issue of the *Oil and Colorman's Journal* (Eng.) :

WATERPROOF PAINT.

An excellent waterproof paint may be obtained by melting 26 lbs. 8 oz. of resin in an iron pot, adding 2 lbs. 3 oz. sulphur,

and 31 pints 2 gills of train oil; when of liquid consistency add as much ochre, ground in oil, as may be required to give the proper consistency. Lay on with a brush as thinly as possible, giving a second coat a few days later.

FIREPROOF PAINT.

A good fireproof paint may be made as follows : 70 lbs. of zinc white, 39 lbs. of air-slaked lime, 50 lbs. of white lead, 10 lbs. of sulphate of zinc. Mix the zinc white and lime together and grind in elastic oil, then add 1 gallon 35° water glass, then the white lead and sulphate of zinc. Stir well. This will make white paint. If a shade is required, add the necessary color.

QUICK-DRYING PAINT.

A paint for wood, iron, and stone, which will dry in about two hours, is almost odorless, hardens quickly, and does not cling, may be made by pouring 22 lbs. 1 oz. of the best glue boiled in 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. 9 oz. of water into a solution of 4 lbs. 7 oz. of chromate of potash in 1 qr. 16 lbs. 2 oz. of water, then mixing thoroughly in 1 qr. 5 lbs. 2 oz. of linseed oil varnish, 16 drs. of glycerine, and 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs. 11 oz. of color. When thoroughly mixed, strain through a hair sieve.

A NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Delsol's furniture polish, patented in France, is composed of 325 grammes of carbonate of soda and 635 grammes of beeswax in five litres of water and twelve centilitres of methylated spirits. The carbonate of soda is first dissolved in the water, which is then heated, and at the spring of the boil the beeswax is added in small pieces, and the boiling is continued for about five minutes. The fire is then slackened and the liquid stirred with a wooden spoon, adding little by little a sufficient quantity of water to bring the total amount of polish made up to ten litres. After complete cooling the methylated spirits is added, and the polish is then the color of natural wax. This may be tinted as desired to act as a stain.—*Oils, Colors and Drysalteries*.

Camphor as a Germicide.

Camphor must come down from the high place as a germ-killer that it holds in the estimation of the public. Its essences, according to a French scientist who has been investigating the matter, have merely the advantage of being agreeable and of not harming dyed goods nor textile fibres; but as a protection against the microbe and the moth it is a fraud. Many essential essences are much more potent. Taking the protective strength of camphor as 66, Miguel puts eucalyptus essence at 74, lavender at 81, mint at 93, and thyme and bitter almonds at 99.—*Oils, Colors and Drysalteries*.

Photographic Notes

Photo-Developing Recipe.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR.—On page 188 of your August (1895) issue is given a photo-developing recipe. The "Pyro" formula is put very plain, but the "Alkali" I cannot understand. Do you mean to use "Liq. Ammon. SSo" alone?

I cannot find "Sod. tribasic phosph." To mix, how much of pyro and alkali do you use to ounce of water? That is, when mixing to make a second solution to put your plates in. You will greatly oblige by using enclosed stamped envelope.

H.L.K.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31st, 1895.

ANS.—The tri-sodium phosphate or basic phosphate ($N.A_3 P.O_4$) is made by saturating one molecule of phosphoric acid with three molecules of sodium hydroxide. The following is also recommended as a developer:

A

Metol.....gr. xl.
Hydroquinone.....gr. xl.
Sodium sulphite..... $\overline{5j}$.
Water..... $\overline{5a}$.

B

Sodium carbonate..... $\overline{5v}$.
Water..... $\overline{5a}$.
For use mix equal parts of A and B.

MATT VARNISH.

This is generally used to coat the back of negatives for local intensification or "faking," and is then generally stained with some dye. A good formula is:

Sandarac.....1 oz.
Mastic.....96 grs.
Ether.....10 ozs.
Benzole.....9s.

The more benzole is added the coarser the grain. A medium grain will be obtained with about $\overline{3j}$ ozs. For coloring this coralline rouge should be used, and as a fairly deep color is required because of the very thin film of varnish that can be applied, about 10 grs. per ounce should be used.

Lainer's formula is:

Sandarac.....1 oz.
Ether.....10 ozs.
Dissolve and filter and add
Toluol..... $\overline{3j}$ to 4 ozs.

—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

TO STRIP FILM FROM ORDINARY PLATES.

Give negative two coats of a 2 per cent. collodion. The following formula yields good results:

Negative cotton.....30 gr. (2 grm.)
Ether.....1 oz. 6 drms. (50 c.c.)
Alcohol.....1 oz. 6 drms. (50 c.c.)

Allow the first coat to dry before applying the second, and, when second coating has set, place immediately in cold water until greasiness has disappeared; then place in a bath of

Sodium fluoride (com).....5 drms. (20 grm.)
Water.....5 oz. (160 c.c.)

When thoroughly saturated with this solution, which will take at least an hour, place without washing in

Water.....7 oz. (196 c.c.)
Sulphuric acid.....1 drms. (4 c.c.)

Rubber trays should be used for this and the fluoride bath. When film begins to loosen, lay a piece of writing paper or celluloid upon it as a support, and separate the two from the glass. After washing well under a tap, it can be transferred to a permanent support.

The following will answer the purpose: Coat a clean glass plate which has been rubbed with French chalk, and dusted with

Gelatine..... $\overline{2\frac{1}{2}}$ oz. (75 grm.)
Water.....16 oz. (500 c.c.)
Glycerine.....3 drms. (10 c.c.)

Filter before coating, through cotton flannel, and avoid air bubbles. Coat on a levelling stand as thick as the plate will hold, allow to set and dry.—*American Journal of Photography.*

A GOOD INTENSIFIER.

Intensifiers are always a trouble to amateurs; in the first place, the majority contain perchloride of mercury, and this they cannot always obtain, and then they get into endless trouble with mercury intensifiers.

Solution No. 1.

Potassium bromide.....
Copper sulphate, of each.....1 oz.
Distilled water, to make.....8 ozs.

Solution No. 2.

Silver nitrate..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Distilled water, to make.....8 ozs.

Directions for use.—Lay the well washed negative or bromide print in No. 1 solution till bleached right through, well wash, and then immerse in solution No. 2 till it has darkened right through, then wash, and place for a few minutes in a clean fixing bath, and again wash.

Of course, it may be objected that the use of the second fixing bath entails a lot of trouble, but really this is not much, and the results obtained are certainly permanent and good. For those who prefer a mercury bath—and if properly used such a bath is hard to beat—the now well-known potassium-silver-cyanide intensifier, commonly but erroneously called Monckhoven's, may be made.

Solution No. 1.

Mercury perchloride.....100 grs.
Hydrochloric acid, pure.....30 m.
Distilled water, to make.....10 oz.

Solution No. 2.

Silver nitrate.....200 grs.
Distilled water, to make.....10 oz.
Potassium cyanide.....9s.

The proper method of making this solution is to dissolve the silver nitrate in 5 ozs. of the water and 200 grs. of cyanide in about 1 oz. of distilled water, place the silver solution in the bottle, and add the cyanide in quantities of about 1 drachm at a time, shaking thoroughly after each

addition. A curdy white precipitate will be formed, and as more cyanide is added this will gradually redissolve; care must be taken that all the silver cyanide is not redissolved; some undissolved precipitate must be present, or else this solution will attack the image.

Directions for use.—The negative must be thoroughly freed from hypo, and should be either treated with anthon or with alum and acid solution, then immersed in No. 1 till bleached right through, then washed for twenty minutes in running water, and then immersed in No. 2 till blackened through, when it should be again well washed.

If the negative is left too long in No. 2 solution the details in the shadows will be eaten out.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Powdered Zinc for Recovering Photo-Waste.

Dr. Stiebel, of Frankfurt, uses zinc in powder to get back the gold from toning baths. This agent renders excellent service for precipitating neutral or alkaline solutions, even when they have a slightly acid reaction. The excess of acid is better neutralized by the addition of alkali, otherwise it would be necessary to greatly increase the quantity of zinc powder necessary to weaken this acid, which is not the case when the solution is neutral or alkaline. Dr. Stiebel took for his experiments a solution of hyposulphite of soda of 1.5, which contained exactly per litre 1.0988 gr. of silver and 0.4648 gr. of gold; 250 cubic centimetres of this solution was treated with 2.5 gr. of zinc powder, which had previously been strongly agitated in pure water. The mixture was stirred with care. At the end of ten minutes, when the liquid had regained all its limpidity, the filtered solution, treated with sulphide of potash, showed no longer any black coloration, because it no longer contained silver. In the precipitate, Dr. Stiebel found: 0.2715 gr. of silver=98.84 per cent. of the quantity calculated; 0.1150 gr. of gold=98.97 per cent. of the quantity calculated; that is to say, practically the entire quantity of the precious metal that had been used. The advantages that this method has over the sulphite of potash process are twofold. First, the gold and the silver are obtained by a single operation, then the solution of liver of sulphur is avoided, pernicious as well for the sense of smell as for the products kept in the laboratory. Zinc dust allows the operation to be more rapidly performed than with the metal in sheets. On the other hand, the gold and silver obtained, especially when they are in small quantities, are more regularly distributed through the pulverulent matter. It follows that in filtering there is less danger of loss. One condition of success is to use exact quantities, say five times the supposed quantity of the precious metal, then to only use a very weak acid solution, and to carefully distribute the zinc powder in the solution. To those who might make the objection that the method proposed by

Holiday Goods and Xmas Novelties

In DRUG SUNDRIES, FANCY STATIONERY, FINE CONFECTIONERY, can be talked about to advantage by jobbers in the October number of

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST

GOLD MEDAL TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS. (OPEN TO THE WORLD.)

DARLINGTON'S

"Nothing better could be wished for."
—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."
—*London Daily Ch.*

HANDBOOKS

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

Edited by **RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.**

1s. each.

Illustrated.

Maps by **JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.**

Bournemouth and the New Forest.

The Isle of Wight.

The Channel Islands.

Aberystwith, Barmouth and Cardigan Bay.

The Vale of Llanguollen.

The North Wales Coast.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s.

The Birds, Wild Flowers, Ferns, Mosses, and Grasses of North Wales.

LLANGOLLEN—DARLINGTON & Co.

LONDON—W. J. ADAMS & SONS.

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, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Chest.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

General Depot:—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmartre, 21

CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

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.

BUY ADAM'S 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

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS

WRITTEN BY EXPERTS

Manual of Formulæ.

\$1.50 POST FREE.

MORE than 1,000 reliable formulæ connected with every department of modern pharmacy, carefully arranged for ready reference. Indispensable to chemists.

Practical Dentistry.

60c. POST FREE.

THE main features of the surgical and mechanical branches of the Dentist's Art are practically dealt with. Written specially for Chemists by a Dental Surgeon. Pharmacists practising, or desiring to practise, dentistry will find it specially suitable to their requirements.

Minor Ailments.

\$1.50 POST FREE.

DIRECTIONS for treatment of the slight affections, accidents, etc., daily brought under the notice of the "counter prescriber." The most modern and effective methods are described, and the most recent of proved remedies pointed out. Produced under the direction of an experienced medical practitioner.

Diseases of Dogs and Cats.

75c. POST FREE.

THIS work has been specially written for Chemists by an experienced Veterinary Surgeon. It deals practically with the treatment of all ailments by the most modern methods.

Practical Dispensing.

ILLUSTRATED, 50c. POST FREE.

CONCISE but lucid treatise on the subject specially designed for students. Preparation of mixtures, pills, emulsions, suppositories, also plaster spreading and pill coating, etc., carefully described and illustrated. Detailed directions for preparation of poultices, and of nutritive diet for invalids.

Practical Perfumery.

50c. POST FREE.

DIRECTIONS for the preparation of perfumes and toilet articles, with detailed formulæ and useful advice regarding labels, bottles, and putting up. Special information also included relative to new and rare drugs and compounds now used in the manufacture of perfumery.

A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

By CHAS. F. HEBNER, PH.G., PH.M.B.

\$1.00 INTERLEAVED.

THE object of this work is to furnish, in a most convenient manner, a method for the study of the official preparations as to their Latin and English titles and synonyms, their composition, methods of preparation, strength, doses, etc., arranged in classes.

This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

By CHAS. F. HEBNER, PH.G., PH.M.B.,

Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and formerly Instructor in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the New York College of Pharmacy.

Cloth-Bound, 12mo., 252 pp., \$2.00

THE study of Pharmacy simplified by a systematic and practical arrangement of topics, and the elimination of unnecessary matter.

The first edition has been thoroughly revised and freed from typographical errors; in addition thereto, the third edition contains a treatise on Urinalysis, chemical and microscopical (fully illustrated), and a full index.

Dr. Stiebel offers some danger by the possible presence of arsenic in the zinc powder, which might give rise to arsenical hydrogen, the author advises operating in the open air or in a laboratory having a good draught.—*Paris Photographie.*

Bromide Solutions.

Plain solutions of bromides are very often recommended for the purposes of suddenly arresting development, keeping back certain portions of the image by local application, and for stopping any continuing action of the developer.

After having frequently used them for these purposes we are inclined to think, first, it is necessary to be cautious in adopting these special measures, and, secondly, that there is another use to which these solutions may be put. We have not made any systematic experiments with regard to the action of these solutions, but have noticed when making an occasional use of them that they are very liable to affect the image in a way that is sometimes detrimental and occasionally advantageous.

They are no doubt effective in retarding any future action of the developer, but they must certainly have a reducing effect upon the image that is already out, or we should rather say they convert it into silver bromide, which afterwards dissolves in the fixing solution. A weak solution of a bromide applied to a partially developed negative reduces to a certain extent the density that has been already obtained, and a stronger solution not only reduces the density, but *destroys the finer detail*. It is therefore very advisable to use weak solutions only on such images.

If applied after development is complete, but before fixation, the same effects can be observed in a greater or lesser degree, according to the strength of the solution, and having noticed this we have, with a fair amount of success, attempted to reduce over-developed, or to clear fogged, negatives by soaking them in a solution of a bromide before fixing. The details are at this stage much stronger than they are when incompletely developed, and are therefore less likely to be seriously damaged, though they are affected by a very strong solution.

Some systematic experiments with solutions of the different bromides, varying in strength, made upon images produced by various developers, might possibly lead to useful results. It will probably be found that the effect upon an amidol-developed image is much greater than that produced upon one developed by pyro, but this is only a conjecture. If fog can be reduced to a minimum by *prolonged soaking in a very dilute solution* without damage to the detail, a great deal will be gained. We have frequently cleared off surface fog in a similar manner, but as we generally did it in more or less of a hurry, and used a strong solution, some of the detail went too. It is hardly safe to attempt anything in this way until deve-

lopment is complete, as the bromide appears to destroy the undeveloped latent image very readily, so that unless we are dealing with a bad case of over-exposure the remedy produces worse results than the disease.

As a rule we should advise that a plain solution of bromide should not be applied to a correctly or slightly under-exposed image, under any circumstances, excepting for the purpose of reducing over-development.

The action of the bromide upon the image is shown by the gradual formation of a white deposit; to what extent the action will go on we do not know, neither can we tell why it only takes place before fixation and not after.—*Photo. Notes*

Pharmacy Abroad.

ITALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.—Mr. Pietro Farini, of the Farmacia Sempreviva, Ferrara, has issued a circular to Italian pharmacists, proposing that a national pharmaceutical congress should be held in Ferrara, the objects being the reunion of pharmacists, the discussion of scientific topics and of the various laws and regulations which affect the practice of pharmacy in Italy.

A PHARMACY BILL IN NATAL.—The Natal Parliament has before it a Bill drafted by the Pharmaceutical Society of that colony providing for the due qualification of medical men and pharmacists, organizing a medical council and a pharmacy board, restricting the sales of poisons to registered persons, and prescribing certain precautions when such substances are sold. Several members objected strongly to the monopoly which the Bill seemed to create, and the Prime Minister admitted there was much force in the arguments of those who opposed the Bill. It was intimated that poisons used by farmers, and sheep-dips especially, should be exempted from the Bill, and, on the understanding that in this and in certain other respects it should be amended, the Bill was read a second time.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

A NEW RUSSIAN PHARMACY LAW.—A new pharmacy law is about to be enacted in Russia. The chemists of that country do not like it at all; but then it is, with them, mainly a case of "Do as you are told, and don't argue." The two principal innovations are the proposed limitation of pharmacy licenses in proportion to the number of population and of prescriptions dispensed in a given area, and the right to be conferred upon district councils, national institutions, and benevolent societies approved by government, of establishing chemists' shops of their own, open to the public. It is even intended to enact that such bodies or societies shall be given the preference over private applicants in cases where there is competition for the license. The Russian pharmaceutical societies are doing what they

can to oppose the projected reforms. They have drawn the attention of the Medical Council to the objectionable character of the competition to which it is intended to expose them. With regard to the limitation of the number of shops, they suggest that the following standard should be established. In large cities one pharmacy for every 20,000 inhabitants or 20,000 prescriptions; in towns of from 5,000 to 30,000 population one pharmacy for every 7,000 inhabitants or 6,000 prescriptions; and in smaller places one pharmacy for every 5,000 inhabitants or 4,000 prescriptions.

DEARTH OF FOREIGN MEDICINES IN CHINA.—Acting-Consul Brady, in his report on the trade of Ichang, China, last year, makes the following remarks, by which English dealers in drugs ought to profit: Foreign medicines and worm tablets figure in the import table to the value of 15,774 taels (£2,500), but, unfortunately, no details are given. Foreign drugs are much appreciated by natives, especially quinine, which seems to be universally known, but there are few places in the interior where they can be purchased. Local chemists in Hong-Kong and Shanghai have their agents, it is true, in some of the larger cities, but the quantities they dispense, I am told, are too large for the requirements of the ordinary native, to whom a disbursement of 40 cash (say 1d.) is often considerable. I consider a large business might be done by any enterprising wholesale firm who would make up medicines in an attractive form, small quantities, with full and concise directions in Chinese on the wrapper. Worm tablets are exposed for sale on the street stalls of almost all the cities in the eighteen provinces, besides being hawked about the country by pedlars, and why should not other medicines be made as popular? Quinine is an article for which travellers are continually being besieged by Chinese, who consider it a panacea for all ills, and the demand for it would soon increase if it were placed on the market in a cheap form, say 1d or 1½d. the dose, either with or without the necessary salts, for the relief of malarial fever. There are many other simple remedies which suggest themselves, such as sulphur ointment, for itch, which is virtually unknown amongst the Chinese for this complaint; boracic acid, for ophthalmia, by the use of which half the cases of impaired sight might be avoided; santonine, for intestinal complaints; iodine, for ringworm; zinc ointment, for sores; and a good purgative pill, as well as an anti-diarrhoea medicine, all of which are amongst the cheapest of drugs in the British Pharmacopœia. Once fairly placed on the market, I am convinced a ready demand would spring up for these articles, and the relief they would afford to thousands would be incalculable, besides bringing in no small profits to the enterprising foreigner who first succeeded in establishing a reputation for them. The essential conditions of success, however, are that the medi-

cines should be disposed of in small quantities, at the cheapest possible rates, and that each packet should be accompanied by explicit directions as to the dose to be taken. The commercial traveller is an unknown quantity in China, and a Chinaman has to go in search of his commodities instead of their going in search of him. Everywhere in shops one sees the same class of foreign goods, the same miscellaneous assortment of odds and ends, but never anything of a modern or up-to-date nature. This is simply the result of ignorance on the part of the Chinese trader; he does not know of them, and, if he did, he would not know, in all probability, where to go to procure them. Judicious advertising might improve matters, but what are really needed are local agencies, where samples of all kinds of goods might be inspected without difficulty or compulsion to purchase.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Customs Decisions.

Amongst the recent decisions approved by the Controller of Customs we find the following:

Surgical splints, all kinds, 15½ per cent.

Sunglass, 25 per cent.

Sunflower seed, in bulk or large parcels, 10 per cent.; in small papers or parcels, 25 per cent.

Rose water and orange water, non-alcoholic, 20 per cent.

Advertising rules and yard sticks, 35 per cent.

Artificial essential oil of wintergreen and saffras, 10 per cent.

Two or more oils blended, 10 per cent.

Packages containing lamp chimneys, dutiable at same rate as contents, viz., 30 per cent.

Douches rubber, 25 per cent.

Pessaries, 25 per cent.

Medicinal wines (so-called), viz., Amer Kina, Camperdon, Armour's nutrient wine of beef extract, Vincarnis wine, Vino du Saluds, vin de vial, vin de barbier, vin de Chevrier, vin danduron, vin de rancio, vin St. Michael, vin St. Raphael, vin Mariana, Esprit de Comemille, and others of like nature, \$2.25 per gallon, and 30 per cent.

Ricinin, the cathartic principle of castor oil, can be extracted from castor cake by boiling with water, straining, evaporating to an extract, and exhausting with alcohol. The alcoholic solution leaves on evaporation a resinous residue in which crystals of ricinin can be seen.

Argonin is a new silver compound prepared by precipitating a solution of silver nitrate and casein-soda with alcohol. It is described as a fine white powder which dissolves in water with a neutral reaction. The silver in the compound is not precipitated by chlorides, ammonium sulphide, etc.

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.

The Britannia scribbler, shown by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, is embellished with a cut of the Prince of Wales' celebrated yacht. It makes a handsome cover.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, Ont. are making a big push for business in school supplies. Their new scribbler covers are beauties, and the quality of stock is first-class. The dealer who has these on his counter when school opens will stand well with the pupils.

SHOW CASES.—If you want a show case of any description, made of best materials and good workmanship, write the Montreal Show Case Co., mentioning this journal. See advertisement.

LICORICE.—When you order licorice ask for "Y. & S." brand. This is the advice given by the celebrated makers, Messrs. Young & Smylie, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and if you follow it, you cannot go astray.

ODOROMO.—This is the name of a dentifrice, only recently put on the market. It is one of the handsomest packages we have seen, and the purity and excellence of the powder is certified to by a competent authority. See advertisement.

LISTER SURGICAL CO.—The Lister Surgical Co. are removing their plant from Kearney, N.J., to New Brunswick, N.J., and are rapidly putting it in shape to push their business with greater facilities than heretofore. A larger amount of capital has been secured, and they are also able to obtain in their new location skilled labor which has been trained in the manufacture of their special products.

TYPEWRITER.—The attention of wholesale druggists, patent medicine manufacturers, druggists, and all others who find it necessary to use a typewriter, is directed to the advertisement on page 206a of this issue. The typewriter there mentioned is one that is giving universal satisfaction, and is being used in Government and departmental offices. Write for prices, etc., and mention THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FRUIT TABLETS.—Fine confectionery has now become a staple line in the stock of all first-class druggists, the more so since the public have become aware of the fact that the best goods may be obtained in their drug store. We have pleasure in

presenting to the trade the announcement of G. J. Hamilton & Sons, who manufacture a line of strictly first-class fruit tablets, prepared from the best English formula. They have a list of 48 flavors, embracing all the well-known names, as well as many new ones. The goods are handsomely put up, as shown in their advertisement on page 208a of this issue. They also manufacture the "Arctic Cough Drops," a popular line, and put up in lithographed tins, flint glass jars, and in packages to retail at 5 cents each. Write for quotations and list of flavors.

Optical Goods.

The Montreal Optical Co. has opened a branch in this city at No. 60 Yonge street, where a full line of optical goods, etc., will be kept. This will prove a great convenience to dealers in the west. See advertisement.

At the Toronto Exhibition.

Amongst the exhibits at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition just closed, there were a number of peculiar interest to the drug trade.

The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co. had an exhibit of the "Reindeer Brand" goods, comprising condensed milk, evaporated cream, condensed coffee, and condensed cocoa. These preparations are highly recommended by a number of leading physicians, and analysis has proved them to be of superior quality.

John Taylor & Company have a show case filled with perfumery—an exceedingly neat and tasty display. In addition to their choice lines of well-known odors, they show an original copper of otto of rose and a sample package of Court's orange pomade. A perfume fountain, giving forth a stream of a delightful lavender water, prepared by this firm from pure Mitchin lavender, was a source of attraction to many of the fair sex.

The K.D.C. Company had a display of their well-known remedy, and bestowed literature *ad libitum* on the passers-by.

The Canada Paint Company showed a large assortment of dry colors, paints, oils, colors in oil, gums, etc. They report a very gratifying business for the year. Their output of Paris green in the past season exceeded three hundred and fifty tons.

The Smith Manufacturing Company, of Galt, Ontario, exhibited a complete line of their popular American silver truss. This truss is the invention of Mr. A. G. Smith, of Toronto, and is made in one piece of nickel silver. It is light and elegant, and costs less than many inferior trusses. The silver truss, from its adaptability, peculiarity of shape, and mode of application, adjusts itself to every posture of the body without displacement, and is worn with comfort. Some of its advantages seem to be its simplicity, durability, coolness, and capacity of withstanding

- - - DRUGGISTS - - -

we desire to show you

The Handsomest Line of Christmas Perfumes

**The Leading Line of the World
Without a Rival in the Field**

Send us your name and address and we will arrange to see you. Agents now at work in all portions of the United States and Canada

Up-to-date Ideas in Perfumes Pay.

SEELY *The American Perfumer*

*Detroit, Mich.
Windsor, Ont.*

NEW CATALOGUE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to September 10th, 1895.

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 37	\$4 65	Powdered, lb	\$ 30	35	Myrrh, lb.	\$ 45	\$ 48
Methyl.	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	17	18	Powdered, lb.	55	60
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50	Opium, lb.	3 50	3 75
Powdered, lb.	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb.	5 25	5 50
ALON, oz.	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Shellac, lb.	45	48
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	50	55	Prepared, lb.	5	6	Bleached, lb.	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	40	45	Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	75	80
Copaiba, lb.	65	75	CLOVE, lb.	16	17	Powdered, lb.	1 00	1 10
Peru, lb.	3 75	4 00	Powdered, lb.	17	18	Sorts, lb.	45	65
Tolu, can or less, lb.	65	75	COCHINEAL, S. C., lb.	40	45	Thus, lb.	8	10
BARK, Barbary, lb.	22	25	COLLODION, lb.	75	80	HERB, Althea, lb.	27	30
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75	Bitterwort, lb.	36	40
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	40	45	Burdock, lb.	16	18
Canella, lb.	15	17	Cresote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50	Boneset, ozs, lb.	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada.	25	30	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	25	30	Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20	DENTINE, lb.	10	12	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60	Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80	Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Powdered, lb.	65	70	Powdered, lb.	90	1 00	Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Yellow, lb.	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10	Horehound, ozs, lb.	18	20
Pale, lb.	40	45	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20	Pounds, lb.	14	17	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Ground, lb.	17	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20	Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Powdered, lb.	20	28	Calendula, lb.	55	60	Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Chamonile, Roman, lb.	30	35	Motherwort, ozs., lb.	20	22
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17	German, lb.	40	45	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Elder, lb.	20	22	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Peppermint, ozs., lb.	21	22
Sassafras, lb.	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00	Rue, ozs., lb.	30	35
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Sage, ozs., lb.	18	20
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.	65	70	Spearmint, lb.	21	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25	Thyme, ozs., lb.	18	20
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	75	80	Tansy, ozs., lb.	15	18
Vanilla, lb.	6 00	8 50	French, white, lb.	35	40	Wormwood, oz.	20	22
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	30	35	GLYCERINE, lb.	17	18	Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
powdered, lb.	35	40	GUARANA, lb.	3 00	3 25	HONEY, lb.	13	15
Justiper, lb.	7	10	Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50	HOPS, fresh, lb.	20	25
Ground, lb.	12	14	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Barbadoes, lb.	30	50	INSECT POWDER, lb.	25	28
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	Socotrine, lb.	65	70	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Asafetida, lb.	40	45	Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80	Arabic, 1st, lb.	65	70	LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.	70	75	Powdered, lb.	75	85	Bay, lb.	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50	Sifted sorts, lb.	40	45	Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60	Sorts, lb.	25	30	Buchu, long, lb.	50	55
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30	Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00	Short, lb.	20	22
			Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Coca, lb.	35	40
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25	Digitalis, lb.	15	20
			Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
			Powdered, lb.	70	75	Hyoscyamus	20	25
			Kino, true, lb.	2 00	2 25	Matico, lb.	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	\$ 25	\$ 30
Timevelly, lb	15	25
Stannum, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LICHENS, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
V & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb. per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUFULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPodium, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	9	10
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NETGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, hbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd.	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Gallium Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2 1/2	3
White, lb	3 1/2	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOF, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsenium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blehd, lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	1 30	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 60	1 70
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Parcira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Plemisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18

Queen of the Meadow, lb	\$ 18	\$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SBED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	5	6
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3 1/2	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	9
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Cont's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	15	25
SPERMACEIN, lb	55	60
TURPENTINE, Chan, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boric, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	25	30
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz.	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10 1/2	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2 1/2	2 1/2
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	30	32
ACETANILID, lb	80	85
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst. lb	1 1/2	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. .880	8 1/2	10
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16

Valerianate, oz	\$ 55	\$ 60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTIFERVIN, oz	85	90
ANTIKAMNIA	1 25	1 30
ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 00	1 10
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	1 1/2
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/2 ozs. Eoc., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	35	40
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 25	2 40
Subnitrate, lb	1 75	1 80
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	1 1/2
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	60	65
Citrate, oz	60	65
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINIDINE, lb	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 50	8 00
CODEIA, 1/2 oz	80	90
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIC, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 75	5 50
IODIFORM, lb	6 00	7 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salic ate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1 1/2	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	55	66
MERCURY, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb	1 00	1 10
With Chalk, lb	60	65

the results of moisture and perspiration. The hips of the patient are free, and the pressure force imitates very closely the retention of a hernia by the hand of the patient, upwards and obliquely backwards.

Books and Magazines.

"Monograph on Fluid Extracts, Solid Extracts, and Oleoresins." By Joseph Harrop, Ph.G. The work is divided into six parts, treating of the materials used, processes, preparation of fluid and solid extracts and oleoresins, and a chapter on inspissated juices, liquid and solid extracts of the B.P., re-percolation, etc. The work is a thoroughly practical one, the result of actual experience, and will, we believe, meet with the same commendation as did the author's former treatise on "Flavoring Extracts." Published by Harrop & Co., Columbus, Ohio. 200 pages, bound in cloth, price \$2.00.

Among the well-known writers for young people who will contribute to the first number of *Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls*, which will appear September 25, are Oliver Optic, Edward S. Ellis, Jeannette H. Walworth, Rebecca Harding Davis, and Felix L. Oswald. Many attractive and novel features have been secured for the new magazine. The October number, first in the new form, new cover, and new character, will be published September 25. Price 10 cents. \$1.00 a year.

In the September number of the *Delineator*, which is called the Autumn Announcement Number, the display of fashions for the coming season is exceptionally large, and the styles are handsome enough to suit the most exacting taste. The issue is also notable for the variety and quality of the reading matter. Subscription price of the *Delineator* is \$1.00 per year, or 15 cents per single copy. Address all communications to the *Delineator* Publishing Co. of Toronto, Ltd., 33 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for September is out in a new dress of type, which, with the artistic cover and the broad, handsome pages, gives the finest possible setting to its numerous pictorial and literary features. These latter are always of a timely and seasonable nature, and in the current number include a fascinating paper on "Mishaps and Mysteries of the Sea," by Mary Titcomb, reviewing the world's great marine disasters, and superbly illustrated with drawings by Overend, Davidson, Schell, Burns, and Montbard. The September number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* contains the opening instalment of a new serial story, "The Magnet Stone," by Frances Swann Williams, which bids fair to prove the best work yet offered by this rising young Virginian novelist.

Fiction and travel are the strong points of the September *Cosmopolitan*, which, by

the way, illustrates better than any previous number the perfection of its plant for printing a magazine of the highest class. Conan Doyle, H. H. Boyesen, and Clark Russell are among the storytellers. "The Realm of the Wonderful" is descriptive of the strange forms of life discovered by science in the ocean's depths, and is superbly illustrated in a surprising and marvellous way by the author, who is a member of the Smithsonian staff. An article on Cuba is timely. Without bothering the reader with unnecessary description of the famous yachts now so much talked of, the *Cosmopolitan* presents four full-page illustrations showing these noted boats. And it may be said that no more beautifully illustrated number of the *Cosmopolitan* has ever been given to the public.

"Compulsion in Child Training" is the subject which the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., discusses wisely and well in the September *Ladies' Home Journal*. His article is ably supplemented by Edward W. Bok's excellent editorial on "Our Schools and Our Teachers." "The Woman Who Paints Cats" is the striking title of a full page devoted to Madame Henriette Ronner, the celebrated cat painter, several copies of her most celebrated pictures being given. "The Men who Write our Comic Operas" are represented by portraits and sketches of "The Composer of 'Wang,'" "The Composer of 'Robin Hood,'" and "The Composer of 'Princess Bonnie.'" Graceful in theme and melodious in construction is Mr. Robert Coverley's song, "Love's Reflections," written exclusively for this issue of the *Journal*. Grace Greenwood writes of "The Man Who Most Influenced Me," Amelia E. Barr of "Conversation at the Dinner Table," and Frank R. Stockton's "Love Before Breakfast" comes to a happy conclusion. Altogether this attractive issue, which goes out with a cover especially designed by Mr. C. D. Gibson, is worth ten times its price of ten cents. The *Ladies' Home Journal* is published by the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

Larger and better than ever, *Current History* for the second quarter of 1895 has appeared. In every respect its standard of carefulness of compilation, attractiveness of treatment, editorial impartiality, and breadth of view, is fully maintained. The present number begins with an article on "Argon and its Discoverers," giving in full the history of the investigations of Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay, a summary of all that is yet known of the new constituent of the atmosphere, illustrated with portraits of the discoverers, drawings of apparatus, and photographs of the spectra of argon. The Japan-China war is traced to its conclusion, with the lessons to be drawn from it, and an intelligent outlook into the future in the Orient. The Manitoba school question is clearly presented in its legal bearings. The fall

of the Rosebery Ministry, the formation of a new cabinet, and the general elections in Great Britain are ably reviewed, also the opening of the Kaiser-Wilhelm canal; cabinet crises in Austria-Hungary; relief of Chitral in British India; the latest scientific inventions and discoveries. The frontispiece is a portrait of Lord Rayleigh; while portraits of Professor Ramsay and thirty-six other celebrities also appear. The volumes bound each year form by far the cheapest and handiest, and, in many respects, the best annual published. Buffalo, N.Y.: Garretson, Cox & Co. \$1.50 a year; single numbers, 40 cents; sample copy, 10 cents; specimen pages free.

Sulfinitum Absolutum is the name given to saccharin absolutely free from any para acid.

The most persistent reader of an advertisement is the man who pays for it.—*National Printer-Journalist*.

To discourage loafing in the drug store, don't do any loafing yourself. If your store is open for business, keep busy.

Don't try to build yourself up by pulling your competitors down. It is wrong in principle and in practice. If you do, the rebound is sure to come.

Different soils are adapted to the growth of different plants; so are different advertising mediums adapted to the advancement of different businesses.

TO BRONZE LEATHER.—Dissolve 1 part of tannin in 20 parts of alcohol, and in this stir the bronze powder. Apply with a sponge or a brush.—*Pharm. Zeit.*

VOLATILITY OF MERCURIUS CHLORIDE.—It is stated by Arctowski (*Jour. Chem. Soc.*) that mercuric chloride is more volatile at ordinary temperatures than generally supposed.

ALCOHOL OF CRYSTALLIZATION.—French chemists have succeeded in obtaining crystals of strontium bromide and calcium bromide, in which alcohol takes the place of water.

FERMENTS IN THE BLOOD.—According to Rohmann blood-serum contains diastase and glucose, ferments which convert starch into dextrin, maltose, and dextrose. These ferments also occur in malt.

PENDING SCARCITY OF OLIVE OIL.—The production of olive oil in Italy for the present year has fallen below that of last by about 600,000 hectolitres. In Spain, olive oil is also very scarce. There will be only sufficient for home consumption.

METHYLENE BLUE AS AN ANALGESIC.—Linossier recommends (*Berlin Klin. Wochens.*) the use of methylene blue as an analgesic suggested by Ehrlich, as especially beneficial in the treatment of sciatica. Relief is usually obtained after several doses, the dose being 0.3.

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	65	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	SFRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PREPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	40	42	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PHENACETINE, oz.....	35	38	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMEIIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	3 60	3 75
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Bisrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	23	25	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22				Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Rect., lb.....	60	65	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Bergamot, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70			
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	FINED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	30	32	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	9	11
Oils, oz.....	36	40	Cassia, lb.....	1 75	1 80	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	1 25	1 30
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, oils, oz.....	16	20	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	2 75	3 00
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COLTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Citronelle, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	62	65
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	60	62
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cotton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	NEALSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 40	1 45
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

The Standard Brands. } 'Cable Extra' 'El Padre' 'Mungo' and 'Madre e'Hijo' { S. DAVIS & SONS
 MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND Sold Annually. } MONTREAL, P.Q.

"DERBY PLUG," 5 and 10 cts., "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES, ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO., - - Montreal.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

During the past month business has shown signs of activity, and although early for a decided increase in the volume of orders, yet reports, especially in the eastern provinces, are exceedingly favorable. The crops in all sections are above the average, and there is every indication of an active business season approaching. The time of "fairs" is on us with all its force, and, as a consequence, trade is fluctuating, the cities and towns everywhere having their good and bad days. There is little to note in the drug market this month. What changes have taken place have, for the most part, shown an advance in prices. Cream tartar has advanced about two cents per pound. Tartaric acid is likewise higher, and tending still upward. Quinine firm, and moderate demand.

Opium remains about at last quotations. This is one of the very uncertain drugs which goes up and down without apparent cause, due principally to the varying advices from the growers, as well as the manipulations of the speculator. Camphor continues to advance somewhat. This product is higher in New York than in England. Sulphate copper is firm, owing to the rise in the metal itself. Cod-liver oil has again advanced. Carbolic acid remains at last month's quotation. Essential oils have all an upward movement in price. Salicylic acid remains very low, and demand light. England. London, Aug. 28, 1895. Business has been dull during the month, but prices remain for the most part unaltered. Bismuth has dropped

during the early part of the month and camphor materially advanced. It is quite probable that both articles will progress further in their respective directions. Quicksilver is firmer, but mercurials unaltered. Cocaine is easier. Opium remains unaltered, and buyers are standing off for further developments. Cream of tartar has, during the past week, advanced slightly, and ipecacuanha is dearer. Balsam of Peru is still very high-priced and in fair demand, and quinine is selling freely at a fractional advance. A stock of goods without advertising is like a gun without ammunition—there's nothing to make it "go off." A good ad. tells the people something that they do not know, but wanted to know, without being aware of the fact. An advertisement—like a cigar—should be so good that the first whiff or impression, will cause a man to finish it.

- EXCELSIOR -

Drug Mixer and Sifter

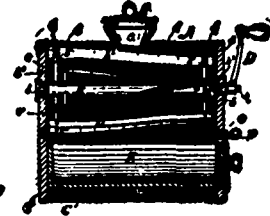
IMPROVED AND PERFECTED

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, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agent for Canada.



“ROUGH ON RATS”

THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH



SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

Is used by all civilized nations, and is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

CLEARNS OUT

**Rats, Mice, Ants,
Hen Lice, Sparrows,
Skunks, Squirrels,
Weasels, Jack Rabbits,
Moles, Gophers, etc.**



CLEARNS OUT

**Flies, Water Bugs,
Roaches, Beetles,
Insects, Chipmunks,
Moths, Potato Bugs,
Gophers, etc.**

Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

“Rough on Rats” pays the retailer 100 per cent., and is the most extensively advertised article in the world. It is now “the” staple with the trade and public in United States, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Africa, Australia, India, East and West Indies, etc., etc. Sells the world around.

No loss by breakage or evaporation. Will keep a thousand years in any climate. Always does the work.
Lowest prices of its kind. Pays better than any other.

LOOK OUT FOR
IMITATIONS.



SEND FOR
Advertising Books,
Chromos, Music, Etc.



E. S. WELLS, CHEMIST, 710-712 Grand St. JERSEY CITY, N.J. U.S.A.

ANTI- DIPHTHERITIC SERUM.

**THIS
ANTITOXIN**

IS PREPARED IN

Our Own Bacteriological Department

BY EXPERT BACTERIOLOGISTS.

Every precaution known to the science has been taken to insure its reliability.

\$3.50 PER VIAL.

Each vial contains 1000 normal Antitoxin units, the full curative dose for average cases.

Directions for injecting the Serum accompany each vial.

CORRESPONDENCE UPON THIS SUBJECT RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY,

WALKERVILLE, ONT.