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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 5.

STRATHROY, MAY, 1893.

No. 5.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

Sensitive Iodine Preparations.

G. H. CHAS. KLEIE.

Read before the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

The officinal preparations of Iodine which may be styled sensitive are: Syrup of Hydriodic Acid, Iodide of Iron, Saccharated Iodide of Iron and Syrup of Iodide of Iron. Formerly light and air were excluded from these preparations under the supposition that both contributed toward their decomposition. At the present time it is known that light has no such effect, and that decomposition is caused by the oxygen of the air. Anybody can convince himself of this fact by filling small bottles with Syrup of Hydriodic Acid or Iodide of Iron. The bottles ought to be filled up near to the cork and well corked. They can now be placed in the light without any change becoming noticeable for a long time. The first change which becomes perceptible, especially in Syrup of Iodide of Iron, will originate in the layer of syrup nearest the cork. At first, say after three or four months' keeping, a slight straw colored tinge is noticed, which deepens with age.

SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.

Syrup of Hydriodic acid may be called a sensitive Iodine preparation, because, prepared according to the Pharmacopœia and kept in bottles from which air is not perfectly excluded, the syrup gradually darkens. Its preparation according to the Pharmacopœia offers no special difficulties. Hydrosulphuric acid gas is led into a mixture of Iodine in a very fine state of subdivision in thin syrup. The Iodine is soon changed into Hydri-

odic Acid. The surplus of the Hydrosulphuric Acid gas is expelled by heat, the precipitated sulphur is separated by filtration, sugar is dissolved in the filtrate, spirit of orange is added and the syrup is ready for use.

I have made syrup according to this formula, and have observed that after a time it always turns dark.

Gardner's Syrup of Hydriodic Acid is much prescribed and keeps tolerably well. I cannot see that it looks any better, keeps any better or acts any better than the syrup I make myself. It does not claim permanency. The label says: If decomposition should set in at any time this syrup will be cheerfully exchanged.

I have here six samples of Hydriodic Acid.

No. 1, prepared March 3, this year, according to the Pharmacopœia. 10 oz. were kept in a pint bottle, corked and exposed to the light. It has deepened in color more than the other two samples prepared about the same time. No. 2 was prepared on Mar. 7, after the same formula as No. 1, except that 1½ ozs. of glucose were substituted for sugar. This sample has not changed in color. No. 3 was prepared on Mar. 15, after the same formula as No. 1, except that glucose was substituted for sugar. No change in color has occurred in this sample up to date. All three samples were flavored with Spirit of Orange, made from the fresh peel, not from the oil. This accounts for the yellow color. Syrup flavored with Essence of Orange made from the ethereal oil does not exhibit a yellow color when fresh. I have one sample of Gardner's syrup, about a year old, which is of a decidedly straw color. It is No. 4. I would not call it spoiled, by any means.

I will show after a little that a syrup may be much older and much darker and not show a trace of free Iodine.

No. 5 is a sample of Gardner's syrup about eight months old. It is in good condition. No. 6 is a syrup made in January, 1881. It is over eight years old. It was prepared according to the Pharmacopœia. Originally 10 fl. ozs. were kept in a glass stoppered bottle, protected from the light and in a cool place. About half was used, the balance was allowed to stand in the same bottle and after it had acquired color the wrapper was removed and it was allowed to stand near a window in the cellar. I suppose, most anybody would pronounce the syrup spoiled and would not think of dispensing it,

Still, incredible as it may seem, it does not contain a trace of free Iodine, as I will show presently. This shows pretty plainly that even if the syrup is not very carefully kept, it takes a very long time before free Iodine is evolved.

IODIDE OF IRON.

Iodide of Iron is a preparation difficult to preserve intact. I have always dispensed Saccharated Iodide of Iron instead. This can be kept in good condition, if carefully kept, about one year. I keep it in one or two ounce wide mouthed bottles, securely corked with nice, soft, smooth corks in the coolest and driest place in the store.

Here is a sample about four months old which is still in prime condition, as a test will show.

The test shows free Iodine in the proportion of 1-8000. This is only a trace but it is free Iodine nevertheless. We ought to have an Iodide of Iron which will not show a trace of free Iodine. I have experimented a good deal with this point in view, and would propose the following formula as furnishing a preparation that is unexceptional in every respect.

Ferri Iodidum Saccharatum.

Iron, in the form of fine wire and cut in to small pieces, six parts	6
Iodine, seventeen parts	17
Distilled water, twenty parts	20
Pulverized iron, one part	1
Sugar of milk, seventy-nine parts	79

The text should be changed to read as follows:

Transfer the mass quickly to a heated iron mortar containing Pulverized Iron and the remainder of Sugar of Milk and reduce the whole to powder.

The product will not exhibit the same color as heretofore. It can be dissolved in water, filtered, and the Syrup of Iodide of Iron can be made extemporaneously if desired. Saccharated Iodide of Iron which exhibits free Iodine much more freely than the four months old sample referred to above, can be restored to pristine quality by the addition of one per cent. or q. s. of Pulverized Iron.

In spite of all care and precaution Saccharated Iodide of Iron will show traces of free Iodine in about a year if not made according to above formula.

Many years ago I thought I had solved the problem of a permanent Iodide of Iron. I prepared a solution of Iodide of Iron, added Gum Arabic to make a thick mucilage and spread this on glass to obtain the salt in scales. A beautiful clear and transparent scale salt was the result,

but in due time the salt became as dark as Ammonia-Citrate of Iron and free Iodine became apparent. In a word, the salt had spoiled.

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.

Syrup of Iodide of Iron prepared according to the Pharmacopœia, filled into 1 oz. vials corked and kept in a light place in the cellar keeps excellently well. I have never experienced any trouble. I have here samples of syrups prepared according to the Pharmacopœia and samples prepared according to formulæ slightly modified, simply for experimentation. Some of them are not yet old enough, to judge whether their respective formulæ are good or bad. One was prepared according to the Pharmacopœia on May 19, another in April, '92, and kept in the usual manner. One was made Mar. 18, 1892, with glucose instead of sugar. Another was made Mar. 23, 1892, with 50 per cent. glucose. The last two samples of 10 fl. ozs. each have been kept in pint bottles, corked and exposed to the light. All the change perceptible in these has been a flocculent precipitate. There is more precipitate in the all glucose sample than in that containing 50 per cent. Slight traces of yellow color can be noticed in the surface layer of the syrups, when they have stood undisturbed for a week, but this will disappear upon the least shaking. I have seen the statement in print that permanent Syrup of Iodide of Iron could be made with glucose but have not tried it until I made these samples.

My mode of keeping it in one ounce bottles keeps the syrup in prime condition a long time and I found no occasion to experiment until recently. These samples of glucose syrup are only three months old, not sufficient time for a thorough test. The pharmacopœial syrup kept in the same manner and the same length of time would show a decidedly yellow tinge. As far as my experiment has gone, it shows that the syrup made with glucose does not color as fast as that made with sugar.

I have another sample of Syrup of Iodide of Iron. It was prepared according to the Pharmacopœia and put into this bottle when finished. A coil of bright iron wire was placed in the syrup. The intention was to find out how long the syrup would keep without coloring. It kept intact more than ten years. It was placed aside after that time and no more attention was given it. No other care was given it but what has been mentioned. For instance, it was not kept in the cellar, on the contrary, it was continually kept in the store and has experienced the heat of twenty summers. As I mentioned before, it was placed aside after having been observed more than ten years, and almost forgotten. While writing this paper, it was remembered and hunted up. You will notice that the syrup is in a pretty good state of preservation in spite of its age, and what is more, it will not show the least trace of free Iodine, as I will show.

Cholera Precautions.

With the view of informing the public what precautions should be taken in case of cholera, and to prevent the spread of the disease the Central Board of Health has issued the following circular :

Transportation companies should assist the health officials in carrying out quarantine or other sanitary measures generally; amongst these measures are the following, which our Board submitted to the Ottawa Conference, and which said Conference has fully endorsed :

MARITIME QUARANTINE.

(a) Vessels from foreign countries when arriving at any port should always submit to medical inspection before landing, the medical inspector ordering them to report at the nearest quarantine station for treatment when necessary.

(b) The baggage of all immigrants landing on the continent should be disinfected whatever may be the port of departure.

(c) Vessels coming from infected ports, even when no cholera has occurred on board during the voyage, should be thoroughly disinfected.

(d) Vessels having had cholera on board during the voyage should be disinfected and then detained seven days from date of last case.

LAND QUARANTINE.

(a) When a train arrives at the railroad station and the passengers do not come from a place where disease is epidemic they should be allowed to proceed.

(b) When passengers are not sick but coming from an infected place, the disinfection should be made of their soiled clothing and they should be allowed to proceed on condition that they report to the clerk of the municipality to which they are bound. The quarantine officer shall notify said clerk and also the Provincial Board of Health.

(c) When there are passengers sick, or apparently sick, from an infectious disease, they will be landed at the infectious disease hospital. Passengers occupying the same car will be detained for forty-eight hours and the effects which they brought on the same car will be disinfected. They will then be released on condition that they report to the clerk of the municipality to which they are bound. The quarantine officer will notify said clerk and also the Provincial Board of Health.

(d) Passengers travelling through Canada, in transit, will, when they are only suspected of having contagious disease, be allowed to proceed to their destination, the quarantine officer notifying the Board of Health of the State to which they are bound.

(e) The cars in which there shall have been sick persons shall be disinfected.

(f) Cars coming from an infected district should be provided with latrines containing disinfectants.

(g) Cars containing merchandise which is susceptible of infection (baggage, wear-

ing apparel, rags, hides, leather, feathers, horsehair, animal remains in general, unbaled wool, etc.) coming from an infected district shall be properly disinfected.

Other precautions may become necessary and should be concurred in by transportation companies. Thus it may become necessary that when passing through a badly infected district, no passengers be taken unless they be provided with a permit from the local Board of Health. It may also become advisable that the cars coming from or travelling through an infected district do not proceed right through, their passengers being then transferred to other cars, etc., etc.

PURIFYING WATER—Dr. Darenberg, writing in *La Médecine Moderne* concerning the means of rendering a cholera infected water innocuous, says that this end may be accomplished in one of three ways, viz., by filtering, by boiling, or by the addition of some chemical substance which will destroy the germs of the disease. The first of these methods is, as a rule, ineffective, and can be relied upon only when every detail is most scrupulously attended to. The second is effective but troublesome, and cannot always be carried out, fire and a suitable vessel for boiling being indispensable. The third method is one which, he says, is equally effective with boiling, and which can be carried out anywhere and at any time. The purification of water has been effected through the addition of alum, but the author prefers the acidulation of the water, especially in the case of possible cholera infection. Citric acid may be added to the water in the proportion of sixty to eighty centigrammes to the litre. This method is inexpensive, does not impart any unpleasant taste or odor to the water, and can be done anywhere without the need of cumbersome or delicate apparatus. In place of citric acid, tartaric or hydrochloric acid may be used, if desired.

THE best tobacco bags are made not of leather or rubber, but of the pouch of a pelican. The monstrous membrane which fills out the lower bill of the pelican is soft and thin, of a very fine texture, easily tanned, and, when dressed, makes a beautiful article of leather, possessing the quality of being as impervious to water as India rubber. Tobacco kept in it will never become dry, but retains its sweetness and aroma even longer than when preserved in tin foil. In the southern sea-board states its value is well understood, and tobacco pouches made of it are very common.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

CHAMPACOL.—Champaca wood contains a substance of agreeable odor, which distills from it with steam. A second distillation gives it in a purer and crystallizable state. The pure body melts at 86° to 88° C. and has the formula $C_{17}H_{30}O$. It forms long white needles, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, but sparingly so in water. It belongs to the class of the camphors.—*L'Union Pharmaceutique*.

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TRADE NOTES.

A new drug store is being opened at Baden, Ont.

R. T. Campbell is opening a new drug store in Sydney, Cape Breton.

W. D. Horton, druggist, of Windsor, Ont., is offering his stock for sale.

W. H. Smith has started a new drug store in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

John H. Nicholson has purchased the drug business of Dr. Brian in Essex, Ont.

The death is announced of Dr. S. D. Radley, the pioneer druggist of Chatham, Ont.

H. H. Warner, of "Safe Cure" fame, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

The drug stock of Wm. Boyd, Carberry, Man., was destroyed by fire, May 10th; loss, about \$2,000.

R. W. Chambers has purchased the drug business lately carried on by Mr. White in Blenheim, Ont.

R. T. Geary, druggist, of Sarnia, Ont., has returned from a three months' holiday trip to California and British Columbia.

A. Gauvreau, formerly of 513 St. James st., Montreal, has removed his drug business to a more advantageous stand on the same street.

The stock in Parker's drug store, Sterling, Ont., was somewhat damaged by removal in the case of a fire in the same block, May 10th.

C. Wright & Co., of Toronto Junction, have had four charges laid against them for the illegal sale of liquor. They were fined in each instance.

H. O. Fleming has commenced the erection of a handsome block of buildings in Windsor, Ont. He will occupy the corner building as a drug store.

Andrus P. Stirrett has opened a new drug store on the corner of Dundas st. and Brock ave., Toronto, in the building formerly occupied by C. Gamon & Co.

J. F. Belfrey, of Shelburne, Ont., is suing C. H. Couen, of Parliament st., Toronto, for \$500 for breach of contract, in not purchasing Belfrey's stock as agreed.

W. A. Richard, who for the past five years has been travelling for Bole, Wynne & Co., wholesale druggists of Winnipeg, has purchased the stock of the late John Field at Innesfail, N. W. T.

T. H. Rudderham, who has for some time managed the drug business of Copeland & Co., North Sydney, Cape Breton, has purchased the drug business of Dr. Atkinson at Parrsboro, N. S.

We regret to hear of the serious illness of Wm. Elliot, late senior partner in the firm of Elliot & Co., wholesale druggists, Toronto. Mr. Elliot, who is well advanced in years, is very much prostrated.

The drug business carried on by R. W. Boyle, corner Yonge and Grosvenor sts., Toronto, has been closed and the stock re-

moved to the new store lately purchased by him on Yonge st., opposite Elm.

The drug stock of J. M. Neely & Co., Prince Albert, N. W. T., was sold at Winnipeg, Man., recently, at 40 cents on the dollar. The stock, including fixtures, amounted to \$1780. The book accounts, amounting to \$1981, were sold at the same time.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of which G. T. Fulford, of Brockville, Ont., is President, have opened an office at 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, England, and are pushing the sale of "Pink Pills" with their characteristic energy. The price in England is 2s. 9d.

In our trade notes of last month reference was made to a change in the business of Messrs. Macpherson & Thomson, of New Westminster, B. C., in which it was made to appear that the former had retired from the business. This was an error, as R. G. Macpherson has purchased his partner's interest and is now sole proprietor.

Edward Evans, of Evans, Lescher & Evans, of Liverpool, England, and also a director of the firm of Evan & Sons (Ltd), of Montreal, has arrived in Montreal, where he will make a short stay before proceeding to the Pacific Coast, accompanied by his brother, Alf. B. Evans, of Montreal. They intend returning by way of San Francisco and Chicago.

F. H. Clarke, of Port Arthur, has applied to the Ontario Legislature to allow the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to register him as a chemist and druggist without examination. At the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act Mr. Clarke was doing business in what was known as the "disputed territory," and consequently did not apply for registration, not knowing that he was living in Ontario.

Nova Scotia Notes.

The Halifax druggists have lost by death the youngest member of the fraternity, Mr. J. M. Archibald, and under exceedingly sad circumstances. Mr. Archibald had left for a trip to the United States, and had been in Boston and vicinity about three weeks. He left Boston for New York, promising to call on his return from there, but was found one morning dead in his room, shot through the head. It was at first thought to have been suicide; but from the facts that the large amount of money, some six hundred dollars, which he carried on his person, was gone, and that the shot was in the back of the head, it is now believed that there has been foul play, and the matter is in the hands of the New York detectives. Mr. Archibald was a young man of about 25 years of age, of excellent character, and had been in business a little over a year and had established a nice business which was growing rapidly.

R. O. Christie, of Springhill, N. S., has been enlarging and refitting his store, and

when completed he will have one of the finest stores in the Lower Provinces.

The druggists of Amherst are a highly favored people. A few years ago the town had quite a boom while the shipping railway was building there, and this season extensive car works are being erected and a large number of hands employed. This of course will be favorable to our friends there.

Cape Breton Notes.

Stewart Burns, the veteran druggist of Sydney, C. B., has been seriously ill at home. We hope soon to see him about again, that he may be able to watch his fine herd of Jerseys nibble the first green grass of spring.

It is reported that Robert T. Campbell, who has been for some time in charge of the business at North Sydney, taken over by Simpson Bros. & Co., has purchased the same. "Bob's" friends will wish him success.

J. J. McInnis, of Cow Bay, has filled a long-felt want at Cow Bay by laying in a stock of druggists' sundries. We would like to see Mr. McInnis qualify himself to become one of the druggists' fraternity.

British Columbia Notes.

The semi-annual examinations of the B. C. P. Association came off in due form on the 6th and 7th April. Victoria was unanimously chosen by the Board of Examiners as the place for conducting them. One candidate presented himself and, after interviewing each examiner for longer or shorter periods during the space of two days, retired uncrowned. The examination questions will in all probability be published for guidance of those contemplating the awful step. The examiners were T. M. Henderson, Victoria, dispensing and prescriptions; H. H. Watson, Vancouver, botany and materia medica; Chas. Nelson, Vancouver, pharmacy and chemistry.

At the annual meeting to be held in Westminster on June 8th, it is thought the druggists will make some further additions to the existing by-laws, and discuss means to make protection more complete and legal qualification more stringent. The notice sent out by the Registrar a short time ago, calling attention to that portion of the by-laws governing the duties of employers and also apprentices, may, it is whispered, receive more than passing attention. It appears that apprentices cannot be left in charge of a store, and the Association has not as yet exercised its right to prevent violation of the Act.

There has been a move among the drug clerks of Victoria, (as a class they move rarely). W. S. Terry has suspended operations at C. E. Jones' drug store, and is keeping C. H. Bowes' drug store lively during the absence of its proprietor. Geo. E. Price has left the Monumental drug

store and is filling the vacancy made by W. S. Terry. Mr. Mallery is a new druggist in Victoria and is heartily welcomed. He has made his bow behind the counter of the Monumental drug store.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

J. H. Hooper, druggist, of Souris, lost his household furniture by fire a short time ago. The loss was covered by insurance.

A. Gordon, lately with A. S. Johnson, has succeeded Mr. Harvie in W. B. Dyer's drug store at Alberton.

Charlottetown, and indeed all Prince Edward Island, has had an all absorbing sensation. A man, William Porter, was charged with causing the death of a young woman by administering tartar emetic to produce an abortion. One day every druggist and every drug clerk in the city was on the stand giving evidence as to sale of such drugs as ergot, oil juniper, oil savin, oil cedar and tartar emetic. The chief witness against Porter was one Slate, formerly a drug clerk, now a confirmed drunkard, who had been treating the unfortunate victim with such potent mixtures as Soda Bicarb. ℥ij., aq. ad. ℥viii., colored with cold tea and flavored with ess. peppermint.

C. D. Rankin has lately enjoyed a visit to the United States.

Montreal Notes.

As I predicted, the new Government tax (license) which was levied last October on storekeepers in this Province, and which amounts to \$60 on a \$1000 rental, has been collected by the authorities. The time to oppose an unfair tax is when the matter is before the House, and not when it has become law. In view of the condition of business generally, the taxes payable by a Montreal pharmacist are just about as much as he can bear, if not more. The Government will doubtless have to find a way to spread the taxes over a larger number next year.

The case of the Pharmaceutical Association vs. Mathieu for being a partner in a pharmacy without being either a licensed pharmacist or a registered physician, has not yet come up for hearing. Why cannot Mr. Mathieu loan the money to his *protegee* instead of rendering himself liable to legal proceedings by entering into a partnership in pharmacy without being qualified?

A doctor and a pharmacist have been fined for illegally selling wines and spirits without a license so to do. In Windsor Mills, where this occurred, the Scott Act is in force. These gentlemen have doubtless discovered ere this that "honesty is the best policy."

The French-Canadian students have petitioned the Montreal College of Pharmacy to have the lectures given in the day time instead of in the evening. This move, if consented to by the Board, will

go very hard with drug clerks in Montreal, as it is evident that a clerk attending *Materia Medica*, Chemistry and Botany, necessitating his absence from the store for three hours each day, besides meal times, will not be able to earn his living, while he is taking his lecture courses. Besides, when the College was started it was on the basis of providing lectures for the students in the evening, so that by arrangement with their employers they could get off at half past 8 on lecture nights, and thus be enabled to support themselves and study at the same time. The employers have been very liberal in this matter and have paid very good wages to young men whose thoughts are really more in the lecture-room than in the store. If the students idea becomes law, then employers will have either to employ men who have taken their required number of lectures or else *reduce the rate of wages* and employ more clerks. The fact of the matter is the drug clerks of the present day want all the modern advantages without any effort on their own part to obtain them. It must be borne in mind that there is nothing in the Pharmacy Act requiring candidates for the certified clerks grade to attend lectures at all, and it is not necessary that candidates for the License should hold lecture tickets from the College of Pharmacy. If they wish to attend College in the day time they can go either to Laval, Bishop's or McGill. The funniest part of the matter is that when the College was started the greatest delight was evinced by the clerks because they would be able to hold their situations and earn a living while they were studying for the license to practice. If any of the professors do not like the present state of affairs, it is open for them to resign. I would like to ask what sort of business a druggist would be doing who could let his clerks out for lectures in the day time? Who would run the store in their absence? A committee has been appointed to look into the matter, but it is understood that the majority of the Board are opposed to the change.

The case of the Pharmaceutical Association against Mr. Mathieu, grocer, for being illegally a partner in a pharmacy, is to come up for hearing in the circuit court on the 15th inst.

Robert Watson, a son of David Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., passed a successful examination this morning before the Board of the College of Dental Surgeons of the province of Quebec. He has worked hard for his license, and we believe succeeded in coming out fourth on the list. We wish success to Dr. Robt. Watson.

W. A. Dyer's stand, at the corner of Phillips' Square and St. Catherine St., has been pulled down and now looks the picture of desolation. Mr. Dyer will shortly move to another corner of the same block, facing St. Catherine Street. In the meantime he is camped in a temporary store near by.

Mr. Nicholle, druggist of St. Catherine Street, has returned to his old corner after a temporary sojourn near at hand while his old store was being demolished and rebuilt, owing to the widening of Bleury Street. The new building is very pretty, but it would have been better if the windows had been larger.

A matter which the Montreal drug clerks and apprentices might very well take in hand is the unnecessary keeping open of drug stores all day on Sundays, and the very reprehensible practice of lighting up the whole of the shop and windows on Sunday evenings. One drug store was observed last Sunday evening selling soda water to a seedy-looking crowd. What an elevating occupation for a student of a college of pharmacy to be engaged in!! Of course, the selling of anything but medicines on Sunday is illegal. There is no surer way to demoralize clerks than by working them on Sundays.

Quite a breeze has been raised amongst the country druggists, and for that matter, amongst the city men also, owing to a large wholesale drug house sending circulars to country doctors offering to supply them on lowest terms. The retail men hold that such petty competition is unworthy of a large wholesale house, particularly as this house sends round travelers to solicit business from the very men it is trying to undermine and undersell.

We are sorry to notice the death of Mr. Edmond Leonard's father. He died at a good old age and was much respected. Mr. Leonard is the proprietor of a pharmacy on St. Lawrence street.

A Suggestion for Summer.

In their trade bulletin for April 1, Talcott, Frisbie & Co., of Hartford, Conn., mention that they have ordered a carload of tanglefoot fly paper for arrival May 1, and they proceed to figure up what that means. There are 50 sheets in a box, 10 boxes in a case, and 700 cases in a car. That means 350,000 sheets. Each sheet is capable of catching 1,000 flies. If every one does its full duty, 350,000,000 flies will be caught. Arranged in line these flies would make a procession 2,071 miles long. Carefully piled up they would make a cube 100 feet on each side. The circular does not say whether this enterprising firm intends to exhibit in the cube or the processional form at the end of the season. The people would vote for the procession, with the nearest fly at the city limits and the line running thence 2,071 miles in any one direction.

Laurocerasin is a compound of amygdalin and emygdalic acid, found in the unripe seeds of bitter almond.

Raisins were first produced in California in 1873, when about 120,000 pounds were put upon the market. Last year the state produced 45,000,000 pounds of raisins, while the estimate for 1893 is 55,000,000 pounds.

Each Double Sheet of

TANGLEFOOT

is separately sealed with our Wax Border, which, while it permits the easy and ready separation of the sheets, absolutely prevents the sticky composition from running out over the edges.

The free margin around each sheet is always clean, and every sheet remains in perfect condition until used.

The New Tanglefoot Holder

is gotten up in attractive design and simplicity of arrangement, and will prove a greater favorite and a greater convenience than ever.

Every holder you can bring into use with your trade will increase your sales of Tanglefoot.

The new style of package will contain two Holders, each with five double sheets of Tanglefoot, making packages at once convenient for the dealer, and desirable for the user.

TANGLEFOOT

is sold by the following

CANADIAN JOBBERS :

MONTREAL--

Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Lyman Sons & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.
Kerry, Watson & Co.
J. O. Leduc & Co.
N. Quintal & Fils.

TORONTO--

Lyman Bros. & Co.
Northrop & Lyman.
Elliott & Co.

QUEBEC--

W. Brunet & Co.
Ed. Giroux & Bros.
Dr. Ed. Morin & Co.

LONDON --

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

KINGSTON--

Henry Skinner & Co.



TANGLEFOOT

is sold by the following

CANADIAN JOBBERS :

HAMILTON --

J. Winer & Co.

HALIFAX --

Brown & Webb.
Forsythe, Sutcliffe Co.
Simson Bros. & Co.

WINNIPEG

Martin, Rosser & Co.

VICTORIA

Langley & Co.
Moore & Co.

VANCOUVER --

H. McDowell & Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER--

D. S. Curtis & Co.

NANAIMO --

E. Pimbury & Co.

EACH BOX OF

TANGLEFOOT

will contain 15 loose double sheets and two packages, each consisting of a holder containing five double sheets.

The object of these packages is to facilitate the sale of larger parcels, and the Holder and an extra supply of Tanglefoot are offered as an inducement.

THESE PACKAGES YIELD A PROFIT OF 75 PER CENT.

NEW PRICE

FOR THE EASTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA :

ONE BOX,	-	-	60 Cents.
ONE CASE (10 Boxes)	-	-	\$5.25

Dealers will find Tanglefoot the most desirable Sticky Fly Paper to handle. It always gives the best satisfaction to the user, and with the introduction of the new package, will be more popular than ever.

The permanence of Tanglefoot makes loss and annoyance to the dealer impossible.

College of Pharmacy.

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held in the college building, 595 Laguachetiere street, on Thursday, May 4th, at 8 p. m., a goodly number of students being present, and David Watson, Esq., President, occupying the chair. The minutes of last meeting and also the annual report and financial statements were read by the Secretary, J. Muir, all of which were approved and adopted. The report and financial statement were considered very satisfactory, and shows the College to be in a prosperous condition, the balance of cash on hand to the credit of the general fund being \$296.22, and of the building fund \$233.66, after having paid the Sun Life Insurance Co. the sum of \$174 for interest and \$350 in reduction of the mortgage debt, leaving that liability now standing at \$2500. The President, in his address, referred to the fact that this was the fifth time that he had been unanimously chosen as their President, stating that he accepted the position this year with the distinct understanding that the Vice-President should succeed him next year. W. S. Lachance and J. D. McLeish were nominated scrutineers, who, after counting the ballots, declared the following gentlemen to be elected to the Executive Board, namely:—Jos. Contant, A. D. Mann, J. E. Tremble, W. H. Chapman, W. S. Kerry, Ed. Giroux, Jr., C. E. Scarff, A. J. Laurence, and Jos E. Morrison. These, with the following officers, namely:—David Watson, President, C. J. Covernton, Vice-President, and Alex. Manson, Treasurer, will compose the Board for the current year. The President now presented the gold medal to Herbert C. Harris, and a copy of Remington's Pharmacy to Wilfred L. Taylor, rewards of merit as licentiate of pharmacy and certified clerk respectively. Votes of thanks were passed to the President for his able supervision of the College affairs; also to the retiring Board and to Mr. Muir for his efficient services as Secretary. Upon the invitation of the President the members adjourned to another lecture room for refreshments, which had been generously provided by the President.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec were held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Laguachetiere street. Nine candidates for the Major and twenty-six for the Minor Examination entered their names. Of these the following, named in order of merit, passed successfully, and are entitled to be registered as "Licentiates of Pharmacy" and "Certified Clerks" respectively, namely:—As "Licentiates of Pharmacy," Herbert C. Harvey (gold medalist), T. Emile Barbeau, J. A. Rene de Cotret, Thos. J. Quirk, A. F. Foss, and Kenneth C. Campbell. As "Certified Clerks,"

James Douglass Webb, W. L. Taylor, P. J. McCloskey, Geo. F. Morrison, J. E. Dube, J. E. A. Gauvin, H. W. Reynolds, John J. Powers, J. J. O. Vaillancourt, Alphonse Martineau, Wm. Lyman, H. J. Pilon, R. A. Taschereau, J. A. F. Bertrand, with W. J. Furse and E. H. Lawson (equal). The examinations were written and oral, and the subjects examined upon were Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Toxicology, Practical Dispensing, Botany, Reading of Prescriptions, and Weights and Measures. The examiners were Messrs. S. Lachance, John T. Lyons, and W. H. Chapman, Montreal, A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo, and R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

Pharmaceutical Legislation.

Since our last issue matters affecting Pharmacy Laws, occupied a good portion of the time of the Local Legislature a bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Dryden regulating the time of gathering and selling ginseng entitled "An Act to further provide against the extermination of the plant called Ginseng." As it indirectly affects the drug trade we append a copy of the Act which reached its second reading April 19th.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Proof of the purchase or sale of ginseng between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year shall be *prima facie* evidence of a contravention of this Act.

2. Any person who purchases ginseng knowing the same to have been cut, rooted up, or gathered between the first day of January and the first day of September, shall be deemed guilty of a contravention of this Act.

3. In any prosecution under the preceding section, proof that the ginseng purchased has been illegally obtained by the vendor, shall be *prima facie* evidence of a contravention of this Act by the purchaser.

4. This Act shall be read as part of the Act to prevent the extermination of the Plant called Ginseng.

Another bill was that introduced by Mr. Meacham, which he styles an "Act to amend the Pharmacy Act."

1. Section 24 of *The Pharmacy Act* is amended by striking out all the words after the word "address," in the 16th line thereof, and substituting the following: "of the person preparing such packages and marked 'Poison.'"

This act was read the second time.

The "Act to further amend the Pharmacy Act," as drafted by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was not as originally drafted and distributed amongst the druggists of the province. Sections 8, 11 and a portion of 14 as they appeared in the original, were omitted from the bill which was presented by Dr. McKay for its first reading on April 17th,

and reached its second reading one week later. With those exceptions the bill as it passed its second reading, is the same as given in our March issue.

This bill was then referred to a special committee consisting of Hon. G. W. Ross, Messrs. Meredith, Baxter, Meacham, Gilmour, Willoughby, Dowling, Preston, Ryerson, Wiley, McMahon, Wood (Hastings), Waters, Bishop, McKay (Victoria), Field, Gibson (Huron), Carpenter, and the mover of the resolution Dr. McKay (Oxford).

In committee the first part of the bill passed with very little discussion, but when it was proposed to insert a clause regulating the sale of proprietary medicines quite a heated discussion ensued. The clause which was proposed by Hon. G. W. Ross and which was carried in committee reads as follows:

"Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to interfere with, or affect the making or dealing in any proprietary medicine, provided always that on the petition of the Council of the College of Pharmacy or any licensed medical practitioner, the Provincial Board of Health shall cause to be made a full and sufficient analysis of such medicine, drug, remedy, compound or preparation by the official analyst or some other competent person, and if on such analysis it appears that such patent or proprietary medicine contains any of the poisons mentioned in any of the schedules of this Act to an extent that renders their use dangerous to health or life, the said Board of Health shall forthwith submit the report of the said analyst, together with the report thereon, to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and on the receipt of such report notice thereof shall be given in the Ontario Gazette, and thereafter the provisions of this Act shall apply to such patent or proprietary medicine."

The last clause was also amended so as to compel every member of a corporation or partnership, dealing in drugs, to be a registered druggist. Up to the time of going to press the bill had not come up for its third and final reading.

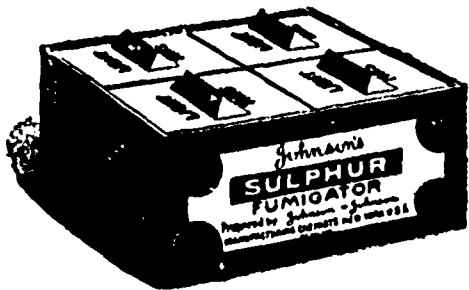
Mr. MacKenzie (East Lambton) has introduced a bill which has obtained a second reading and been referred to committee of the house, which provides that druggists shall not sell more than six ounces of intoxicating liquor at any one time and that such sales shall not be made except upon certificate of a qualified medical practitioner, who shall not be the druggist selling the liquor.

Mr. Harcourt thought the existent law, if fully enforced, was quite sufficient, as in cases of emergency it was sometimes necessary that a small quantity of liquor should be obtained immediately, without having to first hunt up a physician to get a certificate.

Mr. Fraser suggested that the operation of the proposed clause be confined to the sales on Saturday and Sunday, as the complaint seemed to be that large quan-

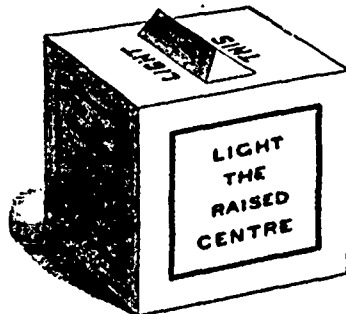
**JOHNSON'S
SULPHUR FUMIGATORS**
IN THE FORM OF CANDLES.

4 Fumigators in a Fire proof Box.



One or more
can
Burn at once.

One enough
for a
Small Room.



Sell one for 10 cents.
Box (of 4) for 30 cents.

Cost \$2.50 for one dozen Boxes, - 48 Fumigators.

Order of Jobber—**JOHNSON'S FUMIGATOR SQUARE.**

3 Years Test
BY THE CANADIAN PEOPLE

*Has proven the sterling worth and merit
possessed by*

Radam's Microbe Killer

"The Public wants it, and wants it bad," else they would not buy from the Head Office could they obtain it at home.

The Express Companies can prove the great demand for it from private individuals.

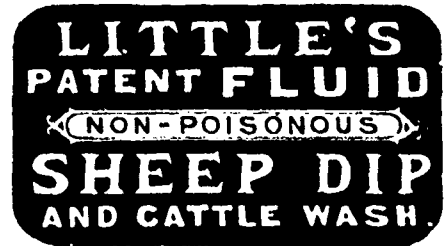
Business has enlarged so rapidly that we want every Druggist not yet handling M. K., to write us at once for full particulars as to what we will do for him.

Should Cholera come, it would be the only safe remedy to use. It is well to know this.

We intend to concentrate the sale wholly into the hands of "The Trade," if they will meet us half way.

Write us or call.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co. Limited,
120 King Street, West,
TORONTO, ONT.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other
animals.

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

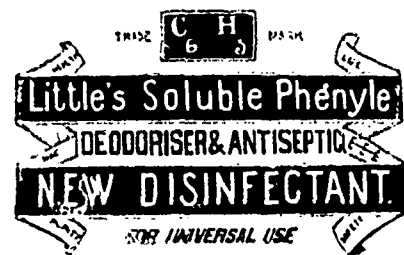
227 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American
Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Dis-
infectant, 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 gals. 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.

ties were sold at those times when it could not be procured elsewhere.

COMMITTEE NOTES.

The Council was represented by Messrs. Hall, Petrie, McGregor, McKee, Lawrence, Chish, Mackenzie and Daniels.

E. T. Malone watched the case on behalf of the Council, and J. K. Kerr, Q.C., for the Patent Medicine Manufacturers.

Messrs. McKimmon (Northrop & Lyman Co.) and Milburn were interested spectators.

The Special Committee was for the most part composed of physicians.

Dr. Willoughby suggested that all patent medicines should be labelled "poison," unless the formula of each is given on the label.

A number of city druggists were present at the meeting of the Committee.

Notes from England.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The editor of one of our most successful medical journals recently deplored the prevalence of advertising ready-made pharmaceutical specialties, as the medical profession by prescribing these is rapidly losing the art of prescribing itself. Whatever truth there may be in this, pharmacists are naturally not inclined to open their arms to the gradually increasing host of new remedies, which displace the pharmacopœial preparations in many instances. But apparently all editors of medical journals are not similarly constituted, as *The Hospital* has recently issued a remarkable invitation to the trade. This weekly journal, which claims to possess authoritative and official information respecting all kinds of medical institutions, announces a new department dealing with drugs and new remedies in order to supply information to House Surgeons, &c. They state, "our analysts will examine all new drugs and remedies put upon the market as they appear, and a special section will give every week the result of their enquiries and recommendations. We invite you to supply us with a resume of the drugs and remedies brought out by you of late, together with descriptive literature and samples," &c., &c. Now if there was any indication that the examination by the analysts was solely to be for the benefit of the public or profession, very little exception could be taken. But in a closing paragraph reference is made to the "mutual interests" involved, which indicates pretty clearly the kind of scientific puff that will be manufactured in *The Hospital's* laboratory.

I am glad this month to be able to recommend a recently published work to the notice of your readers. During the past three years Professor T. E. Thorpe, F. R. S., B. Sc., &c., assisted with a staff of contributors, has been engaged upon a Dictionary of Applied Chemistry. The third and last volume has just been issued. It is an admirable book of reference and has been received with the highest praise

both in technical and analytical chemistry circles. The list of contributors includes A. H. Allen, author of "Commercial Organic Analysis" on Fats and Oils; Professor Sadtler, of University Pennsylvania, on American Petroleum; Professor Dunstan, of the Pharmaceutical Society, has written the article on Alkaloids. The latter is an exceptionally good monograph and thoroughly up to date, the only fault being that processes of extraction are compressed in such a manner as to deprive the outline of much of its value, but the exigency of space is probably the excuse. On the other hand Prof. Dunstan has been lavish with his space when discussing such an outside article as the aureochloride of caffeine. No doubt this body, which Prof. Dunstan was the first to discover, possesses an exceptional composition, is of considerable theoretical importance; but I doubt if it is necessary to consume half a column over it, whilst the extraction of morphine is dismissed in a few lines.

The treatment of myxœdema by thyroid gland feeding is growing in favor. Nearly every week our medical papers record another successful case. The general impression is in favor of a glycerine extract of the fresh glands or the dried glands reduced to a powder are given in capsules, cachets or compressed tablets. The serious objection, to which I referred on a former occasion, attending the use of a subcutaneous injection, has been regarded as insuperable except in urgent cases. It is now an accepted theory that the active principle of the thyroid juice is a globulin or albumose, one of the obscure proteid bodies of which we know so little. It is also curious that other countries have in no way shared the enthusiasm of medical men, upon this subject, in this country. Had Dr. Murray announced his discovery in vague terms and closely guarded the preparation of the juice in the manner Koch did, the result might have been different.

The expected advent of cholera has caused quite a boom in carbolic acid and its preparations. The extraordinary summer-like weather of the past month has made sanitary officers and medical officers of health shake their heads and talk of what may happen should a hot summer follow. The introduction of Jeyes' "Perfect Purifier" has led to a series of imitators, all of which claim to contain no poisonous carbolic acid but an abundance of cresols. The latter, in an alkaline solution, are stated to be more active as a germicide and antiseptic than carbolic acid, whilst they are non-poisonous, non-corrosive and good deodorants. Chemists who reside near gas works might introduce their own preparation at very little expense. The higher boiling fractions of crude carbolic acid can be obtained, readily and cheaply, and only require saponification or rather suspending in an alkaline soapy liquid. The method usually adopted here is to mix with lime, potash and soft soap and boil. It is then allowed to deposit and decanted off.

Amongst the new remedies to which pharmacopœial recognition will probably follow, Salol holds an advanced position. Its therapeutical importance is daily growing under the care of experienced German clinicians, whilst American physicians have reported very favorably in many instances. Amongst the latest uses for this salicylate of phenol, is the treatment of cholera. Dr. Hueppe tried it in India and describes it as "the most suitable body for securing an internal and perhaps specific disinfection against cholera." Together with phenacetin it has been successfully employed in rheumatism, influenza and neuralgia. It has also been strongly recommended as an antiseptic adjunct to toilet preparations. The following have been introduced:

Rheumatic Powders.—Phenacetine, 2½ grains; Salol, 2½ grains, in each powder.

Salol Dusting Powder.—Salol, 5 parts; Starch, 45 parts. Mix and perfume if required.

Salol Ointment.—Oxide of Zinc, 15 parts; Starch, 15 parts; Olive Oil, 10 parts; Salol, 5 parts; Sulphur, 6 parts; Lanoline to 100 parts.

Salol Mouth Wash.—Salol, 80 grains; Spirit (proof), 4 ounces; Tincture of Cochineal, 1 drachm; Peppermint Oil, 2 drops; Otto, 3 drops. Also

Salol Mouth Wash, 2.—Clover, Cinnamon and Cochineal, of each 2 parts; Spirit, 200 parts. Digest a week, strain and dissolve Peppermint Oil, 1 part; Salol, 5 parts.

Acknowledgements.

Our thanks are due to the Zeta Phi Society of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for an invitation to the 72nd annual commencement exercises. The design of the invitation is quite unique and attractive.

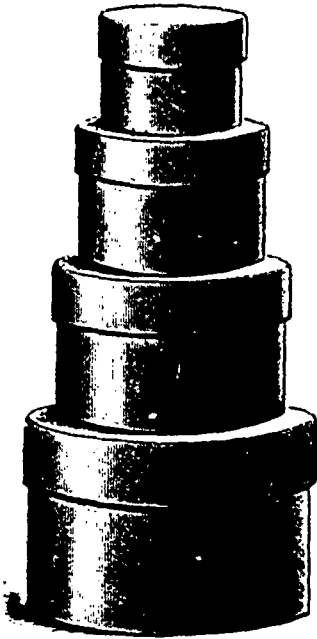
We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a handsome piece of parchment, being an invitation to the commencement exercises of the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Buffalo.

Also one to the commencement exercises and banquet of the graduating class of the Detroit College of Medicine.

We are in receipt of the Proceedings of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association at the 14th annual meeting held at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer, "world-renowned" though it be, won't restore any hair for inhabitants of the Austrian empire henceforth. By order No. 1,166 of the Ministry of the Interior, dated Vienna, March 15, 1893, its sale is forbidden throughout the empire, on the ground that its restorative qualities are due entirely to lead.

The *Indiana Pharmacist* says that "Cut rates and pharmacy laws are the two great evils of the drug business."

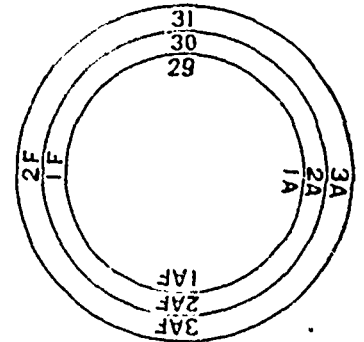


WHERE

Are you Buying your Paper Boxes?



The accompanying illustration will be familiar to you. We are making every style of Paper Box required by Druggists, and keep them constantly in stock.



The stack of Pill Boxes represent the red paper goods in 1 dr., 2 drs., 1/2 oz. and 1 oz., while the two other cuts show the well known Flange Pill Boxes—29, 30 and 31. The rings show the exact outside measurement.

WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.

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

Druggists - Attention!

THIS IS THE AGE OF ANTI-SEPTICS.

Not many such are known, however, to be safely used for internal use, to act as germicides for germ laden blood and tissues, and leave no harmful after effects.

* **The Ozone Specific** advertised herewith, has been in private use for a number of years with wonderful results as an absolute Blood Purifier, and is now offered to the Public through **THE TRADE** exclusively.

We desire to deal directly with each Retailer wherever possible, and to encourage them to handle this remedy (for we are bound to have a large demand for it through newspaper advertising) we will place an order for **1 dozen Bottles, on consignment, with one Druggist only**, in each town of less than 10,000 inhabitants.

First Come, First Served.

Pamphlets furnished free for distribution. Prices upon application

OZONE SPECIFIC CO.,

Business Office - 5 Canada Life Building,
TORONTO, ONT.

London Label Works.

KNOWLES & CO.

Lithographers,

Engravers and Printers

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,
Druggists' Containers,
Boxes, Envelopes,

Ac., Ac., Ac.

LONDON, CANADA.

Spring Medicines and Other Seasonable Specialties.

BY A "CONNECTICUT DRUGGIST" IN PHARMACEUTICAL RECORD.

As the spring season approaches the demand for blood purifiers, spring tonics, nervines, etc., makes itself felt. Druggists can make very good preparations, probably exceeding in virtue articles of a similar kind which are largely advertised and many of which contain stuff which is of little or no medicinal value. They can also put them up and sell them a great deal cheaper than the others cost at wholesale. Large retailers seldom care to go to the annoyance and bother of putting up those more largely demanded, on account of lack of time and facility.

This month is the time in which one should have some spring tonic well started. To give it a boom, advertise it in the various church fairs, suppers, etc. This method is better than advertising in the newspapers, since, in addition to booming your preparation, it helps the church, and most churches need a lift now and then. Newspapers are beneficial if you can get the right spot. Very few people read the advertisements in the advertising departments of the paper lest, may be, it is for bargains in their favorite dry goods store, where they are selling goods below cost (?).

The part to advertise in is the reading matter columns, known as "locals" by the papers outside of the large cities.

A few examples of advertising may not be amiss in connection with this article. The following, for instance, is sure to be read :

"After you have read all about the sermon by your favorite pastor, you should see that the larger number of people going into John Jones' drug store to-day was because he was selling that celebrated spring tonic of his for 50 cents a bottle. Just as good, probably better than any other spring tonic, and at less cost."

Another might read :

"On your way home from church stop into Jones' drug store and get a bottle of his spring tonic ; only 50c. a bottle."

Numerous other advertisements may be drawn up on the lines indicated.

SARSAPARILLA FORMULE.

In preparing a staple compound of sarsaparilla for spring trade, it is essential to success to make a first-class article in the beginning and always maintain its strength and appearance. If you change it after the first lot, your customers will believe that you are weakening and cheapening it.

For a sarsaparilla and iodide of potassium compound, the following is an excellent formula :

SARSAPARILLA AND IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Sarsaparilla gr. d.....	lb. 1
Burdock root	} aa.....
Dandelion root	
Prickly ash bark	
Chamomile, Roman.....	
Sassafras bark	oz. 4

Iodide potassium.....	av. oz. 1
Salicylate sodium	av. oz. 4
Glycerin	fl. oz. 21
Alcohol	pt. 1 1/2
Water, enough to make	gal. 1

Grind all the drugs to No. 20 powder. Mix the glycerin and alcohol with 2 quarts of water. Macerate 24 hours and percolate. When the liquid has ceased to drop, pour in hot water until a gallon altogether has been percolated. Add the iodide of potassium and salicylate sodium and dissolve. If not sufficiently dark to suit the eye, add caramel, 1 fl. ounce.

Bottle this in 12-ounce green panels and label attractively. This will cost, without the carton, about 17 cents a bottle. The carton will cost about 2 or 3 cents extra.

Put 2 or 3 dozen on the counter next to the scales, and over them hang a sign, reading: "Jones' Sarsaparilla, only 50 cents a bottle. Guaranteed to be equal to any made."

Other compounds may be made, almost without limit. A few ideas are subjoined :

SPRING BITTERS.

Aloes	oz. 6
Sassafras	oz. 8
Hops	oz. 2
Gentian	oz. 4
Chamomile	oz. 2
Acetic acid, U. S. P.....	oz. 1
Alcohol	qt. 1
Water, q. s.	gal. 1

Mix acid and alcohol with 2 quarts of water. Macerate 24 hours, then percolate, adding enough hot water to make 1 gallon.

DR. BREEN'S NERVE TONIC.

R Coca, No. 20 powder	oz. 8
Damiana	oz. 8
Gentian	oz. 8
Bromide potassium	oz. 1 1/2
Salicylate sodium.....	oz. 1
Dandelion root.....	oz. 8
Alcohol	qt. 1
Glycerin.....	pt. 1
Water, q. s.	gal. 1

Follow directions as above. Put up in green panel, 8-ounce bottles.

Another very fair tonic is the cheaper preparation of Peruvian bark, combined with different substances with popular names. These are very much called for in some localities, and a fair idea of the general composition may be gathered from the following model, which may be called either

"ROXA TONIC" OR

ELIXIR RED BARK AND CELERY.

R Celery seed, powdered	av. oz. 2
Red cinchona	oz. 1
Orange peel	} aa.....
Coriander seed	
Lemon peel	
Muriatic acid	min. 15
Alcohol	fl. oz. 5
Glycerin	fl. oz. 4
Water	fl. oz. 4
Syrup.....	fl. oz. 4

Mix all the drugs and grind to about No. 40 powder.

Add the mixture of acid, alcohol, glycerin and water ; macerate 24 hours, then percolate, adding enough alcohol and water in the proportion given to make 12 fl. ounces. Add the syrup and if neces-

sary filter. The flavoring may be altered to suit. Some like rose. Add instead, then of the lemon, orange, and coriander, red rose leaves po., 1 ounce. This takes the place of a certain preparation which the proprietor informs me is gaining great and deserving popularity in the New England states.

Another idea is for a good fruit laxative to take the place of a certain fig syrup largely advertised. This may be made as follows :

IDEAL FRUIT SYRUP.

R Fl. ext. cascara sagrada (tasteless)	fl. oz. 1 1/2
Fl. ext. Oregon grape root	dr. 3
Grd. senna, No. 20, powder.....	dr. 6
Prunes } aa.....	av. oz. 2
Figs }	
Oil of fennel } aa.....	min. 10
Oil of cinnamon }	
Oil of cloves	min. 5
Sugar	oz. 3
Water, enough to make	pt. 1

Chop the figs and prunes, without stones, to a fine hash, mix with senna and steep in 12 ounces water for three hours, adding sufficient to replace the water of evaporation. Strain through a No. 4 wire sic. e. To this liquid add the sugar and dissolve. Add the fluid extracts and oils, make up to one pint with hot water, which has been poured over the fruit on sieve.

Some may prefer to leave out the oils and add instead

Fl. ext. licorice fl. 5 iv.

Others may prefer instead of the licorice,

Powdered nutmeg 5 iij.

This is more like the original. Dose, one to two tablespoonfuls.

In preparing substitutes for the various liver and kidney remedies which have a large sale in some places, the following will serve as a model :

SECURE OR SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE.

R Liverwort	oz. 4
Jam. dogwood	oz. 1
Ergot	oz. 2
Triticum repens	oz. 4
Gaultheria	oz. 2
Nitrate potassium	av. oz. 1
Alcohol	pt. 2
Glycerin	fl. oz. 12
Water q. s. ad	gal. 1

Grind the drugs to No. 20 or 30 powder, percolate with all the glycerin and alcohol mixed with 2 quarts water. When that has all passed add enough hot water to make 1 gallon, add the nitrate of potassium and dissolve.

In displaying preparations made as above a neat and artistic wrapper will be of much assistance. Outside appearances are everything with some people, and the more you expend in dressing your preparations the better returns you will have.

Love your neighbor as yourself, and you will love him too well to help him get into debt.

The muscular force used in making a dozen kicks will carry one a mile, if properly employed.

The most unendurably egotistical persons are those who affect great humility in order to accomplish some selfish end,

Eseljay's

Liver

Lozenges.

The New Fast Selling Cathartic.

Do you keep them in Stock ?

Mr. John Callard, chemist, 390 Richmond Street, says : "Eseljay's Liver Lozenges have certainly come to stay. The great success I have had with them justifies my belief in a great future for this medicine which may well replace many of the old-time cathartics."

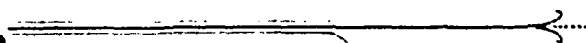
—*London Advertiser.*

Address—

Canadian Branch Dr. Eseljay Medicine Co.,

LONDON CANADA.

A TIMELY HINT.

Druggists, 

* Don't purchase your supply of Sticky Fly Papers, until you have seen and examined "**DAVIS' IMPROVED STICKY FLY CATCHER.**" Nothing like it has ever before been introduced. Entirely original and novel. Is bound to take first place with the public, where a sticky paper is wanted.

* Samples will be in the hands of the Wholesale Trade April 20th. Illustrated Circulars and Price List will be mailed to every Retail Druggist in Canada on the same date. If you fail to receive it send us your name and address.

We simply ask, don't purchase your supply till you see it.

POWELL & DAVIS, Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.

At the same time don't forget to order your supply of "**DAVIS' FLY POISON FELTS.**" No superior in the market. Was the first 5c. Fly Felt Package in the Canadian market, and has more than held its own with all competitors. Sales have increased yearly. Never fails to kill flies, and is the favorite with all who handle them.

Four Felts in package, retails at 5c. Per Case, 100 packages, \$2.50 Three Cases, \$7.00

Carried in stock and for sale by the Wholesale Trade.

Manufactured by **POWELL & DAVIS, Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.**

Solubility of the More Common Chemicals in Water.

One (1) part, by weight, of the substance is soluble, at about 60° F., in the stated number of parts by weight, of water.

Note.—Chemicals, which are very little soluble, or practically insoluble in water, and which are never administered or applied in solution, such as subnitrate of bismuth, oxalate of cerium, sautonin, etc., are here omitted.

Explanation of abbreviations: v. s., very soluble; sp. s., sparingly soluble; ins., insoluble.

Acid, Arsenious,	30 to 80
“ Benzoic,	500
“ Boric,	25
“ Camphoric,	160
“ Carbolic,	20
“ Citric,	0.75
“ Gallic,	100
“ Oxalic,	9
“ Pyrogallic,	2.3
“ Salicylic,	450
“ Tannic,	6
“ Tartaric,	0.7
Agaricin,	sp. s.
Alum,	10.5
Aluminium Sulphate,	1.2
Ammonium Benzoate,	5
“ Bromide,	1.5
“ Carbonate,	4
“ Chloride,	3
“ Iodide,	1
“ Nitrate,	0.5
“ Phosphate,	4
“ Sulphate,	1.3
Ammonium Valerianate,	v. s.
Antifebrin (Acetanilide),	180
Antimony & Potassium Tartrate,	17
Antipyrin,	0.8
Apomorphine Hydrochlorate,	6.8
Antropine,	600
“ Sulphate,	0.4
Barium Chloride,	2.5
“ Nitrate,	13
Betol (Naphthalol)	ins.
Butyl-Chloral (Croton-Chloral)	20
Cadmium Sulphate,	2
Caffeine,	75
“ Sodio-Benzoate,	v. s.
“ Sodio-Salicylate,	v. s.
Calcium Bromide,	0.7
“ Chloride,	1.5
“ Hypophosphite,	6.0
Chloral,	v. s.
Cinchonidine,	1680
“ Sulphate,	100
Cinchonine,	3700
“ Sulphate,	70
Cocaine,	704
“ Hydrochlorate,	v. s.
Codeine,	80
“ Phosphate,	4
Copper Acetate,	15
“ Sulphate,	2.6
Homatropine Hydrobromate,	10
Hyoseyamine Sulphate (amorphous),	v. s.
Glycerfluzin Ammoniated,	v. s.
Iodol,	sp. s.
Iron and Amm. Citrate,	v. s.

Iron and Amm. Sulphate,	3
“ “ Tartrate,	v. s.
“ Potass. Tartrate,	v. s.
“ Quinine Citrate,	v. s.
“ Strychnine Citrate,	v. s.
“ Chloride,	v. s.
“ Citrate,	v. s.
“ Hypophosphite,	sp. s.
“ Lactate,	40.
“ Phosphate (scales),	v. s.
“ Sulphate,	1.8
Lead Acetate,	1.8
“ Nitrate,	2
Lime, Caustic,	750
“ Chloride (Bleaching) Powder,	20
Lithium Benzoate,	4
“ Bromide,	v. s.
“ Carbonate,	150
“ Citrate,	5.5
“ Salicylate,	v. s.
Magnesium Chloride,	1
“ Sulphate,	0.8
“ Sulphite,	20
Manganese Sulphate,	0.7
Mercury Bichloride,	16
“ Cyanide,	12.8
Morphine,	1000
“ Acetate,	12
“ Hydrochlorate,	20
“ Sulphate,	24
Naphthalin,	ins.
Naphthol (Beta),	1000
Phenacetin,	sp. s.
Physostigmine (Eserine),	
“ Salicylate,	130
“ Sulphate,	v. s.
Potassa (caustic),	0.5
Potassium Acetate,	0.4
“ and Sod. Tartrate,	2.5
“ Bicarbonate,	3.2
“ Bichromate,	10
“ Bitartrate,	210
“ Bromide,	1.6
“ Carbonate,	1
“ Chlorate,	16.5
“ Chloride,	3
“ Citrate,	0.6
“ Cyanide,	2
“ Ferrieyanide,	2.5
“ Ferrocyanide,	4
“ Hypophosphite,	0.6
“ Iodide,	0.8
“ Nitrate,	4
“ Permanganate,	20
“ Sulphate,	9
“ Sulphite,	4
“ Tartrate,	0.7
Quinidine,	2000
“ Sulphate,	100
Quinine Anhydrous,	1960
“ Hydrated,	1600
“ Bisulphate,	10
“ Hydrobromate,	16
“ Hydrochlorate,	34
“ Lactate,	4
“ Sulphate,	740
“ Valerianate,	100
“ and Urea Hydrochlorate,	1
Resorcin,	0.7
Saccharin,	250
Salicin,	28
Salol,	sp. s.
Silver Nitrate,	0.8
Soda (caustic)	1.7
Sodium (Acetate),	3

Sodium Arseniate,	4
“ Benzoate,	1.8
“ Bicarbonate,	12
“ Bisulphite,	4
“ Borate,	16
“ Bromide,	1.2
“ Carbonate,	1.6
“ Chlorate,	1.1
“ Chloride,	2.8
“ Hypophosphite,	1
“ Hyposulphite,	1.5
“ Iodide,	0.6
“ Nitrate,	1.3
“ Phosphate,	6
“ Pyrophosphate,	12
“ Salicylate,	1.5
“ Sulphate,	2.8
“ Sulphite,	4
“ Sulphocarbonate,	5
Sozo-iodol (Sodium salt),	14
Sparteine Sulphate,	
Strychnine,	6700
“ Acetate,	60
“ Sulphate,	10
Sugar (cane),	0.5
“ of Milk,	7
Sulfonal,	550
Terpin Hydrate,	sp. s.
Thalline Sulphate,	7
“ Tartrate,	10
Thymol,	1204
Urethan,	v. s.
Zinc Acetate,	3
“ Bromide,	v. s.
“ Chloride,	v. s.
“ Iodide,	v. s.
“ Sulphate,	0.6
“ Sulphocarbonate,	2

TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ANHYDROUS BASE IN THE PRINCIPAL ALKALOIDAL SALTS,—

Note.—The figure placed behind each salt indicates the percentage of anhydrous alkaloid contained therein. For instance, Quinine Sulphate, 74.3, means that 100 parts of commercial crystallized sulphate of quinine contains 74.3 parts of pure anhydrous quinine.

Aconitine Nitrate, cryst. ¹⁾	91.1
Apomorphine Hydrochlorate,	87.9
Atropine Sulphate,	85.5
Cinchonidine Sulphate,	76.5
Cinchonine Sulphate,	82.1
Cocaine Hydrochlorate, anhydrous,	89.2
Cocaine Hydrochlorate, hydrated ²⁾	80.7
Codeine Hydrochlorate,	80.4
“ Phosphate,	70.5
Digitaline, ³⁾	
Homatropine Hydrobromate,	77.3
Hyoseyamine Sulphate, amorphous ⁴⁾	85.5
Morphine Acetate,	71.4
“ Hydrochlorate,	75.9
“ Sulphate,	75.2
Physostigmine Salicylate, ⁵⁾	66.6
“ Sulphate, ⁵⁾	84.9
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate,	85.1
Quinidine Sulphate,	82.0
Quinine Acetate,	84.3
“ Bisulphate,	59.1
“ and Iron Citrate,	12.0
“ Hydrate,	85.7

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Exclusive Rights for Sale for the manufacture and sale in the United States of

DR. TIP'S CANTHARIDIN SOAP.

This Soap has been introduced in the drug stores of Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and the demand is steadily increasing. Price, \$500 Dollars. For particulars, address

Manufacturer of Medicinal Soaps.

C. MONDT-BERG, Karlsruhe, Germany.

TREFOIL BRAND.



TRADE MARK.

Compressed Blocks of Pure Camphor

Refined and manufactured in Japan by

THE JAPAN CAMPHOR COMPANY.

Half Ounce and One Ounce Blocks in convenient packages.

SOLE AGENTS: - **GRIBBLE & NASH, 76 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.**

In a report on this Camphor, H. HELBIG, F. C. S., and Dr. F. W. PASSMORE, of London, state: "It is perfectly pure: being, in fact, of such excellence that it is identical with the chemically pure compound, $C_{10}H_{16}O$."

Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

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

Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

1s 3d per oz.

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

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Robertson's Ready Mixed Paints,
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Liquid Wood Filler & Stain Combined,



Hard Wood Filler,
Oil Wood Stains,
White Lead,
Varnishes,

TURPENTINE, LINSEED OIL.

TORONTO,

ONTARIO.

Quinine Hydrobromate,	73.5
“ Hydrochlorate,	81.7
“ and Urea, Hydrochlorate,	81.7
“ Lactate,	78.2
“ Salicylate,	68.8
“ Sulphate,	74.3
“ Tannate,	about 20.0
“ Valerianate,	72.9
Strychnine Acetate,	84.7
“ and Iron, Citrate,	1.0
“ Sulphate,	74.4

1) Compare note to No. 181.

2) Hydrochlorate of cocaine, when crystallized from a watery solution, contains two molecules of water. The salt which is now usually supplied by manufacturers, is anhydrous.

3) This is quoted here only for the purpose of attaching some remarks of practical interest. Digitalis contains a number of different principles, which it is quite difficult to separate, and many of which have at one time or another been designated by their discoverers as “digitaline.” Different processes, even with only slight modifications of solvents, produce varying mixtures of principles. In prescribing *digitalis*, therefore, the physician should specify the particular kind wanted, either by mentioning the manufacture (Merck, etc.), or other authority, according to which it is prepared. (For instance: Digitaline, amorphous, *Codex*; or Digitaline, crystallized, *Codex*.) Merck's Digitaline (*Digitalinum purum pulveratum*, so-called “German Digitaline”) consists principally of digitalein, is soluble in water (and, therefore, has no cumulative effect) and alcohol, but insoluble in ether and chloroform. Its average dose is 1-60th to 1-30th of a grain. The crystallized Digitaline of the French Pharmacopeia is that prepared after Homolle's process, but the additional purification by chloroform makes it about twice as strong. It is almost insoluble in water (and therefore acts cumulatively) and in ether, but soluble in chloroform, and less so in alcohol. Its dose is about 1-120th to 1-60th of a grain.—*The Prescription*.

New Hypnotics.

The following compilation of brief definitions is taken from *Notes on New Pharm. Products*, Feb. 1893, and is interesting as bringing together in terse comparison the whole list of analogous new remedies of the hypnotic class.

AMYLENHYDRATE.—(Syn., *Dimethyl-ethyl-carbinol*). A colorless, heavy liquid, soluble in 10 parts of water, and readily in alcohol. It is better thought of and more used in Europe than in this country; it is said to rank between chloral and paraldehyde in hypnotic effect, being less dangerous than chloral, and less offensive to take than paraldehyde. Dose, 30 to 60 minims; best administered in capsules, or in wine or beer. It is also used for whooping cough, the dose for children being 3 to 5 drops in water with a little raspberry syrup.

BROMAL HYDRATE.—(Syn., *Tribromo-acetic-ortho-aldehyde*). Analogous to chloral hydrate; occurs in colorless crystals, very deliquescent; odor like chloral; soluble in water. It is more active than chloral, but causes nausea and diarrhoea. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. Not much used; in fact, it is hardly known, and stands little show with so many excellent hypnotics to keep it in the background.

CHLORALAMIDE.—(Syn., *Chloral-Formamide*). Occurs in small crystals, colorless and odorless; soluble in 20 parts water and in 1½ parts alcohol; tastes mildly bitter or salty. Produces sleep in 20 to 40 minutes, lasting 6 to 9 hours; is free from evil side or after-effects, and does not have cumulative effect or cause a habit. Dose, 20 to 60 grains; best administered in solution (30 grains dissolved in 2 drs. Tr. cardamom comp., and 1 dr. each syrups orange and raspberry added); must not be heated, or will decompose.

CHLORAL-AMMONIUM.—(*Trichlor-amido-ethyl alcohol*.) Occurs as a white crystalline salt; soluble in water, but not stable; the product is often split up even in the dry state. Is said to combine the effects of urethane and chloral, and to be less dangerous than the latter; it does not disturb the stomach. Dose, 10 to 30 grains. Not much used, and easily dispensed with so long as better hypnotics are available.

CHLORALIMIDE.—Prepared through the action of heat on chloral-ammonium; occurs in colorless and tasteless needles; very stable—not affected by moisture, light, or heat; is slightly soluble in water, more in alcohol, readily in ether. Was introduced as a substitute for chloral, and has been urged as a substitute for chloral-amide; but has not justified either claim, and is practically discarded now. Also acts as an antipyretic in small doses, 4 to 6 grains; as a hypnotic was recommended in 5 to 30 grain doses.

CROTON-CHLORAL.—(Syn., *Butyl-Chloral*). Occurs in white, lustrous scales; soluble in about 50 parts of water, but readily in alcohol. Recommended as especially useful in neuralgias. Dose, 2 to 15 grains; best given in divided doses of 2 or 3 grains in pills or capsules, or made into a syrup, 15 grains to the ounce.

HYPNAL.—A compound of chloral and antipyrine, in the proportion of 47 parts of the former to 53 of the latter. Can be prepared readily without chemical process, by mechanical mixture. Occurs in rhombic crystals, is readily soluble in water, and exerts good hypnotic effect—although it is not free from harmful side and after-manifestations. Dose, 15 grains average, in aqueous mixture, with some tincture and a flavoring syrup. Very little is used.

HYPNONE.—(Syn., *Acetophenone Phenylmethylketone*). Occurs as a colorless, oily liquid, with a bitter almond odor and strong taste. Introduced principally on the recommendation of Dujardin-Beaumont; has done good service, but has so many untoward characteristics, and is of-

ten so unreliable, that it is very little used. The dose is variously stated as from 1 to 8 minims; it has a caustic effect in the mouth, and must therefore be administered in capsules with oil; in divided doses of 1 minim it may be taken in mixture with syrup or oil, flavored with peppermint. It is practically insoluble in water.

METALDEHYDE.—This product is chemically apparently identical with paraldehyde; but it occurs in crystal form, and the difference in its chemical composition, however slight, has not made it superior to paraldehyde as a hypnotic. It is insoluble in water, and only slightly in alcohol. It has been used to some extent, in doses of 2 to 8 grains, but with so little advantage that it has fallen from notice.

METHYLAL.—(Syn., *Methyl-dimethyl-ether*). A colorless, volatile liquid, freely soluble in water and alcohol. Has been used with some success as a hypnotic in violent conditions of insanity and in delirium tremens. Dose, 15 to 60 minims in aqueous solution with syrup; also subcutaneously applied, 1 to 2 drops diluted in 10 parts of water. Methylal is a “back number,” having outlived its term of usefulness since so many new and superior hypnotics have been introduced in late years.

PARALDEHYDE.—(Syn., *Elaldehyde*). A clear, colorless liquid, with an unpleasant odor, and a burning taste; soluble in about 10 parts of water, and more readily in alcohol or ether. It forms a good hypnotic, without depressing the action of the heart, and is consequently indicated where chloral is included. Dose, 20 to 60 minims; best given with some bitter tincture, or in a mucilaginous emulsion. Elixirs of paraldehyde are a very popular form in this country; the following is a good formula: Chloroform, 24 minims; oil cinnamon, 10 minims; Paraldehyde, 4 drams; oil sweet almond, sufficient to make two ounces. This forms a clear solution and is of agreeable taste.

RUBIDIUM-AMMONIUM BROMIDE.—Occurs as a whitish crystalline powder or granular crystals, readily soluble in water; recommended as a substitute for potassium bromide. Dose, 60 to 90 grains per day in divided doses; best administered in mixture of syrup of orange or lemon. Has not come into much use, although enthusiastically recommended from good sources in Europe and in this country.

SOMNAL.—An alcoholic solution of chloral and urethane; occurs as a clear liquid, and gives a burning taste in the mouth. Dose, 15 to 30 minims in alcoholic solution, wine or beer. It produces sleep in about 30 minutes, and has been extensively used and praised for its good effect.

SULPHALDEHYDE.—(Syn., *Thialdehyde*). Occurs as an oily liquid, with an offensive odor. Is related to paraldehyde, and through experiments on frogs has proved to exert much stronger hypnotic effect than that product. So far as known no regular clinical trials have been made

WORLD WIDE POPULARITY.

THE DELICIOUS CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM PERFUME.

Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.



AND THE CELEBRATED CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the *Crab Apple Blossom Perfume* and the *Crown Lavender Salts*. They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 700,000 Bottles.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., LONDON.

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MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

AND ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

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SODA CRYSTALS.

CONCENTRATED SODA CRYSTALS.

CREAM OF TARTAR, CRYSTALS.

TARTARIC ACID, CRYSTALS AND POWDERED.

CITRIC ACID.

CARBOLIC ACID, CRYSTALS AND LIQUID.

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, 98-100

GLYCERINE, GODEFROY DISTILLERS, 120 S. G.

ESSENTIAL OILS, G. RISTUCCIA & CO., MESSINA.

OLIVE OIL,

WHITE & GREEN CASTILE SOAP

INSECT POWDER - E. STAFFLER & CO. TRIESTE

AS IMPORTED BY THE LEADING DRUGGISTS.

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REPRESENTING IN CANADA

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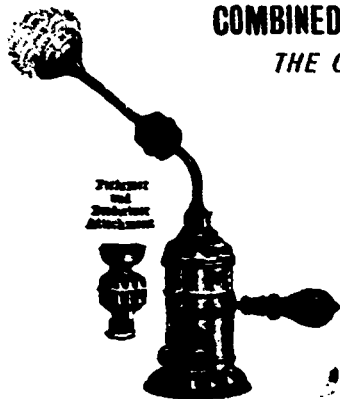
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DR. C. L. COULTER'S

**COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER,
THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.**



"THE CHAMPION"

For the treatment of **Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough,** and all diseases of the **Nose, Throat and Lungs.** Complete list of formulae for inhalation with each instrument.

Price with perfume and desodorizer attachment, \$5.50
Price to Physicians, 5.00

The Coulter Vaporizer Mfg. Co.,

Manufacturers for Canada,

Cor. King & Bay Sts. Entrance, 93 Bay St. **Toronto, Ont.**

**Wampole's Compound
Syrup of Hypophosphites.**

CHARACTERISTICS - Heavy, pleasant, bitter taste, and deposits a flocculent precipitate when left standing for some little time. This precipitate, aside from its being the most assimilable form of one of the important ingredients, will serve to render our preparation distinct from the many now offered for sale under the name of Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{60}$ grain STRYCHNIA, associated with the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and QUININE.

This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption) Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

Put up in 14 ounce bottles, full measure.

\$8.00 Per Dozen, Net.

Put up in 5 pint bottles for convenience in dispensing, and as a regular stock bottle

5-Pint Bottles, each \$3.00, Net.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

PHILADELPHIA.

CANADIAN BRANCH: - 36 and 38 Lombard St., TORONTO.

with it, and it is doubtful if it will ever find therapeutic application.

SULPHONAL.—(Syn., *Diethylsulphondi-methyl-methane*). Occurs in colorless, prismatic crystals, odorless and tasteless (because insoluble); soluble in about 15 parts of boiling water, and in about 500 parts cold water, but more soluble in alcohol. It is slow in producing sleep, due to its insolubility, and it sometimes fails altogether, because eliminated from the system before dissolved. Care should be taken to get a good formula for prescribing, so as to insure solution; and it is advisable to administer warm, in tea or similar vehicle. Dose, 15 to 60 grains.

THYMACTIN.—Occurs in white powder form; slightly soluble in water. A derivative of thymol, said to have analgesic and hypnotic effects. Dose, 4 to 15 grains.

TRIONAL.—A derivative of sulphonal; occurs in lustrous scales, has a bitter taste, is readily soluble in alcohol and ether, but requires 320 parts of water for solution. Dose, 10 to 20 grains, up to sixty grains per day. Not much used, having no advantage over sulphonal.

URALIUM, or URAL.—(Syn., *Chloral-urethane*). Occurs in crystals, readily soluble in alcohol and ether, but insoluble in cold water and decomposed in boiling water. Has been highly recommended as superior to chloral by some, by others just as eagerly denounced. Not much used. Dose, 15 to 45 grains.

URETHANE.—(Syn., *Ethyl-urethane*). Occurs in colorless crystals, odorless, with a nitre-like taste; readily soluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, glycerin, etc. Has yielded good results, and is widely used; it is a chief ingredient in numerous proprietary specialties advertised in medical journals. Dose, 15 to 45 grains, in aqueous solutions; also used subcutaneously, in doses of 4 grains.

Potassium Iodide with Citrate of Iron and Quinine in Mixtures.

The following two prescriptions have been pronounced "incompatible":

A.

R Citrate of iron and quinine	30 grains.
Potassium iodide	90 grains.
Water	} aa 1 fl. ounce.
Syrup	

M.

B.

R Citrate of iron and quinine	} aa 30 grains.	
Potassium iodide		
Water		2 fl. drachms.
Syrup		6 fl. drachms.

M.

It has been stated in general terms that KI is incompatible with citrate of iron and quinine. Experimental trials with the mixtures prescribed above show that this statement is too sweeping.

The mixture marked "B" is at first only slightly unclear, and soon becomes darkened and very turbid; when the quantities of water and syrup are doubled, however, the mixtures are almost free from turbidity.

Mixture "A," in which the proportion of liquid compared with the quantity of the scale salt is twice as great as in "B," is free from precipitate and of a greenish-yellow color. The substitution of alcohol for about twenty-five per cent. of the water, did not seem to affect the result in any degree; but when a greater proportion of alcohol was employed a reddish precipitate of iron-compound was the result, and a mass of salt crystals also separated if at the same time the total quantity of liquid was as limited as in "B" in proportion to the citrate of iron and quinine.

The conclusion reached from the several experiments made was that one part of citrate of iron and quinine dissolved in water, or in water and syrup, together with an equal or greater amount of potassium iodide, will afford a satisfactory mixture if the quantity of water, or water and syrup together, amounts to not less than 30 parts; and that the use of alcohol in place of any portion of the water does not improve the mixture, but, instead, causes considerable turbidity and discoloration if used in a proportion exceeding twenty per cent.

Mixture "B" remained greenish yellow and almost clear, containing but a trifling quantity of light sediment at the end of a month.—OSCAR OLDBERG.

Notes on Essential Oils.

CAMPHOR OIL.—Since the examination of this oil by Messrs. Schimmel, and the publication of their suggestions as to the practical application of its constituents, in 1885, considerable attention has been directed to it, but the importation from Japan has fallen off. As a material for artists the more volatile portion has been found very useful, as its capacity for dissolving resins is greater than that of turpentine or any other essential oil.

CASSIA OIL.—The previous reports have furnished ample information as to the source and preparation of this oil, but there is still some uncertainty as to the conditions influencing its quality. Oil containing only from 45 to 55 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde has again come into the Chinese market, and it is stated to be absolutely pure. This deficiency is accounted for by the statement that young and imperfectly ripened material always yields such oil. On examination Messrs. Schimmel found that the oil was not to be distinguished by its external appearance and characters from oil of the best quality. It did not contain rosin, fat oil, petroleum, or any of the coarser adulterants. This oil has been rejected by the Hong Kong merchants, but some of it has found its way to India and places where low price is the chief attraction, and there is but little appreciation of quality. The explanation given by the Chinese of its inferior character cannot be summarily rejected, since it is possible that young leaves may contain a considerable proportion of the acetic ester of cinnamyl (C_9H_9OAc), and that cinnamic aldehyde may be formed from that by oxidation during the growth of the plant. But it

is more probable that this inferior oil is derived from other parts of the plant, or from another species of the genus of *Cinnamomum*. Messrs. Schimmel remark that the previous history of this subject furnishes no inducement to believe the statements made by the Chinese, and they reserve their opinion until they shall have examined the raw material from which the inferior oil is obtained. Meanwhile they recommend that the determination of cinnamic aldehyde should be made the test of quality in purchasing the oil, and they state that the oil imported since last October has been found to contain at least 85 per cent. and sometimes as much as 94 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde.

BERGAMOT OIL.—For many years the examination of this oil has been limited to the determination of its physical characters, and it is only within the past year that the ascectic ester of linalool has been recognised as its most important constituent. This fact points to a means of determining the quality of the oil, as the ester is the odorous constituent. By a saponification method described under the head of "Lavender Oil," the normal amount of ester has been found to be about 40 per cent., and the test may be relied upon for ascertaining the quality of bergamot oil. The chief adulterants are turpentine, orange, and lemon oils. All three reduce the solubility of bergamot oil in dilute alcohol, as well as the specific gravity and, of course, the amount of ester. The presence of orange oil is also indicated by its high optical rotation. In the examination of bergamot oil it is necessary in the first place to determine the specific gravity and the rotatory power. The alcohol test requires to be made more stringent—the oil should dissolve at 20° C., in from 15 to 2 volumes of 80 per cent. alcohol. Slight turbidity, increasing on addition of more alcohol, is due to separation of bergaptene; but no drops of oil should remain undissolved. Distillation of the oil under normal atmospheric conditions causes considerable decomposition, and this treatment is quite useless for the purpose of valuation. The results of a long series of experiments have proved that oil containing a high amount of ester is distinguishable from those kinds containing smaller amounts by the higher specific gravity and greater solubility in alcohol of 80 per cent. Oil of undoubted purity pressed by Messrs. Schimmel was found to contain more ester than any other kind, and it is probable that a perfectly pure oil is not to be met with in commerce. Experiments with mixtures of bergamot oil and turpentine, orange or lemon oils have shown that the ester determination may be fully relied upon, and as a minimum amount there should be 38 per cent. The specific gravity should not be under 0.881 at 15° C., and the optical rotation not more than 20° with a column of 100 mm. Practical experience has long proved that distillation of the oil is injurious, and that the much less convenient process of pressing must be preferred on that ac-

Get one of
ADAMS'
TUTTI - FRUTTI



THIS CASH BOX

Is made of the best quality of Japanned Tin, very strongly put together, with filed edges, and locked by an A No. 1 Tumbler Lock. You should have one.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ADAMS & SONS CO.,
 11 and 13 Jarvis Street,
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GLUTEN FLOUR

A DIET FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM OR WITH SYMPTOMS OF

DIABETES, INDICESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA.

It is put up in convenient form as follows, and directions for its use accompany the flour:

- In 4 lb. Packages, 1 doz in case.
- In 50 lb. Bags.
- In 100 lb. Barrels.

Also in the form of Biscuits, 25 lbs. per case.

We sell all our Goods through the trade, and the GLUTEN FLOUR principally through the druggists.

When you are asked for GLUTEN FLOUR, remember we are headquarters for it, and our Flour will give your customers satisfaction.

Write for price list. Orders will receive prompt attention.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE BREAKFAST CEREALS AND HYGIENIC FOODS,

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GLUTEN FLOUR.

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WANZER BATH SOAP

—IS—

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Contains large percentage of Glycerine.

Will cure Chapped Hands.

Is very beneficial for the Skin---healing irritations rapidly.

"IT FLOATS."

WANZER PURE SOAP CO.
 HAMILTON, ONT.

Established 1881.

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PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline ❖ Petrolatum
Petroleum Jelly.

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

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

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Argoline Camphorated.

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

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
 HOMESTEAD, PA.

count. Experiments have shown that distilled oil contains much linalool, as a consequence of the decomposition of the ester, and by acetylating a distilled oil containing only 12 per cent. of ester the amount of ester was increased to 61.5 per cent. Even pressed bergamot oil contains some linalool, and a sample containing 37 per cent ester was found after acetylation to contain 47 per cent. ester. It may probably be assumed that the oil obtained by distilling the residue of the pressing operation is used for adulterating the pressed oil, and that would account for the frequently small amount of ester, as well as the low specific gravity of the commercial oil as compared with absolutely pure pressed oil.

LEMON OIL.—As the general result of further investigation, it has been found desirable to apply tests of increased stringency in judging of the purity of this oil. The determinations of optical rotation and specific gravity are of special importance, since the admixture of turpentine oil—almost the only adulterant—has the effect of reducing the rotatory power and increasing the specific gravity. By comparison of a number of samples with oil of known purity, expressed by Messrs. Schimmel, it appears that pure lemon oil of good quality should have a specific gravity of 0.858 to 0.859 at 15° C., and an optical rotation not less than +60°, with a column of 100 mm. But these data are by no means sufficient indications of quality, which can only be determined satisfactorily by ascertaining the amount of citral present. It has not yet been possible to do that; but Messrs. Schimmel are endeavoring to devise a method suitable for that purpose, and they have reason to believe that they will succeed. In reference to the recently established production of a concentrated lemon oil—wholly or partially deprived of turpene—a question is raised as to what may be expected to become of the by-products of that operation, consisting of a mixture of pinene and limonene, possessing some lemon odor, but almost destitute of citral.

SWEET ORANGE OIL.—Similar observations of the characters of this oil have been instituted, and the conclusion arrived at is that it should have a specific gravity of .850 at 15° C., and a rotation of at least 95°. Addition of turpentine to the oil reduces the rotation and increases the specific gravity.

PINE NEEDLE OIL.—According to the source from which it is derived this oil differs in the turpene it contains, and the amount of bornylacetate to which the odor is due varies from 3 to 36 per cent. Sesquiterpene (Wallach's cadinene) is almost always present.

Sylvestrene has hitherto been found only in Swedish and Polish turpentine oil. It was identified by production of the chloralhydrate, melting at 73° C. The dextrorotation of No. 6 is an exception to the previously suggested rule, that all genuine oil is levorotatory. The oil No. 2 differs widely from true pine-needle oil in

the small amount of bornylacetate, the large proportion of limonene, and the consequent low specific gravity and high rotatory power.

GERANIUM OIL.—The principal constituent of this oil is geraniol, an alcohol isomeric with linalool. It probably contains esters that contribute to the odor. Pure geraniol has a specific gravity of 884 at 15° C. rotation + O, refraction n_D 1.47731 at 19° C., boiling point 231°-232°. For the determination of geraniol in this oil it will be necessary to study the nature of the other constituents, an investigation which is now in progress.

GUAIACUM WOOD OIL.—The odor of tea peculiar to this oil promises to render it useful in perfumery. At ordinary temperature the oil is crystalline, but it is readily soluble in spirit. An oil that has been recently introduced under the fancy name champaca wood oil has no relation to the true champaca oil obtained from the flower of *Michelia champaca*; but is more likely to be identical with guaiacum wood oil.

LAVENDER OIL.—The recent investigation of the chemistry of this oil by Semmler and Tiemann has shown that it contains, together with acetic and butyric esters of that alcohol and geranylacetate, a large amount of linalool, the accurate determination of which would be very important for ascertaining the quality of the oil. The amount of ester can be easily determined by saponification and titration, but linalool readily undergoes alteration and does not furnish quantitative results. The amount of ester in good oil should be from 30 to 33 per cent. Oil of unquestionably good quality should dissolve in three volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol. The adulteration with spike oil is best ascertained by determining the amount of cineol present, as true lavender oil does not contain this.

BITTER ALMOND OIL.—Commercial samples often consist of artificial benzaldehyde mixed with alcohol and sometimes with turpentine oil. An oil of this kind of high specific gravity (1.086-1.093) was found to contain from 8 to 10 per cent. hydrocyanic acid. This large amount is attributed to the presence of mandelic nitrile, an unstable body, formed as a condensation product from benzaldehyde and hydrocyanic acid and its splitting up again on distillation with water. Normal bitter almond oil should have a s. g. of 1.052-1.058, but mandelic nitrile has a s. g. of 1.124.

Seasonable Goods.

The American druggist is a combination of professional man and merchant. In the latter capacity he occupies a somewhat peculiar position in the favor of the public, for, as a rule, his wares are considered without a question of excellent or superior quality. But, though as a tradesman he need not wax eloquent in praise of goods or flattery of customer in order to make a sale, he must in other respects

follow the methods of the draper and grocer in the line of advertising. The people must be told that he has such articles, attractive in quality and price, for they will not accord him patronage unsolicited. When one is ill he goes to the druggist, as a matter of course, to get medicines, for he cannot procure them elsewhere, but when he wants a tooth brush or glass of soda water he may go to any one of many places, as fancy dictates. To be sure, custom has to large extent confined the trade in these just mentioned lines to the drug store, but there are strong indications that the so-called "druggists' sundries" will not always remain there. Other merchants are recognizing their value as trade winners, and making leaders of them. So let the druggist be business like and progressive in the business side of his calling, let him advertise as other men do. He has exceptional advantages in this regard, for, as the impression is already existent that he has good goods, he need only let the public know their variety. In his window and in his stock he possesses special facilities for attractive displays, and in the local paper is a medium for printed announcement. His business permits, too, in high degree, of what is termed "seasonable" advertising, and it is on this aspect of the matter a few words are not amiss. Think of the possibilities of the soda water branch, the advertising which comes from a handsome, artistic fountain, seductive beverages, displays of fruit ices; and the many little adjuncts and utensils which attract the eye and charm the fancy. Such alluring advertising may be complemented by the utilitarian or practical. As summer approaches a window full of summer goods draws trade, house-cleaning time may be emphasized by a display of wall paper and paints; those who fear cholera will inquire into the merits of the disinfectant displayed on the counter, or advised in the newspaper's advertising columns. Make a leader of some special line, advertise it; other trade will come with that which it attracts.—*Phar. Era.*

Adonite.

A crystalline body to which this name has been given, has been extracted from *Adonis vernalis*. It is soluble in water, and has at first a sweetish taste, which rapidly disappears, leaving a dull sensation on the tongue. It crystallises from water in very fine, long, transparent prisms, and from hot alcohol in short white needles. It is insoluble in ether and petroleum. It melts at 102°, contains no water of crystallization, and does not reduce Fehling's solution. It is optically inactive, and possesses the formula $C_5H_{12}O_5$, or a multiple thereof.—*L'Union Pharmaceutique.*

The cannibals of the New Hebrides poison their arrow heads with humus from stagnant swamps. This produces blood poisoning by virtue of the various bacilli contained.

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

SEVEN REASONS WHY
SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION

Meets all the requirements of a perfect Emulsion.

- 1st. Because of the absolute purity of the ingredients used.
- 2nd. Because it is carefully and accurately prepared.
- 3rd. Because it is perfectly free from disagreeable taste and odor.
- 4th. Because of its fitness for immediate absorption.
- 5th. Because it retains permanently all its qualities.
- 6th. Because it contains no Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
- 7th. Because the price is as low as is consistent with merit.

SOLD AT 35c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

It is the Only Absolutely PURE EMULSION Manufactured.

All Wholesale Druggists have it in Stock

T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,

186 Adelaide Street, West,

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Fletcher Manufacturing Co.

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Soda Fountains

TUMBLER WASHERS,

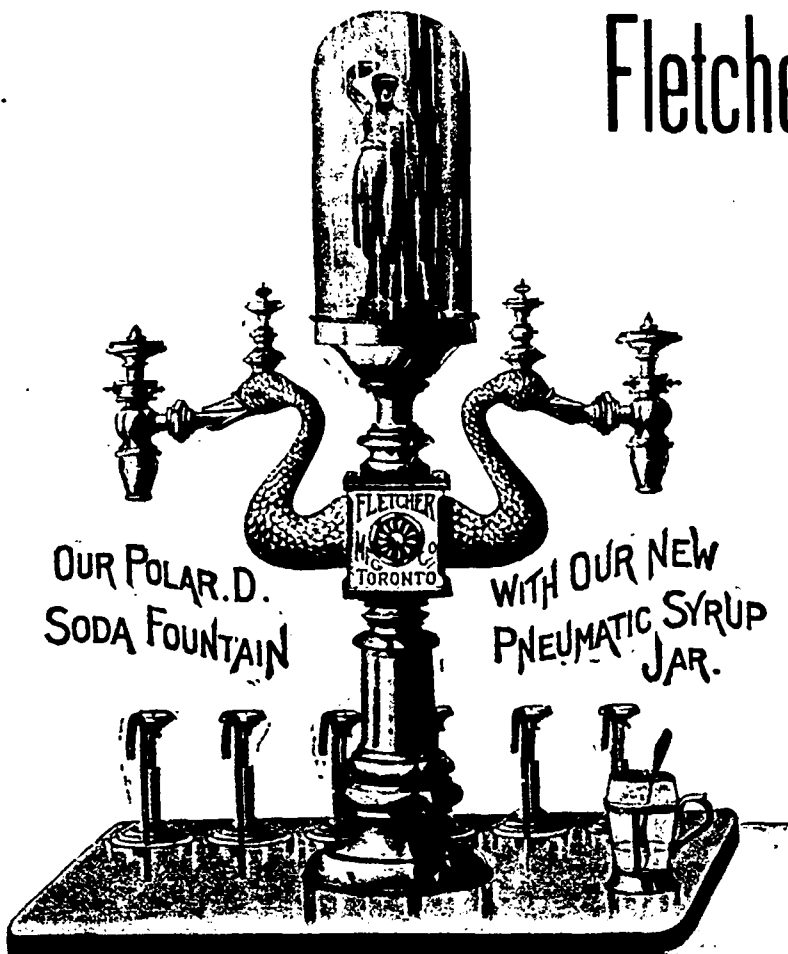
Cylinders, *
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

440 & 442 YONGE ST., - TORONTO, CANADA.



CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MAY 15th, 1893.

Tariff Reform.

DURING the recent visit of the Finance Minister and Hon. Mr. Bowell to Montreal, deputations from the various wholesale trades, as well as manufacturers, waited on them in reference to proposed changes in the tariff.

The drug trade was represented by Mr. F. G. Lyman, of Lyman, Knox & Co.; Mr. B. Reed, of Evans & Sons; Mr. Henry Miles, of Lyman, Sons & Co. Mr. Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., was prevented from being present on account of indisposition. The deputation called the attention of the Ministers to the ambiguity of some sections of the present tariff, which, in many cases, led to a discrimination unfavorable to the Montreal trade. The appraiser in the drug trade has to deal with some 400 items out of the 1100 specified articles in the present tariff, and it was claimed that the application of specific duties was essential in many cases, the fact that there were so many thousands of articles comprised in the drug trade making it difficult to deal with them all on an *ad valorem* basis. It was also suggested that the appointment of a Board of Dominion Appraisers would tend to simplify and assist the proper administration of the law.

The deputation also asked for a reduction of inland revenue duty on alcohol used for manufacturing purposes only, and that some arrangement might be made permitting the manufacture of alcoholic preparations in bond.

Extra Lines of Goods.

LAST MONTH we called attention to the fact that many lines of goods might with advantage be handled by druggists, which, in most cases, were not now kept, and promised in this issue to name a number of these lines. Such a number of suggestions have, however, been received from our readers that, instead of going into any special articles ourselves, we append those which have been suggested. Many of the articles enumerated here are now kept by some of the trade, whilst others not now handled by them, may recommend themselves as profitable "extras" to some of our readers. The lines suggested cover a large range of merchandise, and the druggist who desires to add to his present stock should see to it that the goods he adds are suited to his class of trade, and are of such a description that they may be handled with a profit adequate to the additional expense of stocking and handling. The list comprises Seeds, garden and flower, Mixed Paints, Artists' Materials, Spectacles and all Optical Goods, Photographers' Supplies, Dental Supplies, Cutlery, Stationery, plain and fancy, Wall Paper, Books and School Supplies, Tea in packages. We will be

pleased to have further suggestions from our readers.

Japanese Camphor.

ONE of the most useful products of the vegetable kingdom is camphor. Everybody knows its pungent and pleasing odor, and nearly everybody has some idea of some of the purposes for which it is used, but the knowledge of it possessed by the great majority of people can only be described as somewhat hazy. It so happens that we are in a position to place before our readers some highly interesting and valuable information on the subject, expressing at the same time our obligations to Mr. Henry Gribble, the President of the Japan Camphor Company, a most important organization now having its American headquarters at 76 Broad street, New York City, and with works at Kobe, Japan. This company is an American corporation (organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey), and is the first to introduce pure camphor refined in Japan and packed in convenient form for general use. The machinery used at the refinery was sent from the United States and England, and the whole plant was erected under the supervision of an expert American chemist, Dr. A. G. Boyer, who remains in Japan as manager of the refinery. Difficulties and delays without end had to be encountered and overcome before this new enterprise was thoroughly in working order; but now all troubles have been conquered and the company is able to produce monthly some 50,000 pounds of refined camphor, packed in a shape to suit the tastes of all customers. The reception its compressed blocks have already met with shows that this will become the most popular of all forms of refined camphor and the company is gratified to find that the expectations upon which it originated this venture have been realized.

The annual export of crude camphor from Japan averages about 5,000,000 pounds, weight, of which about one-fourth comes to the United States and the remainder to Europe, but it has yet to be refined before it can be used for its various purposes. This process of refining has hitherto been done in America and Europe, but the Japan Camphor Company has now commenced refining in Japan and is shipping to this and other countries the finished article instead of the crude article.

When imported in the crude state camphor loses from eight per cent. to fifteen per cent. of its weight. The compressed camphor, as imported by the Japan Camphor Company, loses nothing whatever. This camphor is much cheaper than the European article, and is equal in quality to the best English brands. H. Helbing, F. C. S., and Dr. F. W. Passmore, in a report on this camphor, say:—"The result of our investigation shows that the preparation is a perfectly pure camphor, being, in fact, identical with the pure chemical compound, $C_{10}H_{16}O$."

The Japan Camphor Company has over 200 native Japanese employed in its works at Kobe and, as already stated, the output is at the rate of 50,000 pounds per month. The company is selling its products largely in the United States, Australia, India and in Europe, and the "Trefoil" brand is being handled by the leading wholesale and retail drug houses and dry goods merchants all over the world. The plans have been perfected with great care, and there is no doubt but the Japan Camphor Company have laid the sure foundations of an immense and highly profitable business.

The Microbes of Bank Notes.

In the recent weekly medical article which appears in the *Herald's* European edition some interesting facts are given showing the extent to which bank notes are carriers of disease. It is popularly supposed that paper money, however soiled by indiscriminate use, is not capable of conveying any serious amount of infection, and hence it is not uncommon to see it handled without caution. But it is not certain that the infection in bank notes is infinitesimal or insignificant. Few persons smitten down with erysipelas, diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid and other microbial diseases can find out how they contracted the disease. But perhaps in not a few cases the malady has been derived from the paper currency, which unfortunately cannot be disinfected.

AN English weekly has the following smack at the druggist, which will be duly appreciated:—

'Twas the voice of the druggist, I heard him complain—
"My trade has all vanished, I seek it in vain."
Yet to think he's in error, ne'er enters his head,
And no lesson he learns, though he loses his bread.

A little more profit, a little more plunder—
That his customers leave him, no person can wonder.
Things pretty and novel are left on his hands,
And old-fashioned become, e'er some greenhorn he "lands."

I paid him a visit, but found him as blind
As a bat to his faults; said "the world was unkind."
Then prattled of "stores," talked of failing and sinking,
Yet of nineness nimble, to turn, ne'er was thinking.

Said I—"Then, my dear boy, here's a lesson for me:
If my living I'd get, I must wide awake be,
Nor think, because nearly a medical swell,
I must net act the part of a tradesman as well."

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

PAMBOTANO.—Dr. A. E. Roussel, at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, reported several cases of malaria, rebellious to quinine, treated successfully with pambotano (*Calliandra Houstonii*). In splenic engorgement it has also proven of service.

YOU SELL PLASTERS.

WHY PAY HIGH PRICES? :-: WHY PAY HEAVY DUTIES?

WHEN YOU CAN BUY A 1 quality goods, manufactured in Canada, AT MUCH LOWER FIGURES.

Please examine Prices on following list:

Pharmaceutical, Medicinal and Surgical Porous Plasters.

IN RUBBER COMBINATION.

Ready Cut, 5 x 7 inches.
2 dozen in each box.

One gross, Arnica	\$ 9 00
" Belladonna	12 00
" Belladonna and Capsicum	12 00
" Capsicum	4 00
" Strengthening	7 20

Yard Roll Plasters.

Size, 7 inches wide by one yard.

One dozen, Arnica	\$7 00
" Belladonna	6 00
" Belladonna and Capsicum	6 00
" Capsicum	7 00
" Strengthening	6 00

Five Yard Roll Plasters.

One roll, Belladonna, . . . 5 in. wide, \$1 75	7 in. wide, \$2 50
" Capsicum, . . . 5 " . . . 1 45	7 " . . . 2 25
" Strengthening, . . . 5 " . . . 1 25	7 " . . . 2 00

The yard and 5 yard rolls can also be supplied plain (non-porous.)

We give special quotations in large lots.

Prepared by **DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Montreal,**

Antiseptic Adhesive Plasters.

(Davis' Formula)

One dozen, one yard rolls, 8 inch \$ 4 50

Surgeons' Rubber Adhesive Plasters.

For wounds and bandages

Extra strong, applied by warmth of the body

One dozen, 1 yard roll, 7 inches wide \$ 3 50

" 5 " 12 " 20 00

OUR SPECIAL PLASTERS.

The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster.

(COMBINATION PATENTED MARCH 11, 1885.)

One dozen Plasters on wire stand \$ 1 75

" " without wire stand 1 00

" 1 yard rolls, 7 in. wide 8 00

The "D. & L." Perfected Flexible Kidney Plaster.

Top size of Plaster 7 x 12.

One dozen (1 doz. in a box) \$ 1 50

We put up Plasters with your own imprint.

Sole Manufacturers of Plasters in Canada.

STICKY FLY PAPER AND POISON FELTS.

STICKY FLY PAPER, (25 DOUBLE SHEETS IN BOX) CASE \$4.50

Guaranteed not to leak. Frame round gum prevents overflow at edges.

Will keep indefinitely until used.

POISON FLY FELTS, (100 6c. PACKAGES) IN CASE. CASE \$2.00

Each case contains 1 dozen Bates' Sale.

POISON FLY FELTS, 5 CASE LOTS, CASE \$9.00

SECOND TO NONE.

STAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

LONDON, ONT.

We do not rely on our low prices alone to bring us trade, but on the quality of our goods, which are equal to any imported ones, while they are the most attractive and cleanest on the market.

If you have any business in you, you will write for samples, which are mailed free on request.

These papers are selling fast. We have already sold double the quantity sold during the whole of last season. They are stocked by seven wholesalers in Montreal alone.

PHILADELPHIA

ORGANIZED IN 1821.

FACULTY:

- JOHN M. MAISCH, Ph. M., Phar. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.
- JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, Ph. M., F. C. S., Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy.
- SAMUEL P. SADTLER, Ph. D., F. C. S., Professor of Chemistry.
- HENRY TRIMBLE, Ph. M., Professor of Analytical Chemistry.

NEW BUILDING. NEW EQUIPMENT.

Now the largest College of Pharmacy in the world.

Two Large Laboratories are Open Daily for Instruction in Operative Pharmacy and Analytical Chemistry.

COLLEGE OF

PHARMACY.

Write for Announcement to

THOMAS S. WIEGAND, 146 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The International Pharmaceutical Congress, Chicago, United States, August 21, 1893.

Preliminary Announcement.

ITS OBJECTS, ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMME

1. The International Pharmaceutical Congress called to convene in Chicago, August 21, 1893, during the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition, will be the seventh in the series of International Pharmaceutical Congresses, and the first held in America.

In addition to the invitation extended by the American Pharmaceutical Association to the International Pharmaceutical Congress to hold its next meeting in 1893 in Chicago, a proposal was also made by the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition to the Pharmacists of the world, inviting them to participate in the Columbian commemoration by a convention similar in scope to the other world's congresses to be held at the same time and place, the proceedings of which will, in part, be devoted to addresses and papers of a general and popular character, including brief reviews of the progress made since the days of Columbus. It was, however, deemed desirable that there shall be but one pharmaceutical congress held this year, and that the scope and objects of the proposed World's Congress of Pharmacists and those of the Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress be merged, and to attain this end the World's Congress Auxiliary accordingly proposed that the programme of the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Chicago include addresses and papers of a historical nature, and afford opportunity for the presentation of such other topics of a general interest as may, in the judgment of the Committee on Arrangements, be appropriate to the occasion. This proposal having been agreed to, the International Pharmaceutical Congress will be the only world's congress of pharmacists held in Chicago during the Exposition season.

The general scope and objects of the International Pharmaceutical Congress will be to stimulate pharmaceutical progress, to discuss the status of pharmacists and promote an intelligent appreciation of the work they do, and to consider matters and measures affecting the further advancement of pharmacy and a nearer approach to international agreement in education and practice.

2. A Committee on the International Pharmaceutical Congress has been appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association to arrange the preliminaries. This Committee on Arrangements consists of Oscar Oldberg, Chicago, Chairman; N. Gray Bartlett, Chicago; C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.; D. R. Dyche, Chicago; Albert E. Ebert, Chicago; C. T. P. Fennel, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. M. Good, St. Louis, Mo.; C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago; L. C. Hogan, Chicago; J. N. Hurty, Indianapolis, Ind.;

J. Kochan, Denver, Col.; E. Kremers, Madison, Wis.; A. L. Metz, New Orleans, La.; Charles Mohr, Mobile, Ala.; E. L. Patch, Boston, Mass.; A. B. Prescott, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Charles Rice, New York, N. Y.; E. H. Sargent, Chicago; William Saunders, Ottawa, Can.; L. E. Sayre, Lawrence, Kan.; William M. Searby, San Francisco, Cal.; William Simon, Baltimore, Md.; William Simpson, Raleigh, N. C.; William S. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; together with Joseph P. Remington, Philadelphia, Pa., President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and John M. Maisch, Philadelphia, Pa., Permanent Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

All who intend to participate in the Congress or to be represented or present in its meetings, and all invited guests, are requested to communicate in advance, and, if possible before July 1, their names and addresses to Oscar Oldberg, Chairman of the Committee, 2421 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

All papers, reports, and communications to be read at the Congress will, as far as possible, be printed in advance, in order that copies may be distributed at the meeting. For this purpose, such papers, reports, and communications must be placed in the hands of the Permanent Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, John M. Maisch, 145 N. 10th Street, Philadelphia, before July 20. If received later, the printing in advance of the meeting cannot be promised.

3. The Congress will be constituted of delegates accredited for that purpose by the governments of the different countries, the pharmaceutical societies and examining boards, the colleges and schools of pharmacy, the pharmaceutical departments of universities, and the national pharmacopoeial committees or commissions, respectively, each of which bodies will be entitled to be represented by three delegates.

4. Special invitations are extended to pharmaceutical teachers, authors, leaders in the pharmaceutical profession, and pharmacists generally, to seats in the Congress.

5. When a vote shall be taken upon any question upon which the yeas and nays shall be called, only duly accredited delegates shall be entitled to vote.

6. The officers of the Congress shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and three Vice-Secretaries. The Committee on Arrangements shall act as a Nominating Committee, and shall nominate the officers by ballot. The number of Vice-Presidents to be nominated shall be determined by the Nominating Committee.

7. The first session of the Congress will be opened at 9 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1893, in the Memorial Art Palace, Chicago, in which commodious halls and accommodations have been placed at the disposal of the Congress through the courtesy of the

World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The congress will be opened with appropriate ceremonies, official addresses of welcome, and a report of the Committee on Arrangements. A temporary organization will then be effected and a Committee on Credentials appointed.

Following this will come the adoption of regulations for the government of the Congress and its proceedings, and the reception of official communications and invitations.

The Nominating Committee will then report the nominations for officers, after which the election of officers will follow.

8. The proceedings of the Congress will be conducted in the English language; but, when participants in discussions speak in German, French, Spanish or Swedish, interpreters will translate these languages into English. Addresses, papers, or communications printed or published by the Congress will be published in English, German, French, and Spanish.

The publication of the Proceedings will be intrusted to a special committee, to be appointed by the President of the Congress.

To defray the expenses attendant upon such publication, each member from the United States or member of the American Pharmaceutical Association who may take part in the Congress will be required to pay the sum of five dollars; no assessment to be made upon other members or visitors.

9. To facilitate the conduct of the proceedings of the Congress, the Committee on Arrangements will classify the business according to the subjects, and the Congress will for that purpose be arranged into four sections, as follows:

Section I. Historical and Ethical Pharmacy.

Section II. Pharmaceutical Education and Legislation.

Section III. Pharmacopoeial Matters.

Section IV. General Section, embracing pharmaceutical questions and subjects not assignable to any of the three preceding sections.

The order of business after the election of officers will be in conformity with this classification.

Subjects proposed for Papers, Reports and Discussion.

SECTION I.—HISTORICAL AND ETHICAL PHARMACY.

1. The condition of pharmacy four centuries ago as contrasted with its present status.

2. The history of pharmacy and pharmaceutical institutions in the United States.

3. The ethics of the practice of pharmacy, and the mutual relations between physician and pharmacist and between pharmacists and the public.

4. The influence exerted upon the practice of pharmacy by the introduction of chemicals and other medicinal substances controlled or limited by patents, copyrights, trade-marks, or other legal restrictions, but which are commonly ordered by physicians in their prescriptions.


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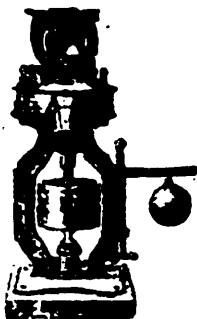
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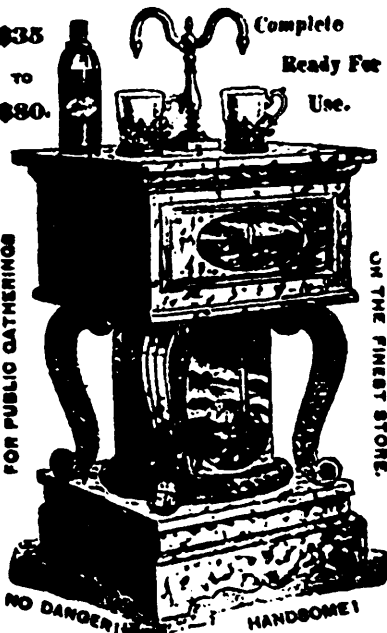
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Should such limitations as foster monopoly in the manufacture and sale of such products be removed in the interest of the public good?

5. The relations of pharmacists to public sanitation.

6. Statistics of the present number of pharmacies in proportion to population in various countries, and of imports and exports of crude drugs, medicinal chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations during the last half-century.

SECTION II. — PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

1. Statistics giving the number of schools or colleges of pharmacy in each country, and the total number of students pursuing pharmaceutical courses.

2. How do the education and the professional and social position of pharmacists compare with those of other professions?

3. What legislation, if any, is at present most needed for the advancement of the best interests of pharmacy?

4. To what extent is official supervision of drug-stores necessary or beneficial?

SECTION III. — PHARMACOPŒAL QUESTIONS.

1. The proper scope of a national pharmacopœia.

2. What improvements, if any, are desirable and practicable in pharmacopœal nomenclature? Is a nearer approach to international uniformity possible?

3. What would be an ideal pharmacopœia?

4. What progress has been made towards the preparation of an international pharmacopœia for potent remedies?

What action, if any, should be taken in reference to this subject?

5. Have the influence and co-operation of pharmacists increased in the work of pharmacopœal revision in the various countries? What proportion of the membership of the pharmacopœal revision committee or commission of your country consists of pharmacists?

6. Should any substance, the manufacture or sale of which is restricted by any patent, copyright or trade-mark, be admitted into any national pharmacopœia? If so, under what conditions?

7. What consideration should determine the introduction into the Pharmacopœia of a new remedy, or the retention or rejection of one already in it?

SECTION IV. — GENERAL SECTION.

1. Upon what general plan can a systematic pharmaceutical nomenclature of the complex organic chemicals recently being introduced into the Materia Medica (such as antipyrine, etc.) be constructed?

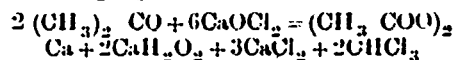
2. In what directions may the pharmacist profitably extend his technical and professional work to render him less dependent upon the purely mercantile part of his business?

Papers upon these and other subjects which may be presented and accepted will be referred to their appropriate sections.

To preserve ammonium carbonate pour a little water of ammonia into the container.

Ketone Chloroform.

This name was first originated a few years ago to distinguish from chloroform made by the ordinary process, a product prepared independently of ethyl alcohol. The difficulties at first prophesied, with reference to the production of the article in a pure state and at a price which would compete with that of the chloroform made from methylated spirit have been proved to be surmountable; the product is now placed upon the market in a highly pure state, and at a price which has enabled it to become a formidable rival of the ordinary "pure chloroform" of commerce. Of course, it is scarcely necessary to point out that the word "ketone" is a generic name for a large class of compounds characterized by the presence in the molecule of the group $\text{C}=\text{O}$, combined with two monivalent alcohol radicals. In all probability, however, the most convenient and available member of the class for the purpose would be methyl-ketone $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{O}$, or acetone, a compound which has long been known to yield chloroform when distilled with calcium hypochlorite or chlorinated lime. Premising then that the actual process is not described, we may represent the possible production of chloroform from methyl-ketone by the following equation:



It will thus be seen that theoretically every molecule of acetone (58) yields a molecule of chloroform (119.15), in other words, the same amount of chloroform would be yielded by 13½ ozs. of acetone as in the official process is produced from 21 ozs. of pure alcohol. The presence of acetate of calcium as one of the secondary products of the reaction represented above may, at first sight, appear inconsistent with what we know of the oxidation of ketones, but it may be pointed out that Popoff has shown that under the action of strong oxidising agencies they are decomposed, the group CO splitting off in combination with one of the alcohol radicals to form an acid; the other radical is set free, in this case, to be converted into chloroform. Whatever may be the exact chemistry of the process there can be no doubt that the product is superior in point of purity to that of the ordinary method. When shaken with sulphuric acid it is not in the slightest degree colored, nor does it leave behind any empyreumatic odor when allowed to evaporate spontaneously from clean paper or from the hand. Its sp. gr. similarly shows it to be pure, and it seems to be peculiarly suited to medicinal use.—"Medicus," in *J. and C. Druggist*.

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TERMS :- Cash with order.

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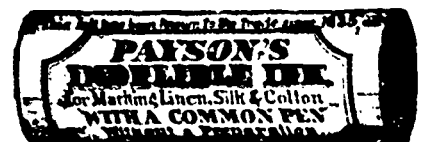
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PHARMACY ABROAD.

DRUG STORES IN SWITZERLAND.—That country, with a population of 2,933,331, has 491 pharmacies, or an average of one store for every 5,974 inhabitants. One district with 62,000 inhabitants has but two drug stores. A happy lot indeed must be that of these two apothecaries, having to furnish pills, powders and potions for 31,000 people, for neither one has time to devote to cutting the prices of his neighbor.

PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF PHARMACIES TO THE INHABITANTS OF GERMANY.—According to the *Chem. Ztg.*, 67 new pharmacies ought to be established in about 20 of the larger towns of Germany, in order to have one pharmacy to 10,000 inhabitants.

THEY TOLD THE SULTAN.—Some one seems to have told the Sultan that chlorate of potash is a dangerous explosive. Consequently no druggist or pharmacist in Constantinople is allowed to possess or sell it. The Grand Master of Artillery alone is allowed to have it in keeping. This is very much as if anybody in London suffering from hoarseness had to go down to Woolwich Arsenal and beg the commandant to give him a few potash lozenges.—*Echo.*

A PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITION will take place in Frankfort, a.m., this year, in connection with the general meeting of the German Apotheker Verrin.

FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN BELGIUM.—The number has diminished since last year from 40 to 10, because of the new regulations of study involving a considerable increase in the severity of the examinations.

ASSISTANTS IN AUSTRIA—Considerable dissatisfaction exists, through reforms as to hours of service, salary, holidays and night service being asked for, through their representative association in Vienna, the Wiener Assistenten-Verrin, "by a circular sent to all chemists' associations in Austria." The matter has been deliberated by the latter already, and as far as possible it will be settled favorably to the assistants, as many of their claims have been found reasonable.—*Pharm. Post.*

MEDICINE BOTTLES.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:—"A law worthy of imitation everywhere has just been passed in Germany. It is designed as a precaution against accidental poisoning, and it is truly an excellent precaution. Hereafter the bottle itself, as well as its label, must show whether the contained drug is for internal use or for external application. In the latter case it must be put only in hexagonal bottles, in the former case the bottle must be round. The public, once made familiar with this simple and ingen-

ious contrivance, will be safe-guarded as they have never been before against accidental poisoning."

OPPOSITION TO WOMEN CHEMISTS.—There is a movement on foot in Austria, and especially in Bohemia, to admit women to the business of a chemist. It suggested that girls should study chemistry at the public schools, and on qualifying by examination, they should be appointed assistants; but the apothecaries of the Empire will have none of it. They protest vehemently against the innovation, and public meetings have been held upon the subject. The Government is petitioned against allowing the competition of women in a business which has hitherto been pursued only by males.

Pharmacy in Norway.

E. J. MILLARD, F.C.S., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

The most striking features concerning Norwegian pharmacies is the distinctive sign that adorns each. This relic of ancient custom, demonstrating the time when people could not read, seems curiously out of place in a country where education is as compulsory as in England. The principal favorites are the signs of the lion, elephant, swan and eagle, and these occur in every large town. The shop or *apotheket* has the professional appearance so peculiar to continental pharmacies. A blind of judicious height, just low enough to permit the usual row of bottles on their shelves to be seen, ornamented with a gilded picture of the particular sign of the pharmacy, constitutes the entire window display.

For many of the details concerning the licenses and examinations, I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. M. B. Strom, *Apotheket Ornen*, Fredrickshald.

The right to carry on a business in Norway is strictly limited by licenses, of which there are two kinds. The first is a concession granted directly by the Government as occasion demands, the other is only to be bought when offered for sale by the former proprietor. The privilege granted by the Government is never conferred on a pharmacist under 15 or 20 years from the date of his passing the qualifying examination, and the number each year is determined and strictly adhered to. There are 110 proprietors of pharmacies in Norway, of whom 50 have bought their right to set up in business, and at a heavy premium. Widows of pharmacists are permitted to carry on the business provided they employ a qualified manager, whose name is duly registered in connection with the pharmacy.

To become an *apotheker*, or pharmacist, three examinations have to be passed. Before apprenticeship, which is fixed at three years, a preliminary in common knowledge is demanded, which includes Latin, English, mathematics, &c. The apprentice is usually paid a small salary, and his services can be transferred to another pharmacist if both he and his employer desire

it. The next examination is really to qualify as assistant, as it confers the right of dispensing and selling medicines, but only as an assistant. The final examination is stiffer and more theoretical, but usually taken within a few years of the assistants' examination. This examination for the title of pharmacist is held at the University of Christiania, both studies and examinations being conducted there. There is no pharmaceutical school or college, but one is to be inaugurated this year, and lectures and laboratory courses are arranged. The number of registered pharmacists in Norway is over 400, assistants and apprentices each total about 70.

As the examinations are arranged, and virtually conducted, under the Government, there is no Pharmaceutical Society with functions similar to our own. There is, however, an Association of Norwegian Apothecaries of 100 members, and also a Pharmaceutical Union of Norway with 190 members. The recent announcement of a new edition of the Norwegian Pharmacopœia is also a further indication of the vitality of our *cofreres*. The last edition, published in 1870, was in Latin, and was edited by a committee consisting of two medical men and two pharmacists. Drs. Moller and Hvoslef, the two pharmacists, both hold the Ph.D. degree of Christiania University. The former is a partner in the well-known firm of Peter Moller, of Christiania, whilst Dr. Hvoslef is the proprietor of one of the principal pharmacies in that city. The Norwegian journal of pharmacy is the *Norsk Farmac. Tidsskrift*, edited by J. W. Flood, at Christiania, who also edits the Pharmaceutical Calendar of Norway.

Throughout Scandinavia pharmacists make nearly all their own galenicals, and there are practically no wholesale manufacturers. The wholesale druggists sell chiefly such lines as oils, gums, glycerin, &c. Hamburg is the chief source from which these goods are obtained. Glassware is all German, and most of the pharmacies are fitted with the modern recess-labelled bottles, often of fancy moulded shapes, whilst powders are kept in wide-mouthed covered jars, with flat lids, similar to ointment pots.

The pharmacies are open from eight a.m. to nine or ten p.m., but the hours of assistants are half-past eight till seven p.m., and on one day in the week they leave at noon. Arrangements are usually made for one or two assistants to take in turn the later duty. On Sunday the shop is open, but only one or two assistants are necessary. Assistants' salaries average about £10 a year, if indoors, and little more than double this if outdoor. It must be remembered, however, that living is very much cheaper in Norway than in England.

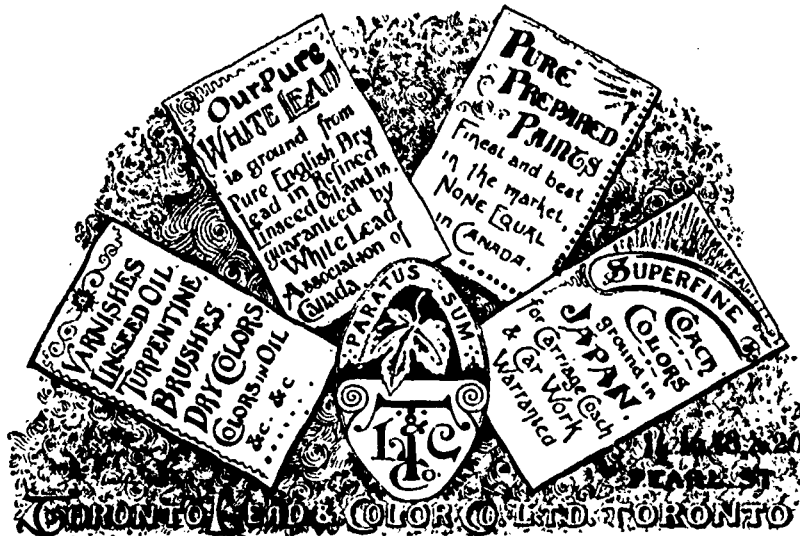
Prices for all medicines and dispensing are fixed by a Governmental tariff. This is controlled and altered annually, the profit being generally fixed at about 100 p. cent. As the number of pharmacies is so limited, the volume of trade makes this profit

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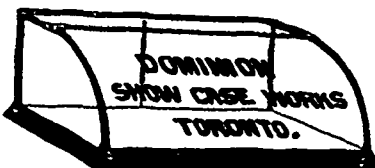
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very remunerative. In a town of the size of Bergen, with its 18,000 inhabitants, there are only six pharmacies; a number which in a town of equal size in England it is safe to say would be treble.

No duties are paid on drugs entering Norway, except upon volatile oils, ether, spices and alcoholic preparations. The duty on alcohol is about 8s. 6d. per gallon, but anyone is permitted to distil spirits upon payment of an Excise duty of about 7s. 6d. per gallon. As the home-made article is prepared exclusively from potatoes, and highly impure, it is gradually being replaced by imported spirit.

The cod-liver oil industry is a most important item in Norway. Although visiting Trondhjem, which is within 200 miles of the Arctic circle, I did not get so far north as the Lofoden Islands, the great cod-liver oil centre. But innumerable fishing stations were passed, and the Government steamers which collect from these were frequently seen. The following approximate figures may give some idea of the fisheries on the Norwegian coast:—

	Fish caught.	Dried for food.	Weight of livers.	Oil produced.
1881	41 millions	13 millions	90,560 tons	9,800 tons.
1886	61 "	12 "	84,830 "	10,160 "
1891	51 "	11 "	59,635 "	13,720 "

Bergen is the principal exporting port of Norway for cod liver oil. Any number of casks of it could be seen piled up on its quays. The fish market is also an interesting sight. Practically the principal diet of Norwegians is fish, only they prefer to buy them alive. The boats are moored beside the quay, and the bargaining takes place over the rails with the fishermen below. Prices are very low; cod may be bought for 4d. or 5d., according to size; large haddocks were only 1d., and a whole turbot was sold for 7d.

Just outside Bergen is a large hospital for lepers. This disease used to be fearfully prevalent amongst the poorer fishermen, and was attributed to their exclusively fish diet when at the fisheries, and the bad shelter on the coasts where the salting is done.

It is of interest to note that, as in England, several pharmacists have left the ordinary business for industrial manufacturing undertakings. The wood-pulp industry is very important to Norway, and several of its managing chemists are pharmacists. Over 200,000 tons are produced annually by the 50 different factories, and the value is estimated at about £450,000.

Norway is essentially the land of waterfalls. From the top of the hills, often 5,000 or 6,000 feet high, they may be described tumultuously forcing their way down to the fjords below. On every side the thick undergrowth of juniper, pines and birch, with patches of ferns and many colored mosses, presents a delightful picture to the eye. Flowers are not seen in profusion; but in the latitude of Iceland it seemed strange to see the familiar dog-rose just bursting into bloom in the hedges in the month of August.—*B. & C. Drug.*

SELECTIONS.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS OF BORIC ACID.—The solubility of boric acid in water is increased by the addition of a certain quantity of calcined magnesia or carbonate of magnesium.—*La Med. Moderne.*

†††

It is reported that an antiseptic paper which can be applied on wounds, and fixed in position with a bandage, may be made by impregnating sheets of unsized paper with mercuric chloride. This is dissolved in the proportion of 2½ drachms to a pint of distilled water (previously sterilised by boiling), and six drachms of pure glycerine added. After thoroughly soaking, the paper is ready for use as soon as it is dried.

†††

TOLYPRIN.—This body, recently introduced into pharmacy, is fully described in the current number of the *Pharmaceutische Post*. It is chemically p-tolyldimethyl-pyrazolon. It forms crystals, melting at 136° to 137°, soluble in 10 parts of water. It gives, like antipyrin, an intense red with ferric chloride, and a green with nitrous acid. One grammie doses repeated four times lower the temperature by about 3° to 4° F. It is found in the urine after administration.

†††

ANTISPASMIN is the name which has been given to a combination of one molecule of sodium narceinate with three molecules of sodium salicylate. It is a white hygroscopic powder which is very soluble in water. Professor Demme, of Berne, considers it far superior to opiates as a narcotic, for children especially, and he has used it for spasmodic cough, scarlatina, affections of the larynx, etc., in doses of ¼ to 1½ grain, or 1½ to 3 grains in scarlet fever. Narceine is precipitated from the solutions of antispasmine by the addition of sodium carbonate, or even by the absorption of carbonic acid from the air.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

†††

KRESIN, A NEW ANTISEPTIC.—"Kresin" is the name given to an antiseptic and disinfectant said to be a solution of cresylic acid in a solution of sodium, cresoxylacetate. It is described as a clear, brown fluid containing 25 per cent. of cresols; clearly miscible with water or alcohol in every proportion. Kresin is said to be much less poisonous than carbolic acid and to exceed the latter in antiseptic and disinfectant power. In solution of the strength of one or more per cent., it is recommended for disinfecting surgical instruments, chambers, spittoons, etc.; ½ to 1 per cent. solutions are employed in the treatment of wounds.—*Merck's Bulletin.*

†††

HYDRASTINE HYDROCHLORATE.—Recent experiments by Arkangelsky (*British Medical Journal*) have shown that hydrastine hydrochlorate is a remedy to a certain

extent for epilepsy. Merck and Freund recommended its use in the form of a solution of the following formula:

Hydrastine hydrochlorate..... 2 grs.
Cinnamon water 25 cc

Take 5 drops on sugar five times a day.
—*L'Union Pharmaceutique.*

†††

AN EXPLOSIVE PREPARATION results from the attempt to prepare the following ointment without the proper precautions:

Iodol gm. 0.5
Yellow oxide mercury.... gm. 0.2
Vaseline..... gm. 10.0

If the iodol and the oxide of mercury are rubbed vigorously together a sharp detonation takes place, which may be avoided (*Rep. de Pharm.*) if a little vaseline is added before the trituration.

†††

LACTOSERIN is a preparation which has resulted from attempts to utilize skimmed milk and whey (*Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.*). The skimmed milk is treated with rennet, and the separated curds pressed out, dried in ovens, and ground. There are several kinds of lactoserin showing different analyses. This is due to the fact that different proportions of skin milk and whey are used. J. C. Bell gives the average of several analyses of what is called "double lactoserin": Water, 3.32; protein matter, 22.56; fat, 1.34; carbohydrates, 66.13; ash, 6.92.

†††

SALICYL-ACETIC ACID.—This acid, whose antiseptic properties are much praised, is formed by the action of sodium salicylate on sodium monochloracetate at 120°. By treatment with dilute hydrochloric acid, the salicyl-acetic acid separates, and is washed with cold water to extract chloride of sodium, which is formed. Free salicylic acid is washed out with ether. The acid is purified by re-crystallisation from boiling water, which gives the crystals in the form of shining plates. It melts at 188°, and is almost insoluble in cold water, ether, chloroform, and benzene, but easily soluble in hot water and alcohol. The antipyrin salt of this acid, melting at 145°, is formed by mixing molecular proportions of the two bodies. It is preferable to salipyrin on account of its greater antiseptic power.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

†††

FOR REMOVING WARTS.—A most successful means of removing the ordinary wart, whether situated on the hands or elsewhere, is to apply twice daily for two days an ointment consisting of 30 grains salicylic acid in ½ oz. cold cream, after which, the growths being softened, they should be removed by a dermal curette, and by using these means you can safely say that the wart will not return.—*Pharm. Era.*

Whenever you hear a man say "it is my opinion" a dozen times a day, set it down as a fact that he stole all his "opinions."

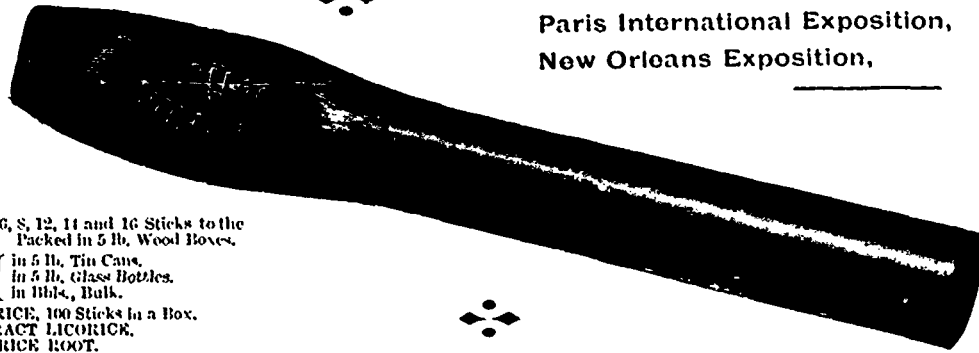


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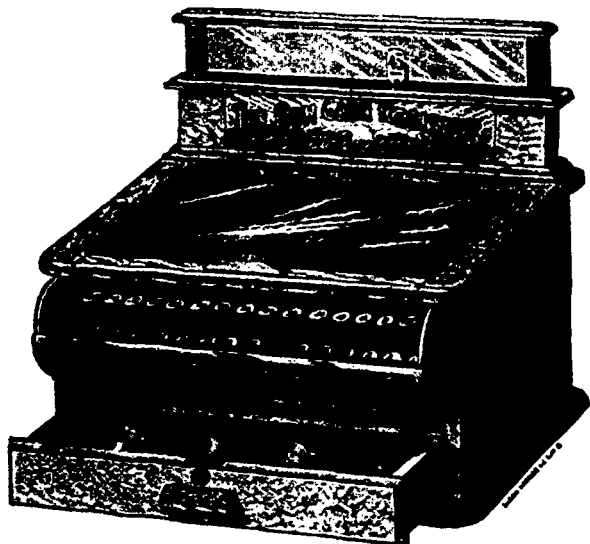
Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia,	1876
Paris International Exposition,	1879
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FORMULARY.

MENTHOL MOUTH WASH.

Menthol	40 grains.
Oil clove	} 1½ fluidrachms.
Oil peppermint	
Boric acid	9 drachms.
Tinct. myrrh	4½ fluidounces.
Tinct. eucalypt	2 fluidounces or q. s.
Alcohol	q. s. to make 36 fluidounces.

Dissolve the menthol and boric acid in 20 fluidounces of alcohol, add the oils and tinctures, filter, and add enough alcohol to make 36 fluidounces.

GLYCERIN LOTION WITH GELATIN.

R Gelatin	ʒii
Glucose	ʒi
Glycerin	ʒvi
Water	fl. ʒiiii
Oil of rose	gtt v.

GLYCERIN LOTION WITH QUINCE SEED.

R Quince seed	ʒii
Salicylic acid	gr. xvi
Water, boiled and cooled	fl. ʒviii
Glycerin	fl. ʒviii
Cologne water	fl. ʒii
Tincture of benzoin	fl. ʒi

DEPILATORY.

Unna recommends the following as a harmless and effective depilatory:

Barium sulphate.
Zinc oxide.
Powdered starch of each equal parts.

Stir the powder to a paste with water and apply. It will dry in about ten minutes, and on removing it the surface will be found to be bare of hair. While no irritation follows this application it should not be applied to the same spot two days in succession.

MILDER'S KOSMETIKON.

The *Oesterreicher Apotheker Zeitung* publishes the following, on the authority of the specification of the inventor, as the original formula of this cosmetic, which it endorses as "a most commendable agent producing and preserving a soft, white skin":

Borax	20 gm.
Potassium carbonate	5 gm.
Glycerin	120 gm.
Rose-water	200 gm.
Cologne spirit	10 gm.
Orange-flower water	10 gm.
Cherry-laurel water	10 gm.
Raspberry water	10 gm.
Mix.	

The directions accompanying the bottle are: "Wash the skin with some mild soap at night, before going to bed; dry, and then rub on the kosmetikon, and let dry. In the morning repeat the process.—*National Druggist*."

SYRUP ALBUMINATE OF IRON AND SODA.

Prof. Prescott recommends as a formula for the above:

R White of egg	1
Sugar	ʒss
Tinct. chloride of iron	ʒss
Solution of soda	q. s.
Water	q. s.

Mix the white of egg with the sugar and add enough water to effect complete solution; then add the tincture of iron, and then just enough of the solution of soda to dissolve the coagulated albumen; then make up to four ounces with water.

SPRAY FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

The following may be used as a refreshing and purifying spray for sick-rooms or in fact, for all living apartments:

	Parts by weight.
Fir-wood oil	70
Oil juniper-berries	8
Oil rosemary	5
Oil lavender	2
Oil bergamot	1
Oil lemon	2
Alcohol	1500

Macerate the above with 200 parts of fresh pine-tops, and distill carefully.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

PHENOSALYL.

Phenosalyl consists of:

Lactic acid	31 parts.
Salicylic acid	15 parts.
Menthol	1½ parts.
Carbolic acid	140 parts.

The three acids are melted and the menthol added.

Phenosalyl is very soluble in glycerin; it dissolves in water in the proportion of four to one hundred. It is used as a disinfectant.

ELIXIR OF PARALDEHYDE.

Take of

Absolute paraldehyde	3 fl. ounces.
Alcohol	10 fl. ounces.
Simple syrup	10 fl. ounces.
Orange flower water	4 fl. ounces.
Distilled water, enough to make	32 fl. ounces.
Caramel, sufficient to color, about 5 minims.	
Mix.	

The elixir is of the same strength as Robinson's well-known preparation.—*W. H. Wearn in Proceed. N. C. Pharm. Assoc.*

CASTOR-OIL CHOCOLATE.

The *Sud-deutsche Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following for a chocolate preparation of castor oil, which most children will take with avidity:

Castor oil	50 parts.
Cacao, deprived of oil	50 parts.
Pulverized white sugar	100 parts.
Peppermint oil sufficient to flavor.	

Heat the oil and cacao in a water-bath, with constant stirring. When well mixed add the peppermint oil and the sugar. Stir in thoroughly, and then pour on a slab. Divide into suitable doses.—*Nat. Druggist*.

LIQUID SOAP.

R Oleic acid	187 parts.
Best coconut oil	33 parts.
Potash lye (35° B.)	114 parts.
Glycerin	10 parts.

Saponify by a gentle heat, and add sufficient alcohol to render clear.

COCKROACH EXTERMINATOR.

Wheat flour	ʒii
Powdered sugar	ʒiv
Powdered borax	ʒi
Unslacked lime	ʒi
Mix thoroughly and keep dry.	

CAUSTIC MEDICAMENTS IN FORM OF PASTILLES.

The *Journal de Pharmacie* says: This process consists in emulsionizing the caustic medicaments with a hot concentrated solution of gelatin, dividing the gelatin hardened by refrigeration, and enrobing

the pastilles thus formed with gelatin free from medicament, thus: Dissolve in a water-bath,

Gelatin, best quality	50 gm.
Distilled water	50 gm.
Glycerin	5 gm.

In a hot porcelain mortar emulsionize the melted product with, say,

Creosote	100 gm.
----------	---------

or with any other form of caustic medication. The emulsion is very easily made. Pour the still hot material on a slab, and, when sufficiently cooled and hardened, divide the mass into the requisite number of doses and mould into pastilles.

Take the pastilles on the end of a needle and plunge them into a solution of pure gelatin aromatized with cacao, a sweet extract, if you wish, which covers the caustic pastille with a neutral envelop.

Pastilles thus prepared are odorless, and easily swallowed, even when they contain a gram of creosote or other analogous substance. They dissolve slowly in the stomach, and, by reason of the emulsionized condition of the medicament, exercise no caustic action.

Strychnine Salts and the Haloids

Mention is frequently made of the incompatibility of potassium bromide with strychnine sulphate, and other salts of that alkaloid in mixtures. The explanation given is that the strychnine hydrobromide is insoluble, or nearly so, in water. This, however, is not the case. The hydrobromide of the alkaloid is, in fact, soluble in water to a greater extent than the sulphate. The hydrochloride and the hydriodide are less soluble than the hydrobromide; all three are sufficiently soluble in water to render it quite practicable to dispense water solutions containing the maximum medicinal dose in a very small amount of water. According to Allen their solubilities in cold water are:

Hydrochloride	1 part in 50 parts of water.
Hydrobromide	1 part in 32 parts of water.
Hydriodide	sparingly.

The statements relative to the solubility of strychnine sulphate vary from one part of the salt in nine parts of water to one part of salt in fifty parts of water. The U. S. Pharmacopeia states that the salt is soluble in ten parts of water at 15° C. W. M. Coleman gave it as one in 42.76, and Requalet as one in fifty. Commercial strychnine sulphate differs in composition from normal to acid salt, and the acid salt which is the more readily soluble, is said to decompose in water solution with the separation of either normal salt or the alkaloid.

But the strychnine salts are all nearly insoluble in salt solutions, and that is the reason why the strychnine separates again from a water solution of potassium bromide, to which a solution of a salt of strychnine has been added. The addition of a comparatively small proportion of alcohol (10 to 15 per cent.) to such a mixture will prevent the separation of the strychnine.



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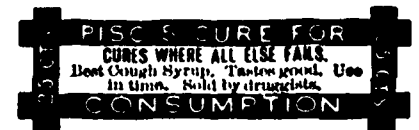
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The following prescriptions have been pronounced incompatible:

Strychnine sulphate 1 grain.
Potassium bromide 7 drachms.
Water, enough to make 8 fluid ounces.
F. Sol.

The strychnine being dissolved in a portion of the water and the bromide in the remainder, and the two solutions being mixed, a clear solution results, from which, however, crystals gradually separate on standing over two days. But if one fluid ounce of alcohol is used in place of one of the eight fluid ounces of water, the solution is permanent.

Potassium bromide 8 drachms.
Elixir of strychnine valerate. 4 fluid ounces.
M.

No separation takes place from this mixture, nor from the following:

Strychnine sulphate 1 grain.
Compound Tincture of Cinchona 4 fluid ounces.
Potassium bromide 4 drachms.
Water 4 fluid ounces.
Syrup 1 fluid ounce.
M.

In the last prescription the compound tincture of cinchona furnishes more than enough alcohol to hold the strychnine permanently in solution.

But strychnine salts should not be dispensed in solutions with inorganic salts, unless at least twelve per cent. of alcohol is also contained in the mixture. OSEAR OLBERG in *The Apothecary*.

Liquefaction of Osmium.

While certain noted chemists have been striving to compass the liquefaction and solidification of gases hitherto regarded as permanent, others have been working as persistently in the opposite direction by seeking to liquefy the more refractory metals. The metals of the platinum group have presented most difficulty in this respect; but in a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus*, MM. Joly and Vezes explain the means by which they have been enabled to obtain, in the liquid form, osmium, the most refractory element of the group, and the last to yield to experimental skill. Metallic osmium, which occurs as small greyish-blue crystals, was heated in the electric furnace of Ducretet and Lejeune, in a carbon crucible, and in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. At the highest temperature of the electric arc the metal was fused without appreciable loss by volatilisation. After fusion it was exceedingly hard, and capable of cutting glass, or scratching quartz, but not affecting the topaz, whilst it appeared to remain unaffected by the oxygen of the air. It is remarkably like ruthenium in many of its properties, but differs from it in aspect, having a blue metallic lustre, whilst ruthenium is whiter than platinum, and resembles burnished silver.—*Phar. Journal*.

"Time is money," and if some men would put as much time in business as they do in criticising that "fool editor" they could retire with a competency in a few years.

Somnal.

The science of medicine in the domain of soporific remedies is endeavoring to aim at a surely operating remedy as far as possible free from influences on the respiratory and the circulatory system. It is supported herein by chemistry very actively, and it has also been tried to investigate the effect of the agents respecting group-atoms of the different remedies, and there is found that those containing Bromine or Chlorine are of depressing influence on the circulation and respiration. In searching to eliminate these agents from the remedies, respectively rendering them independent from these, Cervello proposed Paraldehyd, and Methylal and Urethan respectively were supported by Personati and von Schmiedeberg. But the effect of these remedies, though free from the bad, secondary influences, is less sure, and it was necessary to return to Chloralhydrate, whose bad influence was attempted to be taken away or paralysed by introducing a NH_2 group, which operates irritatingly on the medulla oblongata.

One of these remedies recently recommended is "Somnal," produced by Apothecary Radlauer's Crown-Pharmacy in Berlin. Somnal is Chloral-Urethane of the formula $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2\text{N}$. It is produced from Chloral, Alcohol and Urethane and comes in the trade as a clear fluid of somewhat bitter taste, easily dissolving in water or alcohol. It differs from Chloral-Urethane by containing 2 atoms more of carbon and 4 atoms of hydrogen. It arrives at a melting point by 42°C . and boils in the vacuum by 145°C . It is not altered by acids or nitrate of silver. In doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, pure liquid Somnal is best given in milk, beer or white wine, or after the following prescription:

Rep. Somnal (Radlauer) 10.0 grains.
Aq. destillata 45.0 grains.
Sol. succ. liquor 20.0 grains.
A teaspoonful at night.

Taken in this dose, Somnal, as tested by many experiments, produces, half an hour after application, a quiet, refreshing sleep, lasting from 6 to 8 hours, without bad, secondary phenomena following. It is distinguished from the other soporific remedies by producing sleep in half an hour after having taken it, of a duration from 6 to 8 hours, and by not having any bad influence on the Digestion, the Pulse, the Respiration and the Temperature. Radlauer's Somnal combines the excellent qualities of the Chloralhydrate and the Urethane, without causing the unpleasant secondary effects of both these salts. In insomnia of neurotic origin, Neurasthenic Paralysis, Melancholy, diseases of the spinal cord and infectious diseases, it has proved very successful, and has already been applied with very good results in the City Hospital Moabit-Berlin, in the Royal-university-clinic of Prof. Dr. Senator, in the Royal Charite-Hospital, by Professor Dr. Kraft-Ebing in Vienna, in the Hospital for Nervous Diseases of Prof. Dr. Eulenberg, and in the

Allgemeinen Krankenhaus in Vienna, the City Hospital in Wieden, the Royal Insane Asylum in Andernach, and in the Asylum for Nervous Diseases in Pankow near Berlin, and by Surgeon-General Dr. Tschordi, surgeon-in-chief of the Garrison-Hospital in Vienna. 100 g = 15 s.—*Apotheker Ztg.*

Announcement from Department of Physiological Remedies, of Parke, Davis & Co.

We learn with much interest that Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., have undertaken the manufacture of some of the newer physiological remedies. They are now prepared to supply desiccated thyroids and cerebrin, and expect to extend this list materially. The following announcement is made by this enterprising firm:

As a result of the well known investigations of Dr. Brown-Sequard and other eminent therapeutists, the materia medica has recently been largely extended by resorting to the use of products representative of certain glands or tissues of the animal economy. As we have always made the manufacture of digestive ferments a specialty, and enjoy every facility for the preparation of products of this character, we are undertaking to supply some of these newer remedies, of which we have now ready Desiccated Thyroids and Cerebrin.

Desiccated thyroids are in the form of impalpable powder representing in permanent form the thyroid glands of sheep. This product is of such strength that 15 grains represent one gland of the average size. Desiccated thyroids are highly recommended in the treatment of myxedema.

Cerebrin is prepared after the formula of Dr. William A. Hammond, and is put up in glass stoppered ounce vials. While Dr. Hammond has recommended maceration of the brains for six months, we have modified his method in such manner that we are enabled to thoroughly extract the crude material in as many days.

One serious drawback to the use of these products has been the difficulty in getting the necessary crude material, and the disagreeable character of the work involved in their preparation.

Again, it is only by the most scrupulous attention to the minutest details that a sepsis in the finished article can be secured and assured.

The well known reputation of our house is a guarantee of our ability and intention to fulfil every requisite. We do not doubt that many interesting results will follow the treatment of myxedema by desiccated thyroids.

It is our purpose to extend this list from time to time. Descriptive literature of those announced will be supplied on application.

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

\$3.60 per Gross,

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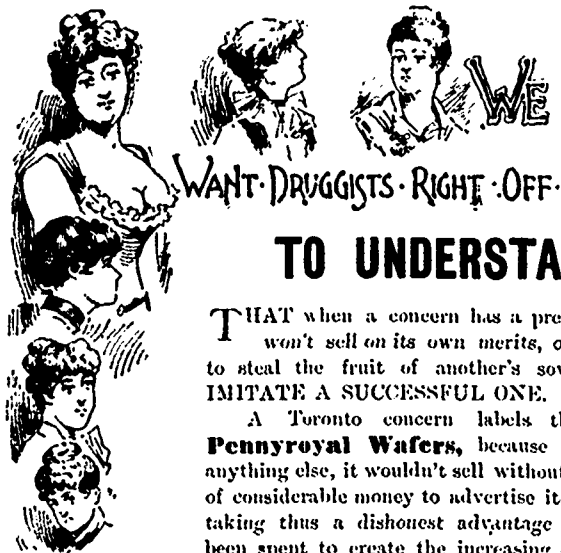
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WANT DRUGGISTS RIGHT OFF

TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now

had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$3.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.

SMOKE

MINERVA

—AND—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

180 PER CENT. PROFIT.

Mr. Druggist.

We are your best friends!
 We refuse to sell cutters!
 We protect your interests!
 Our interests are akin!

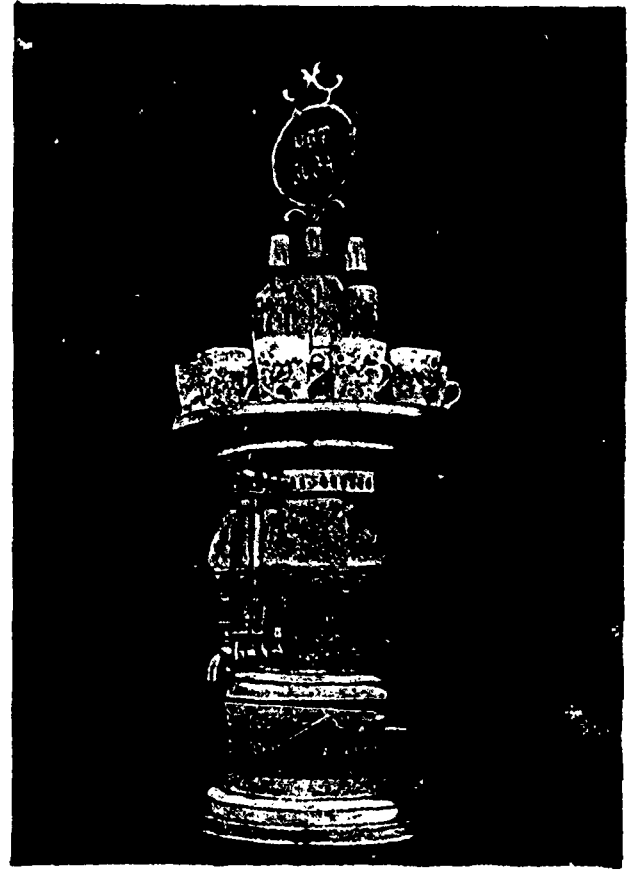
WILL YOU HELP US TO HELP YOURSELF IN YOUR LOCALITY TO MAKE
Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills
 WHAT IT IS IN MANY PLACES.
BEST SELLER TO-DAY! IT HAS COME TO STAY!

We place in every house in Canada, and also send you by mail a few of our little books containing very valuable testimonials of wonderful cures. If you will take the trouble to hand out or fold up with every parcel one of these books, calling your customer's attention to the testimonials, you will find it to wonderfully increase your sales, which means so many more dollars found. We give a handsome oil painting with every purchase of 14 gross of Royal Crown Remedy, which only costs you \$7.50 per dozen.

ISAAC WILLIAMS CO., London.

To every purchaser of 3 dozen of Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure at \$1.60 per dozen, we give 1 dozen free. This costs only \$4.80 for 4 dozen, or \$1.20 per dozen, and allows 180 per cent. clear profit. Best seller, best advertised, and gives best satisfaction Order to-day from:—

W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL, London. ARCHDALE WILSON CO., Hamilton.
 JAS. A. KENNEDY CO., London. J. WISER CO., Hamilton.
 LONDON DRUG CO., London. LYMAN BROS. CO., Toronto.



THE AETNA No. 1.

HOT SODA APPARATUS.

We offer this apparatus, complete for oil or gas, with heater, six latest style china mugs, four metal cap syrup bottles, complete, ready for use,

At Thirty-Five Dollars.

The tank is copper, lined with block tin. The outside is heavily nickel plated. The apparatus is the best in the market, and warranted perfect.

DEAN, FOSTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,
 120 Lake St., 14 Blackstone St.,
 CHICAGO, ILLS. BOSTON, MASS.

Further information given at request.

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE
KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace

—AND—
SUSPENDER COMBINED

And walk upright in life.

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

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

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

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

Knickerbocker Brace Company,
 EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,
 President.
 For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., of Toronto,
 and other Wholesale Druggists.



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.

Camtharolin Soap.

Attention is directed to the advt. of C. Moudt Berg, of Karlsruhe, Germany, who offers for sale the right to manufacture this speciality in America.

Vaccine.

Fresh reliable Vaccine points may be obtained at the Ontario Vaccine Farm, Palmerston, Ont. See advt. at top of second page of cover. Special discount to druggists.

Sommal and Antineurin.

Mr. S. Radlauer, of Berlin, patentee and manufacturer of these valuable chemical products, is now offering them to the trade through our columns. They may be obtained from leading wholesale druggists.

Staminal.

This product of the Johnson Fluid Beef Co., of Montreal, is one of the best stimulants and liquid foods in the market. Like their world-famed Fluid Beef this preparation receives the complete endorsement of the medical faculty.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, one of the largest and best of its kind in the world, is now entering on its seventy-second year. The new buildings, which have been completely and thoroughly equipped, will furnish ample accommodation for the large class which is certain to be in attendance this year. The attendance last year fell but little short of 700. See their advertisement on page 23.

A Good March for Major. (Comparison.)

Increase for the month of March, 1893, over March, 1892	\$1,800 60
Increase for the month of March, 1893, over February, 1893	1,169 76
Increase for the year ending March, 1893	3,289 95

A dividend of $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. has been declared for the last quarter, and is payable on demand at the office of the Major Cement Company, No. 232 William st., New York City.

Tanglefoot Fly Paper.

With greatly increased facilities and quadrupled capacity, the O. & W. Thum Co. have again effected a reduction in the cost of manufacturing Tanglefoot, and as usual they make a corresponding reduction in the price—25c. per case. Besides reducing the price, they are packing two holders in each box. Each holder is made up into a package with five double sheets. These packages will prove a convenience to the dealer and will also encourage the purchase of larger parcels by his customers, who will appreciate the greater economy and the free holder.

Their new machinery turns out even a more perfectly finished article than heretofore, the new holder is a model of neatness and simplicity and in connection with the reduction in the price ought to make a year of unprecedented success for Tanglefoot.

Retiring Sale.

The Hemming Bros. Co. (Ltd), finding that their factories require their undivided attention, have decided to retire from the importing business, and are offering their magnificent stock of Drug Sundries and Fancy Goods at a great reduction. See their advt. on page 36.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Antikamnia Chemical Company, of St. Louis, Mo., held April 17th, 1893, the entire interests of the Company were secured by Messrs. Cox and Ruf, so that the Company is now a very close corporation. The officers are Frank A. Ruf, St. Louis, President and Treasurer, John W. Cox, Boston, Secretary. Mr. Ruf remains, as heretofore, Manager of the entire business of the Company.

Report on Camphor.

"Trefoil" Brand.

At your request, we have subjected a sample of your Camphor ("Trefoil" Brand) to a thorough chemical investigation.

The Camphor is in the form of small blocks, and under slight pressure readily passes into the crystalline condition.

When submitted to the action of heat, the Camphor melts at 175° C., this being the melting point of the chemically pure substance; at 201° C., the boiling point of true Camphor, the preparation distills over, and is entirely volatile at this temperature, no residue being left. This demonstrates the absence of any organic or inorganic impurities, and shows the Camphor to be equal to the best specimens of English refined Camphor.

The "Trefoil" Camphor further agrees with the characters of the chemically pure substance in twisting the ray of polarized light to the right. A 10 per cent. alcoholic solution in a 200 mm. tube showing a rotation to the right of 9.4°.

The Camphor is perfectly soluble in an equal weight of absolute alcohol, and also in diluted alcohol.

From these results it is evident that the Camphor is perfectly pure, and strictly in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia, being, in fact, of such excellence that it is identical with the chemically pure compound represented by the formula $C_{10}H_{16}O$. Though not distilled, it is equal to any refined Camphor produced in this country, and can be used for any purposes whatever, for which the latter has been employed.

(Signed) H. HELMING,

(Signed) F. W. PASSMORE,

MESSRS. JAMES MORRISON & Co.,

4, Fenchurch Street,
London, E. C.

THIRD EDITION.

MANUAL OF PHARMACY

AND

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

By CHAS. F. HEERLEE, P.H.G., P.H.M.B.,

Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and formerly
Instructor in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy
in the N. Y. College of Pharmacy.

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

The Book is a Cloth-bound, 12mo., of 252
Pages.

The most practical work yet published for the use of pharmaceutical students preparing for College or State Board Examinations. It can be read with profit by all pharmacists seeking the correct understanding of scientific pharmaceutical literature in general. It is also calculated to insure a sound foundation to the beginner contemplating a subsequent course of training in colleges of pharmacy.

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.

The book has been well received everywhere, and has been adopted either as a text-book or book for reference by most of the colleges of pharmacy.

Price \$2.00 (\$2.25 interleaved) by mail, postage prepaid.

A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

By THE SAME AUTHOR.

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, strengths, doses, etc., arranged in classes.

With this end in view the B. P. preparations have been tabulated and, in most cases, the individual members of each class divided into groups, each group presenting some general features in common, in mode of preparation, ingredients, similarity of active constituents, strength, dose, base, etc. This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

Price \$1 00. Interleaved

Either of these books will be mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, CANADA.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

1, GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON. ENGLAND.

SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required, and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad, will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.

Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Chemistry as She is Understood in India.

The following answers were collected from a written examination in chemistry held in connection with a well-known Indian University:—

Sulphur is a smelly gas.

Nitrogen is a remarkable lazy gas, and is good for nothing.

Carbon always exists in a dark room.

There is no living being in the whole world that does not contain carbon.

Gas is made by filling a poker with coal and heating it.

Alumina is used in medicine to open the bowels.

Chlorine gives botheration to the throat.

Hydrogen is a colorless, invincible gas, and burns itself without any bodies help.

Nitric acid is used in the preparation of current electricity. It is very bad for teachers to pour it on our hands.

Soda is formed by heating castor oil and potash.

Caustic soda is used in the manufacture of soda water, and this is used in medicine for purgative purposes.

Caustic soda is used as a summer drink.

Quicklime is made by pouring water on slaked lime.

Quicklime is made from smooth pebbles and is good for worms.

We can eat this substance (CaO); it has the power of digesting food.

Lime destroys the excess of vegetable matter, and nothing in the whole world is an exception to the above fact.

Lime is used as a kind of gum for builders to stick bricks together.

There are two kinds of phosphorus—red and blue.

Preparation of phosphorus.—The powder, which is got from the roots of plants, is mixed with H_2SO_4 , and water, it is then filtered through paper filter. The refuse that is thus got is heated, when dense red fumes of phosphorus come, which may be collected by downward displacement, and may be rolled into sticks of phosphorus.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Glycyphyllin is a proximate principle isolated by Rennie from the leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla*. It forms sweet yellow crystals.

The wholesale merchants of Winnipeg have organized a strong Jobbers' Union, and regular monthly meetings have been held for some time. It was initiated during the agitation for a reform in the system of taxation. The object of the union is to act in concert on all questions and matters affecting the general wholesale trade, but in no case to conflict with the Board of Trade. The officers of the season are: President, Mr. J. H. Ashdown; first vice-president, Mr. R. J. Whitla; second vice-president, Alderman Bole; secretary-treasurer, Mr. S. A. D. Bertrand.

We have in Stock:

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

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

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

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

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
London, - Ontario.**

SEELY, The American Perfumer.

ESTABLISHED AT DETROIT IN 1862.

OUR COUNTER PERFUME RACK OF SOLID OAK.

Prevents waste from sampling odors. Affords opportunity to the buyer for choice by testing from the stoppers. Standing prominently on showcase or counter, it brings the Perfumes to the notice of every customer, thereby increasing the sales.



Holding 12 eight ounce Plain Bottles, or 12 eight ounce Engraved Bottles.

Given (in lieu of all other advertising matter) with orders for Perfumery sufficient to fill.

We are the originators of the Perfume Rack, and by priority and courtesy, entitled to its exclusive use.

Mail orders solicited, which receive our careful and prompt attention.

DETROIT, MICH.

Seely Manufacturing Co.

WINDSOR, ONT.

ARTAUD'S PERFUMES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

beg to announce to the Retail Drug Trade that they have been appointed Sole Agents for Canada for the **CONCENTRATED FLORAL EXTRACTS** manufactured by **MR. JEAN ARTAUD, Grasse, France**, the oldest and probably the best house in the business, having been established in the year 1703.

These Perfumes are of the highest class and are confidently believed to be equal, and in many cases superior to any Perfumes sold in this market, while the price is very little more than that of the lowest grades sold here.

The success these goods have enjoyed since their introduction to the English market has been phenomenal.

A like success is predicted in this country. We have undertaken to place a large quantity annually, and in order to do this have placed the price at the very lowest possible figure, viz.:

\$2.80 per Bottle of 20 fluid ounces.

10 Bottle Lots, \$2.75 per Bottle.

These goods offer retailers a very large profit, as they can be sold as high as any bulk Perfumes on this market, while the addition of a small quantity of pure spirit will reduce the cost as low as any.

LIST OF ODORS NOW IN STOCK:

EASTER LILY.	VIOLET.	WALL FLOWERS.	LILY VALLEY.
SWEET ORCHIDS.	CHERRY BLOSSOM.	SEW MOWN HAY.	WHITE VIOLET.
WHITE LILAC.	ACADIAN FLOWERS.	CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS.	CHYPRE.
WHITE ROSE.	WHITE HELIOTROPE.	HAWTHORN BLOOM.	PATCHOULY.
STEPHANOTIS.	JOCKEY CLUB.		

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., - Wholesale Druggists, - HAMILTON, ONT.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO MAY 10th, 1893.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.	\$1 05	\$4 25	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.	16 00	17 00	Bleached, lb.	45	50
Methyl, gal.	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Tragacanth,flake, 1st, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	15	17	Prepared, lb.	5	6	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz.	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Sorts, lb.	40	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25	Thus, lb.	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	45	50	CLOVE, lb.	25	30	Ham, Althea, lb.	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50	COHENHALL, Honduras, lb.	40	45	Burdock, lb.	16	18
Copaiba, lb.	70	1 00	COLLODION, lb.	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.	15	17
Peru, lb.	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	2 25	30	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
BARK, Berberry, lb.	22	25	Cresote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.	20	35
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Canella, lb.	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60	Houahound, ozs, lb.	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.	25	30	ENGOT, Spanish, lb.	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20	Powdered, lb.	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Cassa, in mats, lb.	18	20	ENGOTIS, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Powdered, lb.	65	70	Pounds, lb.	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.	20	22
Yellow, lb.	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pale, lb.	40	45	Calendula, lb.	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.	16	18	Chamonille, Roman, lb.	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.	21	25
Ground, lb.	17	20	German, lb.	40	45	Rue, ozs, lb.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	20	25	Elder, lb.	20	22	Sage, ozs, lb.	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Sparmint, lb.	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.	45	50	Wormweed, oz.	20	22
Sassafras, lb.	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	French, white, lb.	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.	16	18	INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75	GUARANA, lb.	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.	25	28
Vanilla, lb.	6 50	7 50	Powdered, lb.	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
BERBERIS, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	75	80	GEM ALGON, Cape, lb.	18	20	Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.	85	90	Barbadoes, lb.	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	10	12	Socotrine, lb.	65	70	Bay, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	12	14	Assafetida, lb.	25	28	Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.	90	1 00	Buchu, long, lb.	50	55
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	Powdered, lb.	1 00	1 10	Short, lb.	45	50
CASSIA, lb.	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.	50	55	Coca, lb.	55	60
BUTTER, CACAO, lb.	75	80	Sorts, lb.	40	45	Digitalis, lb.	25	30
CAMPION, lb.	75	80	Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Hyoscyamus.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 30	1 55	Matico, lb.	70	75
CASSIUM, lb.	25	30	Guaiac, lb.	75	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	95	1 20	Timnevelly, lb.	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	16	18	Kino, true, lb.	45	45	Stramonium, lb.	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50	Myrrh, lb.	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
			Powdered, lb.	55	60	LECHES, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.	5 00	5 25	LICORICE, Solazzi.	45	50
			Powdered, lb.	6 50	6 75	Pignatelli.	35	40
			Seammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00	Grasso.	30	35
			Shellac, lb.	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30

DRUG REPORTS.

Ontario.

Business during the past month has been quite active considering the unfavorable weather.

Opium still maintains its high price.
 Buchu Leaves are easier.
 Quinine, good demand, price is stiffer.
 Balsam Copiaba is tending higher.
 Saffron, higher.
 Chlorate of Potash, still high in price, demand good.
 Extract of Logwood, higher.
 Codeia, advanced.
 Gum Guaiac, scarce and high.
 Gum Shellac, higher.
 Gum Assafetida, higher.
 Canary Seed, lower.
 Vanilla Beans, somewhat easier.
 Menthol, price advancing.
 Santonine, higher.

Nova Scotia.

(*Simon Bros. & Co.*)

Halifax, May 1st, 1893.

Since our last, the market has been rather bare of changes; in fact uneventful. There has been a steady demand for staple goods, but no changes of importance.

Opium continues firm at the advance reported, and of course salts are in sympathy with same.

Quinine continues firm at the slight advance before noted.

The prospects for Canary Seed are in favor of buyers.

Spirits Turpentine is weak and price low.

Cod Liver Oil is somewhat doubtful, and reports are varied, now that supplies from Norwegian ports are beginning to be estimated.

Glycerine remains firm at the advance noted, and a further advance would not be unlooked for.

Mercurials are rather firm.

Sponges are very firm, and reports from headquarters point to higher prices for future.

Licorice root and preparations of same will probably be higher.

Lime Juice has all moved off from the ports of production, and while stocks in England were reported heavy, it is now learned that they were over-estimated, and the European markets are asking for a further supply.

The large sale of Cinchona Bark before reported warrants us in predicting a further advance. It is now firmly held and higher prices may be looked for.

Shellac is also easier, and seemingly beyond the control of the speculators.

Hellebore is firmer, and our friends would do well to secure their contracts at the present low prices.

Jamaica Ginger is easier.

Paris Green, firmer. The efforts of Pharmaceutical Associations to have this item controlled by the drug trade have not been successful; it being claimed that Paris Green was a paint, and if it was scheduled it would include a number of paints and oils in the hands of the paint and oil dealers. We are quite in sympathy with the movement in this matter, as we think it wrong that Paris Green should be doled over the counter and weighed in the same scales with sugar and oatmeal without restriction.

The Essential Oils, with the the exception of Lemon, remain unchanged, while Lemon, even at the present low price, is weak.

Senna is reported firm.

Insect Powder, firm, with a prospect of advance.

England.

London, April 25th, 1893.

The event of the month has been the heavy advance in value of all grades of Opium and Morphine Salts. This was not altogether unexpected, as my advice in the March issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST indicated. The increase was

caused by the statement that the whole of the young crop had been destroyed. This appears to be exaggerated, but the market is firm at the recent increase.

Carbolic Acid is firm at its advanced rates, but Permanganate is hardly affected.

Quinine is slightly improved.

Santonine is dearer.

Bleaching Powder is scarce and firmly held.

On the other hand a decline is noticed with Ipecacuanha, Jolap, Ergot and Chlorate of Potash.

Amongst the oils, Norwegian Cod Liver is easier, whilst most of the fixed oils are unaltered.

Shellac is practically unchanged, a few points gained early in the month having been lost since.

Canada Balsam is very much dearer.

Cubebbs are losing ground almost daily.

The scarcity of Kino, Red Gum and Senega Root continues and prices are exceptionally high.

THE matter of competition from "bazaar" stores, so-called, is still agitating the Associated Retail Grocers of New York city and Brooklyn. According to some accounts the "bazaar" stores are selling various lines of groceries at prices that do not cover present cost in the wholesale trade, and therefore demoralize values. The grocers, as a matter of course, are anxious to devise ways and means to prevent the "outside" competition. Thus far they have failed to discover any remedy, and the chances are that they will have to take all the risks of trade, since the grocers themselves do not agree as to the advisability of organized movement against the "bazaars."

The world's production of gold in 1891 was 6,010,000 ounces.

Pennsylvania doctors can not now become registered pharmacists by reason of having a diploma. That part of the law has been repealed, and the M. D.'s will now have to stand an examination just the same as the druggists.

Dr. Tip's Cantharidin Soap.

ALL apothecary shops and drug stores in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, sell to-day, with best results, Dr. Tip's Cantharidin Soap.

All physicians recommend and prescribe it for Decay and Diseases of the Hair.

Dr. Tip's Cantharidin Soap is the only cosmetic known in pharmacy for the obtaining of a new, beautiful and healthy growth of hair.

The monopoly for the United States is for sale, and application should be made to

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Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00			
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	1	50	1	50	2	40	2	00			
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10				
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	1	75	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11				
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2	25	2	50				
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3	00	3	25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25			
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	25	1	50	Iodide, oz.	45	50			
MACE, lb.	1	20	1	25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	00	
MANNA, lb.	1	00	1	75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00		
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Canary, bag or less, lb.	6	7	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38		
Irish, lb.	9	10	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50	1	10	
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	00	50	00	Celery	30	35	CERIVM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12			
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Colchicum	75	80	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1	00	1	10
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	1	10	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	Croton, oz.	75	80			
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Powdered, lb.	25	27	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	CHLOROFORM, lb.	65	1	85	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Ground, lb.	4	5	CISCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30		
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Citrine, lb.	45	50	Hemp, lb.	6	6	CISCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20		
Citrine, lb.	45	50	PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	8	50	9	00
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	25	30	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8		
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Quince, lb.	65	70	Iodide, oz.	65	70		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Rape, lb.	8	9	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3		
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2	25	3	25	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80			
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Worm, lb.	22	25	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50		
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10
Gallanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30		
Lead, lb.	25	30	SPERMACEIN, lb.	50	55	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	IODINE, lb.	5	00	5	50
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1	00	1	10	Venice, lb.	10	12	IOIOPHORM, lb.	6	00	7	00	
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2	1	3		WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Iodol, oz.	1	30	1	40	
White, lb.	3	1	4		Yellow	40	45	Iron, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10	
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	BELLADONNA, lb.	65	70	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16		
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Sacch., lb.	35	40		
Root, Aconite, lb.	22	25	Columbo, lb.	20	22	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Chloride, lb.	45	55		
Althca, cut, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	25	30	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Sol., lb.	13	16		
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	CITRIC, lb.	65	70	ACTO, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00	
Bitter, lb.	27	30	GALIC, oz.	10	12	Glacial, lb.	45	50	And Ammon., lb.	75	80		
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1	50	German, oz.	10	12	Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	tlcs doz	1	50	Boracic, lb.	20	25	And Strychnine, lb.	13	15		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	38	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55		
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60		
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	No. 2, lb.	1	35	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25		
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Nitric, lb.	10	13	Citric, lb.	65	70	Iodide, oz.	40	45		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Gallie, oz.	10	12	Syrup, lb.	40	45		
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Lactate, oz.	5	6		
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1	50	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16		
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	00	tlcs doz	1	50	Phosphate scales, lb.	1	25	1	30
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9		
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Pyrogallic, oz.	35	38	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10		
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Salicylic, white, lb.	1	80	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85		
Gelesemium, lb.	22	25	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	2	1	German, oz.	10	12	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90		
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Bottles, lb.	5	6	Boracic, lb.	20	25	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15		
Ground, lb.	10	12	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	38	Carbonate, lb.	7	8		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Tannic, lb.	90	1	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	Iodide, oz.	35	40		
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	40	45	No. 2, lb.	1	35	Red, lb.	7	9		
Po., lb.	20	22	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1	00	1	40	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5		
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	27	30	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Citric, lb.	65	70	In packages, lb.	6	7		
Po., lb.	30	35	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1	3	Gallie, oz.	10	12	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45		
Ginseng, lb.	3	00	3	4	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Carbonate, oz.	30	35			
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. S80	8	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1	50	Citrate, oz.	25	30		
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	tlcs doz	1	50	Iodide, oz.	50	55		
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	Salicylate, oz.	35	40		
Indian Hemp	18	30	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60		
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	4	5	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, lb.	18	20		
Powdered, lb.	3	10	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Tannic, lb.	90	1	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45		
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	40	45	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1	3		
Powdered, lb.	60	65	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	1	6	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7		
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1	00	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	MENTHOL, oz.	30	35		
Lionice, lb.	12	15	1	10	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1	3	MERCURY, lb.	90	95			
Powdered, lb.	13	15	2	25	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	25	1	30	
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. S80	8	10	AMMONIA, Bromide, lb.	65	75	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	00	1	10
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Calomel, lb.	1	15	1	20
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	4	5	With Chalk, lb.	60	65		
Powdered, lb.	40	45	Nitrate, lb.	12	16	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40		
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	Bin., oz.	25	30		
Pink, lb.	75	80	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	1	6	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1	00	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35
Parley, lb.	30	35	1	10	1	10	1	00	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75		
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	2	25	2	25	2	25	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55		
Poke, lb.	15	18	AMNESIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	AMNESIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	90	2	00
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriate, oz.	1	90	2	00
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	Iodide, oz.	35	40	White, lb.	6	7	Sulphate, oz.	2	50	2	10
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	50	80	18	18	18	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40			
Sassaaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1	00	1	10	PHENACETINE, oz.	45	50			
Cut, lb.	50	55	2	00	2	25	2	25	PHENACETINE, Muriate, grain	5	6		
Senega, lb.	55	65	AMNESIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	AMNESIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	PIPELIS, oz.	1	00	1	10
Squill, lb.	13	15	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1	10	
Seilingia, lb.	22	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	White, lb.	6	7	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60		
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulph., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	3	00	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40			
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	15	17	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17		
								Bichromate, lb.	14	15			
								Bitrat (Creum Tart.), lb.	25	30			
								Bromide, lb.	45	50			
								Carbonate, lb.	14	16			

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	23	30	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	30	33	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 60
Iodide, lb.....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 80
Potmanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	3 00	3 25
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	6 50	7 50
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Ozs., oz.....	32	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, lb.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.....	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1 00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.....	9	11
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	11 00	12 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.....	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	60	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	65	67
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.....	63	65
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.....	28	30	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 50	1 60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.....	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 75	1 80
THYMOI, (Thymicacid), oz.....	55	60	Lemon, lb.....	2 75	3 00	TURPENTINE, gal.....	65	68

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