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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 5.

STRATHROY, FEBRUARY, 1893.

No. 2.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

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

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, opened on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10th, 1893, at 2 o'clock, in the college building on Gerrard-st. Mr. J. J. Hall, presided, and the members present were: Messrs. J. P. Mackenzie and C. D. Daniel, Toronto; A. B. Petrie, Guelph; J. W. Slavin, Orillia; Angus Buchanan, Kemptville; N. C. Polson, Kingston; J. A. Clark, Hamilton; F. Jordan, Goderich, and C. K. McGregor, Brantford. A letter was read from Mr. L. T. Lawrence, stating that illness prevented his attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting as reported in this journal was adopted, Mr. Lewis stating that everything was given there except the proposed amendments to the Act.

Mr. Polson objected that these should also be given, but the chairman explained that they were still in the hands of the committee.

The chairman, Mr. Hall, then read a review of the work of the Council, as follows:—

To the members of the Council:

GENTLEMEN,—As this is the last regular meeting under the present Act, it seems appropriate to review some of the more important work you have accomplished during the last eighteen months, and so leave a concise summary for those who succeed us. Such a review cannot but afford you considerable self congratulation.

First,—You have completed this handsome addition to our College, doubling its capacity and equipment, and giving over double the instructions to students for the same money as they paid in 1888, and better value for their

money than any similar institution in the world that we know of.

Second,—You have so husbanded our resources that while we have spent \$15,000 upon this addition, the net debt to-day is \$17,000, while in 1888 it was \$11,000, an increase of only \$3,000.

Third,—You have had our debt consolidated at 5½ per cent., with a privilege, if we like, of repaying the principal in sums of \$2,000 per year; we formerly paid 6 per cent. without such privilege.

Fourth,—You have greatly developed practical work in all departments, until it now occupies the foremost place. Your aim has been to fit the pharmacist of the future to make all his preparations, and so do away with the middle men, so-called manufacturing pharmacists, and their large profits, ensuring greater reliability to the public and a better return to the retailer. This appears to me the true line along which to work to recover lost ground and to elevate our profession. It has been a surprise to the Council and staff that there is such a large number of chemists who rely upon others for the preparations they should make themselves.

Fifth,—By carrying to completion the work of compiling a course of home study for apprentices, which you have begun, you will be greatly helping the apprentices and their employers.

Sixth,—Affiliation with the University is perhaps the greatest and most substantial boon of an educational character ever conferred upon the College by any Council.

Seventh,—By co-operating with the Globe newspaper last year, in the special addition devoted to our College, you have advertised its advantages and drawn students from Halifax to British Columbia.

Eighth,—By scheduling as poisons a number of dangerous drugs you have further protected the retailers.

Ninth,—The improvement in our College announcement puts it on a par with any in the world.

Tenth,—By the contract with the Dental School you have brought in a revenue of \$375 per year.

Eleventh,—Next to affiliation (many think it takes precedence) was the organization through you of a Retail Druggists' Provincial Association. The success and good results sure to accrue from the trade convention held in August is not denied by anyone. It shows that you court criticism, wish to divide responsibility, and take the whole retail trade into your confidence, advisory to the Council.

Twelfth,—Within three months from the decision in England, you have given the trade in Ontario the benefit of a similar decision of our courts, which means that only chemists can sell patents with poisons.

Thirteenth,—By publishing a Sales of Liquor book you have put a reminder in the hands of every druggist to "obey the law," and they are obeying it much better, judging from the great demand for these books.

Fourteenth,—The preparation of much needed amendments to our Act, which, if adopted, will deserve the everlasting gratitude of druggists.

Fifteenth,—You have reduced the price to the druggists of poison books from \$1 to 50 cts. Besides, the great amount of routine work should convince everyone that our time has been fully and profitably occupied.

Since our August meeting all matters about

the teaching department have been running so satisfactorily and smoothly that it is a pleasure to be associated with this feature of our work.

The Ontario Legislature referred the list of poisons you wished to have scheduled to Dr. Bryce, Provincial Health Officer. He reported only in favor of antipyrine, antifebrin, antikanina, phenacetin, and sulphonal, and they have accordingly passed into law.

After a great amount of correspondence the Dominion Government have refused to allow any rebate off philosophical apparatus.

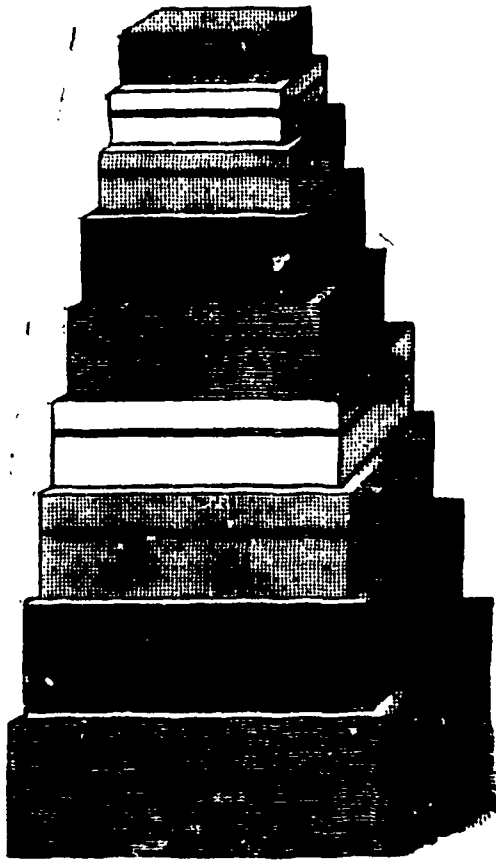
In October we had difficulty in getting a magistrate at Oakville to try a straight case for the College against a friend and prominent citizen. This was a particularly defiant case, and the same trouble had occurred before. We laid the matter before the Department of the Attorney-General with the result that the fine was paid, and, we hope, such difficulty prevented in the future.

After several corrections of draft amendments to our Act, I received the final draft on Jan. 26th, a time so near our council meeting that I thought you should finally pass upon the amendments. The delay is not the fault either of the Solicitor or the Chairman of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, Mr. Petrie, who, with his Committee twice met with our solicitor in Toronto, and once with the representative of the Provincial Association, solely to re-adjust and revise the Bill under the direction of the solicitor. They deserve the greatest credit. Any changes made are decidedly in the interests of the retail trade, and you will be pleased to learn that the popular Liberal whip, Dr. McKay, has consented to handle our Bill, practically ensuring its success.

The prosecution of the T. Eaton Company (Limited)—Acting upon your instructions of August last, we proceeded with the two informations of July 15. The delay between these dates was caused by the absence from the city of Police Magistrate Denison, and our material witness, the analyst, Dr. Ellis. On that date, however, we succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, in winning both cases. The fine has been paid in the case—"For failing to register the sale of a patent with a poison," and in the other case, that for "retailing poisons contrary to the statute," we agreed with the magistrate not to exact the fine if judgment was entered on the books of the court, so as to give the company an opportunity to appeal to a higher court, and so try the case on the main issue. In accordance with your reply to my letter, we had arranged to retain the ablest associate counsel in Canada to assist our own solicitors; our case was thoroughly prepared, and we had every prospect of a victory. Apparently the company were advised to the same effect, for they have not appealed, and the time has now gone by. Both convictions stand recorded for all time upon the books of the court—a precedent for all future similar cases. We believe the Company still persist in doing a business in violation of the law. When we again try conclusions with them it will be with a stronger and clearer case by reason of the experience we have gained. The expense incurred will not have been lost; all will be of use to us. I ask you to again delegate to your president full power to begin de novo and carry the case to a conclusion.

Within three months from the knowledge of the English case, we have succeeded in establishing in Ontario the same decision. This de-

POINTERS ON PAPER BOXES:



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

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

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The Oldest and Largest Laboratory of its kind in the World.

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

NEW YORK CITY.

WE offer to the trade full lines of the following standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not classified under any of the general heads, but are fully described in our PRICE LISTS and CATALOGUES, any of which will be mailed, post-paid, on application.

Fluid Extracts.

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Effervescent Granular Preparations.

Compressed Tablets and Pills. Hypodermic Tablets.

Cascara Sagrada. In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordial, Pills, Granules, Capsules, etc.

Soda Water Requisites. Fruit Juices, Flavoring Extracts.

Perfumes. Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders, etc.

National Formulary Preparations.

SPECIALTIES:

Carcara Aromatic.

Dike's Pepsin.

Dike's Ess. Pepsin.

Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron.

No. 90 Catalogue (5th edition) and New Pharmaceutical List, both just off the press.

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78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.
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Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

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THE J. R. H. BRAND
IS THE FINEST
NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin-lined Barrels, and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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Specialties :

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Beef, Iron and Wine.

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PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.

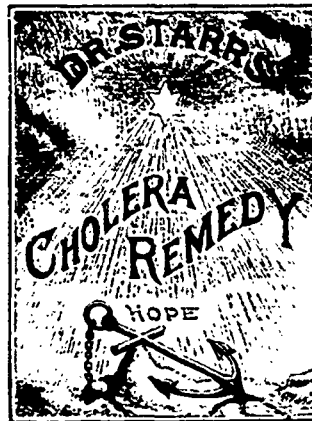
DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.

BERTRAND FRERES Fine Perfumes.

TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest manufacturers of FANS and SILK NOVELTIES in the world.

HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods, Mirrors, Albums, Etc.

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



Recommended by Physicians
AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.

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

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

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The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

NEW GOODS.

Acid Lactic, Concent.
Acid Pyrogallic, "Schering's."
Ammon. Carb., fine,
15 and 25 lb. tins.
Antimony, Crude.
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Bismuth Trisnit., "Howards."
Bismuth Trisnit., "Mercks."
Copper Chloride.
Creasote Beechwood, "Mercks"
In lb. bottles.

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Mercury Bichloride.
Morph. Acetas.
Morph. Muriate.
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Oil Savin.
Pepsine in Scales, "Mercks."
Phosphorus Amorphous.
Platinum Foil.
Platinum Wire.
Potass. Bromide.
Potass. Cyanide.
Potass. Fused, Sticks.
Potass. Hypophos.
Pyoktannin.

Salol. Sodium, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.
Santonine. Soziodol.
Soda Ash. Thiol.
Soda Nit., C.P. Thymol.

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO OFFER

Carbolic Acid, lb. bottles, White Crystals.
" " 5 lb. tins, " "
" " 10 lb. tins, " "
" " lb. bottles, "Graessers."
" " lb. bottles, "Mercks."
" " crude, "Calverts," No. 5.
" " crude, cheap.

TRADE NOTES.

Peter Ross, druggist, Banff, N. W. T., has removed to Edmonton.

W. R. Greatrix, druggist, Peterborough, Ont., has made an assignment.

A demand for assignment has been made on J. B. Deslauriers, druggist, of Montreal.

D. M. Calder has purchased the drug business of A. Walton at Medicine Hat, N. W. T.

Young's drug store Miami, Man., was destroyed by fire last month. Stock partially destroyed.

Geo. Inglis, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, has sold his drug business to Mr. Chambers, of Ottawa.

Menzies' drug stock at Arnprior, Ont., was destroyed by fire Feb. 2nd. Loss is estimated at \$800.00.

Dixon & Dixon, wholesale turpentine merchants, Toronto, Ont., have sold out to Francis, Frost & Co.

G. T. Fulford, of Brockville, Ont., is at present in England, where he is about opening an agency for "Pink Pills."

F. W. James, who was recently burned out in Strathroy, has purchased the drug business of Dr. Sutherland, Leamington, Ont.

Macpherson & Thompson, druggists, New Westminster, B. C., have dissolved partnership. R. G. Macpherson will continue the business.

W. Teetzel, of Nelson, has recently opened a branch of his drug store at Kaslo, B. C., under the management of Mr. Williams, late of Revelstoke.

T. Milburn has returned from England, where he has established a branch house of the firms of T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont., and Foster, Milburn & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Erie Glass Works, situated at Port Colborne, Ont., and which had but recently begun operations, was destroyed by fire, Feb. 4th. Loss, about \$30,000; partially insured.

J. H. Hooper, druggist, Souris, P. E. I., has made an assignment. He commenced business four years ago, and now fails with liabilities of about \$6,000, assets about one half this amount.

H. McDowell & Co., druggists, Vancouver, B. C., are opening a third store in that city. This branch will be under the management of Mr. Sutherland, and is situated at the corner of Westminster Ave. and Keefer street.

L. W. Leithead, for some time with Lyman, Knox & Co., of Montreal, has taken charge of the manufacturing department of Bole, Wynne & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man. He will also have a partnership in the business.

The detective of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons is prosecuting American physicians who cross the river at Niagara Falls and practice without a license. Canadian workmen there, who

are not allowed to live in Canada and work in the States, think this is a capital step towards retaliation.

R. T. Geary, druggist, Sarnia, Ont., has gone on a visit to his brother, who is a member of the firm of Kirk, Geary & Co., in Sacramento, Cal. He expects to be away about three months, returning probably by way of British Columbia.

One of the oldest and best established drug businesses in Toronto, Messrs. Neil C. Love & Co., Yonge-st., was recently sold to Mr. Wesley Latimer, who has been employed as assistant lately in that store. Mr. Latimer will continue the business under the old name.

The insolvent drug stock of Mr. J. P. May, Queen st., east, Toronto, was purchased of the assignees at auction by Mr. J. R. Bond, formerly in business on the corner of Carlton and Bleeker streets, at 46 cents on the \$^c. Mr. Bond has leased the premises lately occupied by the branch Bank of Commerce, on the corner of Yonge and College streets, and will remove the stock and fixtures there as soon as the building is ready.

Two more applications for letters of incorporation for "Chloride of Gold" companies have been filed, viz.:—The Leslie E. Keely Institutes' Company of Canada, with a total capital stock of \$500,000, head-quarters at Montreal; for the sale and administration of Dr. Leslie E. Keely's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies; for the cure of the liquor, opium, morphine and tobacco diseases and neurasthenia, and The Ontario Double Chloride of Gold Cure Company (Limited), capital \$2,500.

An Attractive Pharmacy.

Perhaps the most elegant store in the city in point of fittings and furnishings and everything that goes to make up real elegance, is the establishment of Cairncross & Lawrence, the well-known druggists of London, Ont. The new store is located on the north-west corner of Dundas street and Park avenue, and here it attracts the attention of every passer-by. The large plate glass windows admit of a cursory view of the interior, and frequently lead to a desire to make closer inspection being carried into effect. The enterprising business firm are to be commended for the excellent taste they displayed in securing and fitting up in so extensive a way this drug emporium. There is a quiet, rich beauty about the place that is almost enchanting, and an entire absence of display beyond the simplicity of nature and good taste. The show-case frames are of magnificent, polished, quartered oak. The show cases are of heavy bevelled plate glass, and are long and deep, giving opportunity for the display of the complete and varied stock. The wall fittings are in thorough keeping with the taste and richness characterizing the furnishings throughout. They are neat but "roomy," and show to advantage the great number of bottles ranged along the shelving, and

holding as they do the varied discoveries of ancient and modern science calculated to cure or lighten the ills of the human race. Two pretty recesses formed of plate-glass mirrors upon either side of the store have a good effect. A mantel piece at the rear end of the store is also very attractive, surmounted with a large mirror, likewise of plate-glass, while in the fire-place these wintry days there burns a cheerful blaze. The store is heated with hot air. The ceiling is of sheet steel, covered with alabastine, decorated and finished in soft colors. The flooring is of colored tile tastefully laid. The cash desk is of itself worthy of note, being something of a novelty in store fittings. It is circular in shape, and the grating is of solid glass spindles. At the rear of the store is a neat business office and the dispensing room, which, by the way, is very thoroughly equipped for the filling of prescriptions. And here it might be added that Messrs. Cairncross & Lawrence have a large prescription trade, which of itself is the best evidence of the degree of confidence extended to it by those best able to place that confidence correctly—the experienced physician. The storage room and chemical room are also well regulated.

Pharmacy Students Dine.

The Montreal Pharmaceutical Students' Association held their annual dinner a few days ago. Mr. T. Barbeau presided. On his right sat Mr. David Watson, President of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and on his left Professor Desrosier. Mr. Johnson began the speeches by proposing the toast "Canada" in an able and patriotic speech. "The Pharmaceutical Association," "the Montreal College of Pharmacy," "Our Professors," "Our Guests," "Commercial Interests," "The Ladies," and "The Press" were the other toasts, all of which were well proposed and cleverly responded to.

A "Hit and Miss" Prescription.

Calgary, Jan. 18th, 1893.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy:

DEAR SIR,—The following prescription was sent me this a. m. for a person up north.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| R Acid (Sulphur Arom) | 4½ fl. drs. |
| Zinci Oxid | 20 grs. |
| Syrpi. Phosphates Co | 2 fl. ozs. |
| Pot. Permangan. | 8 grs. |
| Quinia | ½ dr. |
| Tr. Cinchona Co. | 2 fl. ozs. |
| Tr. Hyoscyami | 2½ fl. drs. |
| Ext. Nuc. Vomie. | 9 grs. |
| Syr. Ferri Pyrophosphates .. | 1 fl. oz. |
| Glycerini | 1 fl. oz. |
| Lactopepsin | 1 dr. |
| Tr. Gent. | 1½ fl. ozs. |
| Sr. Aurantii | 2 fl. ozs. |
| Aq. q. s. ad. | 12 fl. ozs. |

Sig. Shake and take one large teaspoonful in half a glass of water after each meal three times a day. A. R.

Yours truly,

NOR-WEST.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

J. H. Hooper, druggist, of Souris, has assigned. Liabilities reported to be \$7000.

Peter W. Hunter, for many years in the employ of Wm. R. Watson, has, after a year or two of rest in the country, returned to the drug business as clerk to Fred. de C. Davies.

A druggist writes to one of the daily papers giving a complete list of the medical men of the Island for the guidance of druggists in places where the Canada Temperance Act is still in force.

Montreal Notes.

It is reported that a new surgical instrument and surgical appliance store, with a special feature of antiseptic dressings, is to be opened on St. Catharine-st., by Messrs. Foster & Patterson, two gentlemen well posted in this branch of business. As they are not to dabble in drugs, they will be well supported by the druggists generally.

I. Richard, who has just returned from the United States, where he had been for some years, has purchased the branch business of Roderigue Carriere, corner of St. Catherine and Dufresne sts. Mr. Richard's American experience has taught him that it is better policy to buy out a pharmacy already established than to open up a new one with all its attendant risks of failure in the present overcrowded state of the drug business in this city.

Retail trade has been remarkably flat this winter in Montreal. Business men of all descriptions complain bitterly. There is a feeling that our leading wholesale men, hotel men and railway magnates do not have the energy to inaugurate spectacles, conventions, &c., to attract crowds to Montreal as do the big men of American cities. When the manager of the Windsor was interviewed a few days ago he stated that he didn't want a Carnival, as his hotel was full. If this is true it would go to show that Montreal hasn't sufficient first-class hotel accommodation, should any big spectacle attract large crowds to the city. It is strange the French Canadians do not erect a first-class hotel in the east end. It ought to pay.

A Medical Bill is being introduced at Quebec, which, if passed, will require medical students to pass an extra examination before a Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in addition to the University examination for the degree of M.D. This seems rather hard lines for the young medicos. A man in England holding a university degree of M. D. can at once register, pay the fees and begin to practice. The matriculation examination is to be made more severe by the addition of Botany and Inorganic Chemistry. By the time a man settles down to practice his brains will be in a pretty confused state one would suppose.

Dr. A. B. LaRocque, who for some

years kept a drug store on the corner of Ontario and St. Hubert sts., died last week. He was well known in the Province of Quebec and was at one time Medical Health Officer for the city. He was also Statistical Officer for the Federal Government.

Cod Liver Oil.

(Report from Joh. Rye Holmboe.)

THROMSØ, Norway, Jan. 13th, 1893.

The winter-fisheries in the northern districts have been carried on very successfully until lately when stormy weather has set in.

A fair quantity of cod liver oil of good quality has been produced. As yet no reliable dates are at hand but undoubtedly there is already new oil enough to make up the scarcity of 1892 oil and keep the trade going till the Lofoten crop may be ready for shipment.

As to prices both sellers and buyers appear to be somewhat in doubt how to open the campaign. Exporters seem quite disinclined to go down to 70 marks cif Hamburg and 70 sh. cif U. K., and at the same time the Hamburg and British importers are hesitating to come up to that figure except for small lots.

The market will probably continue unsettled till the middle of next month, when the official reports from the winter-fisheries shall have been published and the condition of the Lofoten fish be known. There are rumors of the livers at Lofoten being rather poor this season. Should this be confirmed we may look out for higher prices.

My next report will be published as soon as the Lofoten fishery has fairly commenced.

Indignant Students.

The students attending the Ontario College of Pharmacy feel very indignant over a letter which appeared in the last number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* signed "Student," and ostensibly written by one of them, ridiculing some of the questions submitted to them by one of the Professors of the College. At a meeting held at the close of one of the lectures a resolution was unanimously carried expressing confidence in Dr. Fotheringham and in his methods of teaching in the branches of study assigned to him. Strong denunciation was also expressed of the writer of the letter whom it was believed was not in any way connected with the College either as student or otherwise.

West Indian Trade.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet issued by the "Canadian West Indian Trading Association," of Halifax, N. S., in which the expediency of encouraging additional trade with the West Indian Islands is spoken of, and a scheme for the development of that trade by means of a corporation which it is intended to form for that

purpose. There is no doubt, that, with proper efforts being made, a desirable trade can be done, not only in the matter of bread stuffs, dairy produce, and some lines of manufactured goods, but also in our own line of proprietary remedies, druggists' and physicians' specialties, and sundries. Two of the leading patent medicine firms of Canada have already established a lucrative business in the Islands, and we have no doubt this business may be still further increased and added to by the addition of other lines.

Any merchant can make new customers, but it takes a diplomat to hold old customers and make new ones at the same time.

As the medical properties of some plants can be adduced only by distillation, so our good qualities can only be proved by trials.

Enthusiasm is an impulse capable of raising men to a higher level of thought, feeling and action than they could possibly reach without it.

No man would attempt to ride a horse without a bridle, yet there are merchants who think it is safe to conduct a business without system.

Great efforts from great motives is the best definition of a happy life. The easiest labor is a burden to him who has no motive for performing it.

Drug Business for Sale.

ESTABLISHED SEVEN YEARS. Apply "Drugs," care James A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont.

Wanted to Purchase.

AN ILLUMINATED MORTAR, McLewee's or other make. Please write, giving full description and lowest cash price, to J. A. Wallace, City Drug Store, Brantford, Ont.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

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

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Pavilion, New York

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

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

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

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SAMPLES FREE.

BOTT'S MALT PREPARATIONS.

I will send on application, to all Druggists who will guarantee to deliver to their Doctors, samples of my

Extract of Malt and Wine of Malt.

SEE WHAT THE PROFESSION SAY ABOUT THEM :

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, FEB. 13TH, 1892.

John Bott, Esq., Walkerville, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—I am very much pleased with the samples of "Pure Malt Stout" and "Wine of Malt" you were kind enough to send me some months ago. I have given both preparations a fair trial and have found them superior to almost all other preparations of the kind in the market. The conditions to which your preparations are especially adapted are the following: To nursing mothers it is invaluable during lactation, in nervous exhaustion they are most helpful, in the latter stages of Phthisis they improve the appetite, as restoratives in convalescence, marked progress is observed from their use, as a tonic in general debility they are an excellent restorant, they have that liveliness and freshness of taste which makes them most grateful to the feelings of the patient. This last property cannot be over-estimated when it is remembered that agents of this kind must be persistently used to procure full beneficial results from their administration.

Yours obediently,

H. R. CASGRAIN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

TORONTO ONT.

John Bott, Esq., Walkerville, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I have used your "Pure Malt Stout" in cases of general debility and anaemia, and have found it very beneficial, increasing the appetite and apparently the powers of assimilation in a marked degree. I believe the product will be found, (so long as you keep it up to the present standard) of great value to patients requiring a tonic along with slight stimulation.

JOHN L. DAVISON, M. D.

The Druggist who samples the Physician will undoubtedly reap the benefit of the sales of their goods.

JOHN BOTT, Walkerville, Ont.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from Page 2.)

trary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, has proved absolutely abortive, since the Company continues to carry on the drug business, although not qualified under the Act; be it therefore resolved that this be an instruction to the President and the Solicitors of the College of Pharmacy to institute such proceedings in the courts as are necessary to obtain an injunction to restrain the said Company from maintaining, as it has for some time past and still continues to do, a drug department on their premises, said department being contrary to law and very much to the prejudice of the rights and interests of the druggists of this Province and a reflection upon this Council which is constituted largely for the purpose of guarding the rights and interests of the trade under the Pharmacy Act.

This resolution was strongly opposed by Messrs. Petrie, Mackenzie, Clark and Jordan, who claimed that the President had already taken the necessary steps to protect the interests of the trade.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Petrie, "that the resolution of Mr. Polson be not adopted, as it clearly conflicts with the recommendations of the President, and that the matter stand in abeyance until the Executive Committee reports the President's address, so that the whole matter may be thoroughly and correctly placed before the Board, and until we have obtained the advice of our solicitors, so that we may be properly guided."

The amendment was adopted on the following vote: Yea—Messrs. Mackenzie, Petrie, Clark, McKee, Buchanan, Slavin, Daniel, Jordan and Hall. Nay—Messrs. Polson and D'Avignon.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Petrie claimed that Mr. Polson's attitude was not in the interests of the retail trade, and a somewhat heated cross-fire took place between the two members.

The President reported verbally to the Council that he had, after correspondence with the Board of Underwriters, succeeded in having the T. Eaton Company rated upon their whole stock at the same rate as that charged the regular druggists. This means that while the Company formerly paid 75 cents per thousand, they will in future have to pay \$1.05. On a stock valued at \$300,000, the extra amount they would have to pay per annum would be about \$900. He further informed the members that the solicitor had advised him, that Mr. Lewis, manager of the Eaton drug department, could not compel the College to register him as a pharmaceutical chemist. The intention of the Council, therefore, is to continue to refuse to register him.

The Council then adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9th.

On resuming at 2.30 on Thursday, Mr. Slavin presented a report from the Execu-

tive and Finance Committee, recommending that various accounts, amounting in all to \$1613, be paid. This was adopted on motion of Messrs. Slavin and McKee.

Mr. Polson introduced a motion, of which he had given notice, that the annual fee be reduced from \$4 to \$2.

Mr. Clark said they were all anxious to make the fee as low as possible, provided it did not interfere with the proper working of the College. They should remember that the fees had been pledged as one of the assets of the College when a loan was being negotiated.

Mr. Daniel moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. McGregor, that the annual fee be reduced to \$1.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Mr. McKee, that the resolution of Mr. Daniel, be referred to a committee consisting of the Vice-President, and Messrs. Slavin, Clark and Jordan, to report upon before the adjournment of the present session.

Mr. Clark then asked that letters from the Solicitors, Messrs. Edgar & Malone, and Mr. Kemp, Registrar of the Synod, be read, and these showed that the college fees were a security for the mortgage, and could not be interfered with at present. At Mr. Clark's request these communications were entered upon the minutes.

Mr. McGregor protested that the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, which the druggists were forced to maintain, was not worth the half of ten cents as it did not voice their sentiments in any way.

Mr. Mackenzie followed in a similar strain, and added that as long as he could command a cent of money he would endeavor to prevent any future Council voting money to a journal of that kind.

Mr. Polson's motion was voted upon and lost, his only supporter being his seconder, Mr. D'Avignon.

Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was carried, every one voting for it with the exception of Mr. Polson.

Mr. Polson then, as a question of privilege, brought up the dispute between himself and Mr. Petrie, stating that as his veracity had been called in question, he was prepared to prove that Mr. Petrie's son had applied for and had endeavored to secure registration in the College.

Mr. Petrie replied that his remark was not intended to apply to Mr. Polson's statement, but to his motive in bringing it up.

At the intervention of the chairman the dispute was allowed to drop.

Mr. Daniel then read the report of the Building Committee:

We recommend the purchase of 55 seats from the Upper Canada College at a cost of \$1 per seat; also that authority be granted to accept a tender of \$32.65 for repairs to the reading room on the lower floor.

The report was adopted on motion of Messrs. Daniel and Buchanan.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Mr. J. H. Mackenzie presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education, which was adopted without change.

With reference to the enquiry of Jos. Plant,

jr., the Committee decided that his apprenticeship qualification was sufficient to admit him to the College without examination.

James A. Louck wrote asking that he be refunded the junior fees, as he only obtained three weeks of practical work in 1891 in consequence of building operations, being put to an expenditure of about \$75 in returning the following year to finish his course. The Committee could not see their way to granting the request.

In reply to a query from Mr. C. L. Crossweller, principal of the Essex High School, the Registrar was instructed to write "That the regulations for examination of candidates for registration as apprentices at this College, and the Departmental regulations were in force when the amendments to the Pharmacy Act were obtained in March, 1889.

Mr. George Graham, who served his apprenticeship in Manitoba, and is at present taking the senior course at the College, was permitted to write for the diploma.

Respecting the application of Andrew M. Dow, for rebate of registration fees, it was decided that this could not be granted under the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. B. M. Sargant wrote, urging that the student who passed the special examination in Analytical Chemistry, be awarded a special diploma. The Committee recommended that in cases where a student desires to have a certificate, setting forth that he had attended a course of instruction in Practical Chemistry and passed the examination, the professor in that branch with the Registrar-treas., be permitted to furnish a certificate to that effect.

In view of the suggestions made by the Board of Examiners, the Committee recommend that the College medals be granted on these conditions only: a. To the candidate obtaining the highest number of marks of not less than 75% of the total for the gold medal, and to the one making the second highest number of marks, and not less than 70% of total for the silver medal. b. Two full terms at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and to be awarded only at the examination to be taken at completion of the candidates senior term. c. Pass marks must be made on the Practical Chemistry examination.

The Committee recommended that the present form of certificate for students of the College, not eligible for the diploma registration, be amended by adding the words: "This certificate of examination does not entitle the holder thereof to engage in the business of Pharmaceutical Chemist of the Province of Ontario."

Signed, J. H. MACKENZIE, Chairman.
J. MCKEE, JOHN A. CLARK
AND ANGUS BUCHANAN.

The report of the Board of Examiners, giving the list of students who had passed the last examinations, was appended. The results have already appeared in these columns.

The report as presented was adopted.

Mr. Petrie read the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation:

It recommended that Mr. G. H. Ferrie be allowed his time from Jan. 26, 1890, as he had complied with the requirements laid down by Council in August last. That Jos. R. Fetherston cannot be allowed the time served outside of Ontario. That Mattie A. Dunn must furnish satisfactory proof of her educational qualifications at the time she entered upon her apprenticeship. Re Fred. A. Powell, James L. Nornabell, Wellington Gibson, John S. Reed, Arthur E. Fost, Victor J. Benoit, B. Woodward, Sydney J. Chadwick, Paul W. Bellenger, that they cannot be allowed time served before possessing the educational qualifications as required by the Act. That Albert J. Burlette be allowed to register from Aug. 1st, 1887.

The report was adopted.

FRIDAY, FEB. 10th.

The Council resumed at 11 o'clock on Friday, Mr. Hall presiding.

Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, who gives a medal

Mustard Plasters

IMPROVED.

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

ARE IN VERY HANDSOME CONTAINERS.

Johnston & Johnston, - New York.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,
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Sole Agents in Canada.

Full list on application.

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

\$3.60 per Gross,
Pure Vaseline in 1 oz. round tins.

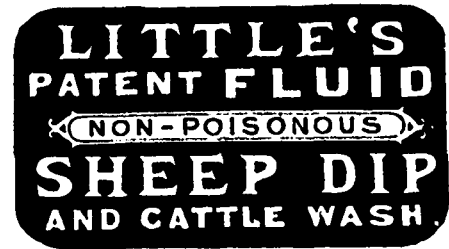
\$9.00 per Gross,
"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 2 oz. bottles.

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"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 5 oz. bottles.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)
NEW YORK. LONDON. PARIS.

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street, MONTREAL.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

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 WICHTMAN, -DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

for dispensing, asked that it be given under the same rules and conditions as those awarded by the College; and, on motion of Messrs. Clark and McKee, the request was referred to the Registrar-Treasurer to be presented to the Board of Examiners.

A short adjournment was then made for 10 minutes to enable the members to inspect the laboratories. The assembled students loudly applauded the members of the Council, and short addresses were given by the Chairman, Mr. Daniel and others.

EDUCATION REPORT NO. 2.

The second report of the Committee on Education was then submitted Mr. Mackenzie:

The Committee had considered the report of the Dean and Faculty of the College, and noted with pleasure the exceedingly satisfactory condition of the teaching department and the harmony that prevailed. The report of the Dean showed an attendance of 99 for the Junior term and 94 for the Senior term, and it was a matter of congratulation to hear that all departments were being maintained in a high degree of efficiency, and the faithfulness, good conduct and application of the students was most praiseworthy.

The Committee called attention to the suggestion of the Dean, which furnished a strong argument in favor of a course of instruction embracing two winter sessions of six months each, and the Committee hoped that the time was not far distant when such would be the course of the College.

The Committee recommended that the next Junior term commence on Sept. 14, 1893, and continue for fourteen weeks, and that the Senior course following commence Jan. 9, 1894, continuing for eighteen consecutive weeks.

The Committee noted with pleasure the various donations to the College, and recommended that the thanks of the Council be tendered Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., and Messrs. Gilpin, Langdon & Co., of Baltimore, for gifts to the College.

It was recommended that the Finance Committee be instructed to provide as soon as possible a sufficient sum of money to procure cases for *materia medica* specimens.

Regarding the May Council examination, which conflicts with the University examination for the degree of Phm. B., as per Dean's report, the Committee recommend that the examination be held on May 9, 1894.

Regarding the certificate granted to graduates who have not served their apprenticeship in Ontario, the Council had already dealt with the matter.

A recommendation was made that only books of reference should be obtained for the Library with the money still standing to the credit of the fund.

It was recommended that the following apparatus be secured for the use of the College: Three microscopes, similar to the last purchased; apparatus for demonstration in pharmacy, a sum to the extent of not more than \$200; apparatus for didactic lectures in chemistry, \$50; physical apparatus, \$100, and also the chemicals necessary for the use of the several departments. Further, that at least 1500 annual announcements be provided for the term of 1893-4.

On motion of Messrs Mackenzie and McKee, the report was received.

It was moved by Mr. D'Avignon, seconded by Mr. Petrie, and resolved, That the Registrar-treas., be instructed to publish a notice in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* and the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*, and to notify by circular every registered druggist in the Province, calling attention to the Pharmacy Act, sections

11 and 12, that from the 1st of June next, he will date registration of apprentices, only from the date of receipt of the certificates of educational qualifications, and of contract of apprenticeship.

THE ANNUAL FEE.

The Committee to whom was referred the question of the annual fee reported as follows:

Your Committee have carefully considered the advisability of the reduction of the annual fees, and that in view of the letters received from the holders of the mortgages against the College and our solicitors, which have been presented to this Council, that a reduction of the annual fee should not be made at the present time as we believe that the safety and honor of the College would be seriously affected thereby. We consider that the proper principle on which to base the annual fees to be paid by druggists should be only the expenses incurred for the proper carrying out of the Act relating to registered druggists, such as the expense of Council meetings, prosecution of infringements against the Pharmacy Act, salary of the Registrar-Treasurer as applied to general and Council business, a fair charge for office rent and incidentals; also, all charges that are incurred for the benefit of the druggists, and that no part of the annual fees collected from the druggists should be used for the purpose of conducting the school or for supporting or publishing a journal, and that no portion of the fees paid by the students should be used for the carrying out of the provisions of the law relative to the business of registered druggists. Further, your Committee believe that the recent changes and improvements made in the College will render it practicable in the near future to materially reduce the annual fees of the druggists, which, we believe, may safely be done when a fair reduction is made in the mortgage indebtedness, for which the annual fees, as they now stand, were pledged in the year 1887 and 1891.

Signed, J. W. SLAVIN,
F. JORDAN,
JOHN A. CLARK.

The report was adopted on motion of Messrs. Petrie and Jordan.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

At the afternoon session Mr. Mackenzie presented report No. 3 of the Education Committee:

It recommended that the contracts with the Faculty be renewed, and that the matter be referred to the Executive and Finance Committee for their consideration; also that the purchase of dispensing scales be deferred until the cost of a superior scale that had been proposed was secured.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Petrie then submitted the report of the special Committee on Amendments to the Pharmaceutical Act as follows:

AN ACT TO FURTHER AMEND THE PHARMACY ACT.

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

1. Section 6 of the Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic. Chap. 25, Sec. 3, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

"6. An election of the members of the Council shall be held on the first Wednesday in July in every second year, and the persons qualified to vote at the election shall be such persons as are duly qualified members of the said College, residing and carrying on the business of retail Chemists and Druggists, under the provisions of the Act, for their own use and benefit, in the Territorial Division in which they vote, and are liable to pay the annual fee of \$4, and are not in default in respect of any fees payable by them under the Act. Provided, however, that where an incorporated city is divided so as to form two Electoral Territorial Divisions, and the person qualified to vote as afore-

said resides in one of such divisions, and carries on his said business in the other of such divisions, he shall vote in the division in which he carries on his business."

2. Section 8 of the Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic. Chap. 25, Sec. 4, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

"8. The Council shall hold at least three sittings in every year, on the second Tuesday in January and on the first Tuesday in June and October, for the purpose of granting certificates of competency at such place as they may by resolution appoint, of which due notice shall be given for at least one month in two daily newspapers published in the City of Toronto."

3. Sub-section 2 of Section 4 of the Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic. Chap. 25, Sec. 1, is hereby repealed and the following clause is substituted therefor:

"2. The said thirteen members shall be selected from among those members of the College who are actively engaged on their own account, and as proprietors in the occupation of retail pharmaceutical chemists, and who are not in default in respect to any fees payable by them under the Act, and each member shall be a resident of, and shall be elected by the duly qualified members of the College residing and carrying on business in the Territorial Division according to the provisions of sec. 6 of this Act."

4. Section 9 of the Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic. Chap. 25, Sec. 5, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "College" in the eighth line thereof, the words "and for the discipline, suspension or expulsion for cause of any student of the College."

5. From and after the first day of June, 1893, Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic. Chap. 25, Sec. 7, shall be repealed and the following provisions shall then come into effect and be substituted therefor, namely:

"12. Every person who may be desirous of becoming apprenticed as aforesaid, shall, before the term of his apprenticeship begins to run, for the purpose of this Act, pay to the Registrar the sum of \$1 and furnish him with a certificate or other evidence satisfactory to the Council, showing that he either

(a) Possesses a degree in Arts (not an honorary degree) from some recognized University, or
(b) Has already matriculated in the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Law or the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto or some other University in Canada, or
(c) Is a matriculant in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ontario, or

(d) Has passed the first, second or third class departmental non-professional examinations in which the Latin option has been taken and at the same time shall also send to the Registrar a specified form of certificate showing that the applicant has entered into a binding contract with a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist who is bona fide engaged in, and carrying on the business of a retail chemist on his own account and for his own benefit, to serve an apprenticeship for the term of four years and giving the applicant's age."

6. Section 13 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby amended by striking out all the words after the word "Act" in the 7th line of the said section and by inserting in lieu of the words so struck out, the words "and he shall keep a register of all duly qualified apprentices under this Act."

7. Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" in the 2nd and 3rd lines thereof, and by inserting after the word "elsewhere" in the 4th line thereof, the words "or holding certificates from any Board of Pharmacy recognized by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy."

8. Section 24 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

"24. No person shall sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons or medicines of any kind, or sell or attempt to sell any of the articles mentioned in Schedule "A" of this act or any mixture or compound containing any of the articles so mentioned in Schedule

(Continued on Page 38).

TO THE DRUGGISTS OF CANADA.

YOUR ATTENTION is again directed to **DAVIS' FLY FELTS** for the Spring and Summer months. Our poison Felts are so well and favorably known in every Province of the Dominion we think it unnecessary to make extended remarks about their quality.

Hundreds of Druggists in Canada handled and pushed our Felts last year, and made money by so doing, the reason is clear—one customer pleased influences many others.

Last year's business was very satisfactory, exceeding by a very large percentage all previous years. Indeed, although we were fully prepared for a much larger business than the year previous, yet we found we had underrated the demand, and many of our orders were weeks behind in filling.




Please note our
New Style of Wrapper
illustrated
on this page.



THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS FOUR FELTS.

DAVIS'
FLY POISON FELTS

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| NEVER FAILS to destroy FLIES and INSECTS. |  | SUPERSEDES Fly Paper and all other POISONS, Being Convenient and EFFECTIVE |
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DIRECTIONS.
Place one of the Felts upon a dish or plate; keep wet with water. Use only enough water to soak the Felt. Flies will drink the poisoned water off the Felt and die immediately.
Place one of our Felts on a dish or plate on a surface; keep the surface wet with water. Use only enough water to soak the Felt. Flies will drink the poisoned water off the Felt and die immediately.
CAUTION.—Should the liquid be swallowed by accident at once administer in large doses, Lime Water, Flaxseed Tea, or Iron Must, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

MANUFACTURED BY
POWELL & DAVIS CO., CHATHAM, ONT.



Each Package
contains
Four Felts.
Price 5 Cents.



We think you should push our Felts, because we were the first firm in Canada to put up a Fly Poison Felt Package and sell at a popular price, 5 cents. Other firms, seeing our great success, imitated us in this regard. We have been told that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery."

We think you should handle and push our Felts because they prove satisfactory to all who handle them, you therefore cannot be an exception—and lastly, the profits are larger than that allowed by any of our competitors.

We are anxious to have booked as many orders as possible before our busy season. From May to August we are always rushed, therefore we make a special offer which must be sent before 1st April.

Four Boxes of Felts retail at \$20.00. Our price to 1st of April, **\$9.00**. Single Boxes as formerly, **\$2.50**. Orders for this offer must be sent direct to us, with name of wholesaler to whom goods are to be shipped.

Owing to possible visitation of cholera, we predict a much larger sale of fly poison than formerly.

Our Fly Felts are stocked by all the largest and enterprising Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Houses in Canada.

POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.

The Pharmacy of the Minor Syllabus.

JOSEPH INCE.

Read before the Chemists' Assistants' Association, November 24, 1892.

INTRODUCTION.

Pharmacy is a branch or rather an integral portion of the theory and practice of medicine; so far as it aids the former, it is professional; so far as it relates to the latter, it is more nearly associated with trade. Nothing is more difficult than to set the boundaries of pharmacy, of which chemistry is the mainspring, while other sciences lend tributary assistance. There still exists a distinct plot of ground called Pharmacy, which it may take one's best energies to cultivate aright, and he who imagines a knowledge of certain allied sciences to be alone sufficient, will be mournfully disappointed.

The pharmacist faithful to his vocation will find himself in an honorable position, and one which he may claim as his own. There is a visibly increasing wish on the part of the great medical profession to separate itself from the art of pharmacy, for the union of experience and discovery has so widened the sphere of knowledge that it is impossible to grasp the whole, and unwise to make the attempt. The physician is only too glad to confide the operations of pharmacy to a body of men whom he can safely trust, and he will be still more anxious so to do in proportion as the educational qualifications of the pharmacist render the latter worthy of such an alliance. This is the situation—the reason for, as well as the explanation of, the official Syllabus of the Minor Examination, with which we, as far as it relates to pharmacy, are to-night concerned.

Let me venture to dissociate the subject for a moment from its examination trammels, and to give an insight into the manner in which it is treated as a study. We have first a small contingent of hospital students, who desire to learn systematically the general principles of the art, and who wisely gain their information from direct pharmaceutical sources. They come therefore to get practical knowledge which may serve them in good stead in the right construction of formulae, in an acquaintance with the therapeutic value of drugs, and with approved methods of combination. They start fair with a liberal education and consequently make rapid progress; while, attending a course of pharmacy for a definite purpose, their industry is exceptional. They are more than welcome in our midst; their presence is esteemed an honour, and their action is distinctly advantageous to themselves.

Secondly, a small contingent of women enter upon pharmacy as a study; a few intend to commence business on their own account; more wish to assist a relative; and these two classes enter for the full Minor work and come under the examination system. But far more are already

engaged in Women and Children's Hospitals where male assistance is inadmissible. Added to these are Sisters, or lay members of various nursing communities connected with some philanthropic scheme. Their attendance at any public course tends toward order, and courtesy and good work. Their courage is to be admired in attacking a subject with which previously they were not particularly well acquainted. These are wise in their generation, for hereafter they may proceed to acquire legal qualification and take higher rank: meanwhile they are infinitely better prepared to discharge their daily routine of duty. That they interfere with the position of the chemist and druggist is a figment. Not even a Pereira Medallist could attend with much success to a ward of infants, or to the wants of female patients.

Leaving these extra-pharmacopœial students, we come to our own men, the thoroughness of whose work has to be officially tested, and recognized by law. Our ranks are recruited from a remarkably small number of London apprentices and assistants, as far as my experience goes; the majority at least are derived from the provinces. They are handicapped a good deal by the want of that liberal education which should precede apprenticeship. This is the blot which compulsory measures should erase. Otherwise there is no better training for subsequent systematic study than that which the country, with its general business and multifarious developments of trade pharmacy, can afford. Broadly—the student reaps the greater benefit from any public course of instruction in direct proportion as the foundations of his learning have been already laid.

THE OFFICIAL SYLLABUS.

The Minor Examination Syllabus begins with Pharmacy because it affects those who aspire to registration under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as Chemists and Druggists. There are four Sections. 1. Prescriptions. 2. Practical Dispensing. 3. The theory and practice of pharmacy. 4. Pharmacopœial strengths.

It is thought necessary for the safe conduct of a chemist's business that he should be able to translate prescriptions committed to his care; should have a general knowledge of posology and be able to calculate percentage quantities.

The reading of autograph prescriptions is an art only to be gained by practice. They should be mounted separately, and not arranged in book form when meant for class instruction; the grammatical construction of the Latin should have been learnt at school. One may as well have to teach the rudiments of chemistry in the Research Laboratory as the agreement of an adjective with a noun in a technical course of pharmacy.

A great help towards correct translation is the practice of "rendering in good Latin ordinary prescriptions written in English," a point on which the syllabus insists. The average student is short in

his vocabulary; words, probably more than grammatical construction, are his failing. How can he "spot" words in a prescription which he does not know? Practical dispensing, which forms the second section of the syllabus, is a personal matter, and so must remain. Happy is the youth who has had an all round practice in the art as a preparation for systematic work.

Before entering a public course he should know how to weigh and measure; direct, wrap and finish; be sure about general doses, and be able to recognize his drugs. When familiar with the mechanical operations of his trade, he should venture on dispensing simple forms and gradually be introduced to more difficult combinations, the more the better; at first under the strictest supervision, continued until he may be safely trusted to the exercise of his own discretion. Soon he is in the swim and under the efficient guidance of a master, he should have learnt how to make pills and powders; mixtures, drops and draughts; liniments and lotions; ointments and electuaries; gargles, embrocations and fancy remedies. Shall we who have the interests of pharmacy at heart, let that be the beginning and the end of that young man's knowledge of dispensing? Shall we let him grope his way as our fathers did, through interminable formulæ, till long experience has revealed to him those principles, chemical, physical, and pharmaceutical, on which his work depends? "Understandest thou what thou readeest?" is an old question; "understandest thou what thou doest?" is another, which systematic training and instruction have alone the power to answer.

SYSTEMATIC DISPENSING.

I cannot be expected, nor would you wish me, to concentrate a dispensing course into the limited space at my disposal, and moreover, didactic teaching on this subject is useless unaccompanied by manipulation.

Systematic dispensing aims at setting a student free from the fear of an "unread" formula by demonstrating the principles on which it is based. With a few exceptions (strictly galenic) each prescription will be found to belong to some distinct group or family in which some distinct principle which creates a method of dispensing is involved. On three former occasions I have had the honour of bringing before the notice of the Association certain sections of dispensing: the prosaic but utilitarian subject, Pills; the preparation of Emulsions, and Misturæ.

I endeavored to show that not one of these was to be compounded at haphazard, but following Etty's dictum they were to be mixed with brains. Now, while no system of classification can ever be a substitute for personal work, advanced dispensing as required for the pharmacy of the Minor Syllabus may with advantage be studied under two aspects.

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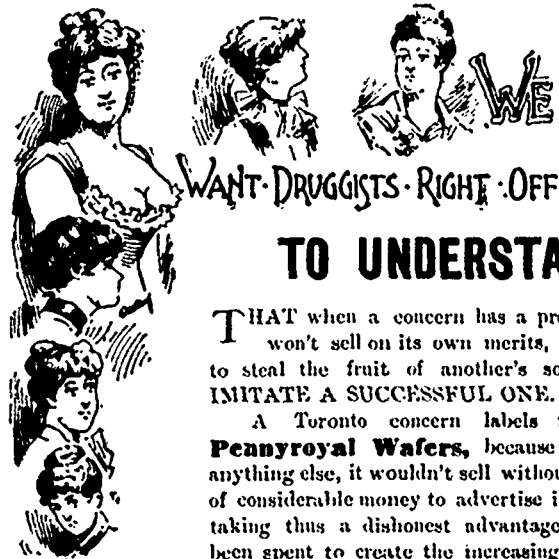
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TO UNDERSTAND

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? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,
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illustrating preparations such as the three already mentioned: let each set be practically worked out, reasoned upon and annotated with scrupulous care.

This is what Professor Green means by "cultivating the talent of observation."

II. The chemistry of dispensing.

Apart from chemistry one-half of the dispensing art is guess-work corrected by laborious experience; experience which might have been anticipated by the direct application of the laws on which chemistry depends.

Running throughout medical treatment as far as a prescription may indicate its scope, we find a long list of remedial agents, the presence of which makes it difficult to determine the boundary lines which exist between chemistry and pharmacy.

There is a line of demarcation, because these substances are placed in combinations and under influences favouring or disturbing, unknown to pure chemistry. It is the business of the dispenser to present them in the form and under the conditions ordered, so as best to conserve their therapeutic power and to fulfil the intention of the prescriber.

I hold without reservation that a dispenser who simply mixes or compounds, without observation of chemical reactions that possibly may, or are certain to occur, does not know his business, and of his professional status, the less said the better.

Until this is fully recognized, the unfortunate dispenser has to consider each preparation as an isolated example, not as belonging to a class; and is eternally distressing himself and his teacher as to how he should make this or that particular recipe.

In confirmation, let me point to the British Pharmacopœia *passim*, with its array of chemical substances, with preparations made therefrom and used daily in dispensing, to the exclusion of those derived from *Materia Medica* and *galenicals*.

As a practical illustration of this point, I have taken forty autograph prescriptions from my own collection, not selected, but the set which happened to be used at the last reading lesson. [Exhibited].

Here is the list, arranged in alphabetical order, of chemical substances, or distinct chemical preparations made therefrom, which they contain.

Acidum Gallicum, A. Tannicum, Aluminis Sulphas, Ammonii bromidum, carbonas, chloridum, Amyl nitras, Argenti nitras, oxidum, Bismuthi carbonas, subnitras, Chloral, Cupri sulphas, Ferri et Ammonii Citras, Ferri et Quininae Citras, Ferri Sulphas, Ferri Sulphas exsiccatus, Ferrum redactum, Hydrargyri chloridum, iodium rubrum, nitrico-oxidum, perchloridum, Hydrargyrum, ammoniatum, Hydrargyrum cum Creta, Iodoformum, Iodum, Lac Sulphuris, Magnesii carbonas, carbonas levis, sulphas, Manganesii oxidum, Menthol, Plumbi acetat, Potassa fusa, Potassii bicarbonas, bromidum, chlo-

ras, citras, iodium, nitras Sodii biboras, bicarbonas, bromidum, chloridum, salicylas, sulphas, Sulphur precipitatum, Zinci sulphas, valerianus. A knowledge of the chemical behaviour of all these must be acquired if there is to be true and sure dispensing, and so we approach the question of systematic study. The characters and reactions of chemicals which have a prominent place in the dispensing art, as well as the changes which they undergo when in medical combination should be arranged for convenient reference, preferably by the student's own hand, in order to learn how to dispense with certainty and by rule. One illustration of the mode of executing this arrangement must suffice.

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM.

HgCl₂. Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
[Dispensing Note.]

Solubility—More soluble in alcohol, still more so in ether, than in water, B.P., bearing out Dr. Paris's remark that a few drops of rectified spirit greatly increase its solubility.

The figures given may be accepted as a safe dispensing guide.

| | Water. | Water. | Alcohol. | Alcohol. | Ether. |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|
| | (cold) | (boiling) | (S38) | (boiling) | |
| | 16-20 | 3 | 3 to 4 | half | 4 |
| | (Berlin) | | | | |

Proctor. Solubility in 100 parts.
5.0 30.0 - 30.0 - 60.0 - 25.0

Proctor also, commenting on *Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi*, points out that the ammonium chloride therein contained is not necessary for solution but is introduced to prevent decomposition by forming a stable double salt. Twenty grains, he observes, may be dissolved in an ounce of water without any such addition.

Perfect solution in the cold should be effected by divided manipulation. Pour off the liquid containing some portion in solution, and treat the remainder with successive quantities of solvent at command. Glycerine is an invaluable dispensing agent either to promote its equal diffusion or to protect it from decomposition.

From the above we get the following well-known formulæ:—

1. Van Swieten's Solution.

Perchloride of mercury, gr. 15. Alcohol (80 p.c.) ℥iiss. Distilled water, to make ℥xxxij.

Codex Formula [stronger] HgCl₂. 1 gramme.

Aq. Dest. 900 grammes. Alcohol (80 p.c.) 100 grammes.

2. *Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi* B.P.

Perchloride of Mercury, Chloride of Ammonium, aa gr. x. Distilled water, Oj. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm. Strength $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to ℥j.

3. *Carbasus Hydrargyri Perchloridi*.

Corrosive sublimate Gauze. Perchloride of Mercury, gr. ij. Glycerine, m 50.

Distilled water to make ℥j.

We learn also how to dispense the following:

℞ Hydrargyri perchloridi..... 1 gr.
Pulv. Sacchari Lactis..... 6 gr.
Confect. Rosæ..... q. s.
M. ft. pil. viij. in folio argenti.

Do not trust to the sugar milk, but add first to the sublimate, one drop of glycerine to ensure complete diffusion; then (anticipating an incompatibility) varnish before silvering the finished pills, or the corrosive sublimate will justify its distinctive adjective.

℞ Hydrargyri perchloridi..... 1 gr.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ..... 6 gr.
Confect. Rosæ caninae..... q. s.
M. ft. pil viij. Add first one drop of glycerine.

I am not answerable for the construction of these or any formula quoted in this paper, they have been so prescribed.

Modern British pharmacy enjoins pilular masses which contain potent remedies to be made, as far as possible, into one-grain pills. Dissenting entirely from this instruction, I comply with semi-official expressed opinion.

The weight of the perchloride must be taken into consideration, and in instances like the one subjoined it should be recollected that it occurs in heavy colorless masses of prismatic crystals.

℞ Hydrargyri oxid. flav..... 15 gr.
Hydrargyri perchloridi..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Ol. Theobromatis..... 2 drs.
Ol. Olive..... 2 drs.
M. ft. ung.

Divide the olive oil between the two mercuric salts, and add to the cocoa butter just warmed (no more), else the heavy chemicals will fall to the bottom, and no amount of manipulation will secure equal distribution in this or any other analogous preparation.

INCOMPATIBLES.

Various substances are said to be incompatible with corrosive sublimate. The word is here used in a dispensing sense, meaning a chemical effect produced on HgCl₂, or the arrest of chemical action by something present in the recipe.

It depends on the nature of the prescription as to whether this action is to be prevented or secured. It by no means follows that a seeming incompatibility may not be therapeutically beneficial. Caustic potash, solution of soda (*Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*) and the solution of lime (*Lotio Hydrargyri flava*) throw down the yellow oxide, HgO. In other words, perchloride of mercury is decomposed by alkalis, and we must add to the list, borax, a sodium compound, and *liquor arsenicalis*, a potassium compound.

Acacia, albumin, and gelatin are notably incompatible, forming gelatinous, insoluble masses. Iodide of potassium precipitates red iodide of mercury HgI₂ (B.P.), a precipitate most carefully to be avoided in dispensing. No serious consequence, however, ensues when iodide of potassium, as is usually the case, is present in excess. Perchloride of mercury is decomposed by tartrate of antimony, Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, sulphur, and soap. It acts on opium with thick precipitate; (Hager) on vegetable infu-

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- French Magnetic Oil.
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.
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- Strong's Summer Cure.
- Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.



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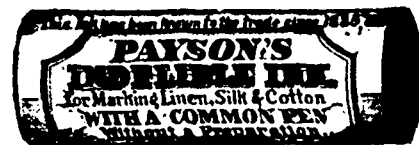
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THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



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sions containing tannin, on cinchona and preparations containing alkaloids.

Perchloride of mercury is a test for the mydriatic alkaloids, a fact important to the dispenser in the case of atropine, which has unusually powerful alkaline properties and precipitates mercuric oxide from mercuric solutions (Atfield). Metallic contact is to be avoided; absolutely so in the presence of moisture, and the true incompatibles have to be most carefully managed.

We dispense them in this instance, not at random, nor in any uncertain way. The advanced dispenser will have a sure guide in compounding this mercuric remedy; the prescriber will know how to exhibit it under the most favorable conditions, and the junior may learn not to use a damp steel palette knife with the perchloride, nor to allow his mucilage to come in direct contact in the following prescription:—

R Hydrargyri perchloridi 2 gr.
Mucilag. Acacie 2 dr.
Aque Destillatae.
Aque Calcis ad 5 dr. mft.

But, taking advantage of incompatibility, if he wishes to produce a clear, non-precipitated solution with the subjoined—

R Hydrargyri perchloridi 2 gr.
Mucilag. Acacie 2 dr.
Sp. Chloroform 1 dr.
Liq. Potasse ½ oz.
Aque Destillatae ad 1½ oz.

he will proceed thus—

Dissolve $HgCl_2$ in Aque \mathfrak{S} ss: to which add mucilage. Dilute KHO with full amount of water at command: combine the two solutions and add the spirit last.

Should he further have learnt the dispensing value of glycerine, he will be able to produce Hanbury's Lotion in a fit condition, and to understand why the formula "is either transparent and colourless, or opaque and of a brick-red, according to the order in which the ingredients are mixed.

R Potassii chloratis.
Boracis ad ½ dr.
Hydrargyri perchloridi 4 gr.
Glycerini ¼ oz.
Aque Destillatae ad 8 oz.

This systematic treatment should be extended to other large sections of the dispensing art, and it would be well to study the following after the same plan:—

I. Camphor, Creasote, and Carbolic Acid.

II. Oleum Terebinthinae, and Chloroform.

III. Bismuth, Borax, Ferrous and Ferric preparations.

IV. Lead, Opium, and Mercurials [other than $HgCl_2$].

V. Quinine—salts and preparations.

VI. Acacia, Tragacanth, Glycerine, and Syrupus.

Without an exact knowledge of the dispensing values included in Section VI., the dispenser is advised to try some other occupation.

(Concluded next month.)

A Ready Method for Benzoinating Lard.

GEO. HARVEY, PH. G.

The Committee on Scientific Papers submitted the following query:

"What is the best method for benzoinating lard?"

This apparently simple problem presents difficulties which have been experienced more or less by all pharmacists, and are not readily overcome. A successful, practical method for manipulating this troublesome and often neglected preparation has been the subject of considerable discussion at various times and intervals. The present process of the pharmacopeia is so unsatisfactory that little need be said beyond the fact, that in the hands of many manipulators it has proven a sore disappointment, principally on account of the length of time required and the danger of excessive heat, thereby fusing the benzoin into a mass, in which condition it is impervious to the lard.

Various ways have been suggested for overcoming this tedious and uncertain process, some possessing considerable merit, as may be mentioned the admixture of an alcoholic or ethereal solution of benzoin with the melted lard, and subsequent evaporation of the solvent and precipitation of the resin.

But in this age of progressive and elegant pharmacy, the prime desideratum is expediency as well as efficiency, and as the employment of benzoin presents too many difficulties to meet these conditions, it becomes necessary to cast about for some other agent to accomplish the same or identical results, with less expenditure of time and energy. An available and unobjectionable substance is found in Balsam Peru, a substitute presenting the essential features of a preservative in a concentrated form; its constituents, benzoic acid and cinnimic acid, associated with benzylic compounds, having antiseptic and aromatic properties similar to benzoin. The presence of a considerable proportion of an objectionable resin unfits it for use in many ointments: when mixed with lard and afterwards heated this resin will deposit, causing an unsightly mixture.

Herewith is submitted a simple process for the ready separation of this inert resin, retaining the aromatic and antiseptic principles of the balsam in a concentrated and unaltered form, ready for extemporaneous use, thus enabling the pharmacist to preserve lard or ointments, without a thought of previous unpleasant experiences.

Different methods are employed for des-resining the balsam, the following giving the least trouble and the best results:

Balsam Peru, 4 oz. av.

Purified Lard, q. s. to finish 16 oz. av.

Heat 12 ounces of lard to 200° F., add the Balsam Peru slowly and with brisk stirring, maintaining about the same temperature until all of the balsam has been added. Keep the mixture in a fluid con-

dition at a somewhat lower temperature for half an hour or less, to allow the resin to collect at the bottom of the vessel, when the fluid portion containing the aromatic and oily constituents dissolved in the lard may be decanted, and sufficient lard added to make the weight 16 ounces av. This should be constantly stirred until cold, so as to insure a perfect homogeneous mixture; which is of a slight amber color, and represents twenty-five per cent. of the original balsam. The separated resin is very dark brown and friable when cold, showing that it is practically exhausted. One-half of one per cent. of Balsam Peru added to lard has been found to be fully as effective as when the officinal process has been followed: therefore a simple calculation will show that one part of the twenty-five per cent. mixture with forty-nine parts of purified lard or ointment will yield the desired object, either by simple admixture or addition to the melted preparation. This preparation may be varied to suit the ideas of the dispenser.

Occasions frequently arise when, from lack of time or otherwise, the officinal process cannot be followed, and at such times this ready-made mixture demonstrates its special utility. The finished preparation thus made has scarcely any more color than the pure article, and has a perceptible balsamic odor.—*Proceedings, California Pharm. Association.*

Making Oil Out of Corn.

A sugar refining company in Chicago is making oil out of corn. It is said to be a soft, yellow liquid that resembles linseed oil in appearance. The process of separating the oil from the corn was discovered by Dr. Arno Behr. It had been known for a long time that maize contained an oily property, but it remained for some one to turn the idea into account. "There is no danger," says Dr. Behr, "of corn oil ever taking the place of linseed oil. In the first place it will always be too scarce. The amount of oil contained in corn is only about 4 per cent. of its total weight, and we find that we lose about half of it in the process of extraction, so that we get a very small amount of oil after all. The assertion has been made that corn oil can be put to little use—that it cannot be employed in making either soap or paint. The great value of linseed oil for paints is that it dries readily, and it has been asserted that corn oil will not dry. Now, this is a mistake, and as a matter of fact, corn oil can be used in making paint or varnish, and also in soaps. It makes a splendid soft soap. That there are valuable uses to which it can be put is shown by the fact that there is a demand for it in foreign markets." As only one company has the secret of the process and employs it, after the corn has been converted into starch or glucose, so that nothing shall be wasted, there is no danger of a glut of corn oil in the market.—*Evening Post.*

Druggists and Chemists.

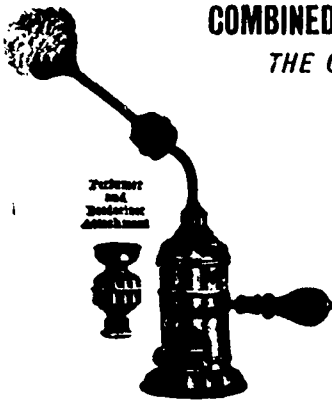
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The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose,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

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

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Vol. 1 NOVEMBER 1892 No. 11.

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 P. O. Box 559.
STRATHROY, CANADA.

The Correct Pronunciation of Medical Terms.

WM. DULANEY THOMAS, M. D. AND EUGENE L. CRUTCHFIELD, M. D., F.S. SC., LOND

The amount of false pronunciation noticeable in the speech of medical men is a matter of which very few are aware until their attention is called to it. We refer here not to errors made in the use of their mother tongue, though the number of these is also truly appalling, for it is a well-known fact that physicians as a class are more deficient in general education than the members of any other profession. We desire, however, to call attention to some of the mistakes so common in the use of technical terms. This is a subject little dwelt upon. In fact, we do not remember having ever heard it alluded to from the lecturer's desk, nor have we ever seen an article in any medical journal in which this topic was discussed.

Of the importance of the question there can be no doubt. It is as necessary for a professional man to pronounce correctly the technical terms incident to his calling as it is for an educated person to observe the rules of orthoepy when speaking his native language.

We propose to mention, first, a group of words having a common ending generally mispronounced, and then to give a number of terms not admitting of classification, the pronunciation of which is also frequently at fault.

Groups: Words ending in *alis*, as digitalis, frontalis, pyramidalis, etc. In these the sound of *a* is long, as in the word day; not short, as in alley.

Words ending in *ata* and *atus*, as oblongata, innominata, meatus, hiatus, seratus, etc. Here also the sound of *a* is long (as *a* in gay).

Words ending in *cele* (Greek *kele*, a tumor), as hydrecele, bronchiocele, mucocele. In these the termination should be divided into two syllables, so that the pronunciation of these words is, hy-dro-ce-le, bron-cho-ce-le, mu-co-ce-le. We are aware of the fact that Webster does not give this pronunciation, but it is that advocated by Dunglison, and it is certainly borne out by the etymology of these terms.

Words ending in *ery*, as dysentery, mesentery psorentery. In these only the pre-antepenultimate syllable should be accented. Therefore, the pronunciation of these words is dys-en-ter-y, mes-en-ter-y, psoren-ter-y (not dysen-ter-y, mesen-ter-y, psoren-ter-y, as we so often hear).

Words ending in *itis*. In these, the sound of the first *i* of the termination is long (like *i* in kite). Consequently we should say bron-chi-tis, i-ri-tis, gingi-ri-tis; and not bron-chee-tis, i-ree-tiss and gingi-ree-tis.

Words not admitting of classification (the accented syllable is in italics): ab-do-men (not ab-domen), *o* is long as in note; accele-ra-tor u-ri-næ, ac u-punct-ure (Dunglison erroneously says "ay-cu-punct-

ure"), ad-ju-vant (Webster) or ad-ju-vant (Dunglison), al-bi-no, albu-gin-æ, al-lop-athy, an-em-ic (although Webster, ignoring the derivation of the word, makes it an an-em-ic), an-ti-cus, a-nus (not an-us), a-pis mel-ly-fica, appa-ra-tus, as-arum, as-the-ni-a (not as-thee-nia), bro-mide (pronounced bro-mid, *o* is long); bro-midum (pronounced bro-mid-um), ca-da-ver (*da* as in day), can-tharis, car-bo-nas, ca-se-ine or ca-se-in (not cas-e-ine nor cas-e-in), cer-vicis (not cer-vicis), cer-ebrum and cer-eb-ral (not ce-ro-brum and ce-ro-bral), cer-ebro-spi-nal, ci-ca-trix (plural cic-a-tri-ces), cimi-cif-uga, cat-echu (pronounced kat-eshoo), ci-tras or cit-ras; ci-trate or cit-rate, ci-tric, or cit-ric, ci-trus or cit-rus, chin-apa-ila (pronounced kim-aph-ila), co-ro-no, chol-ic (not cho-lic), chin-inum (pronounced kin-inum), col-chicum (pronounced kol-ki-kum), conjunc-ti-va, co-ni-um, cru-ri-us, de-tri-tus, duo-de-num, ce-xema (not ce-ze-ma), empy-e-ma, en-ema (plural en-em-ata), ep-u-lis, epizo-ot-ic (not epi-zoot-ic), eu-sta-chian (pronounced yu-sta-kean), ex-crement, ex-cretory or ex-cre-tory, far-adic, fa-ri-na, feb-rifuge (*feb* as in February), febrile (pronounced either fee-bril or feb-ril), fo-ra-men (plural fo-ra-mina); *ra* like ray; gal-banum, glo-noid, glo-no-in, glu-tac-us (not glu-teus), gly-coch-olic, gra-phi-tes, guaiacum (pronounced gwa-yacum), hel-leb-orus, hydran-ge-a or hy-dran-gea, hy-per-trophy, hyper-plasia, hyo-sey-amus and hyo-sey-amine, il-i-acus and il-i-aci (*i* long, i-o-didum (not i-o-didum), i-od-iform (Webster) or i-odo-form (Dunglison), ja-la-pa, jug-ular (Webster, ignoring its derivation from Latin jug-u-lum, says, jug-ular), kre-atinine (Dunglison) or kre-at-inine (Webster), le-ra-tor, iichen pronounced li-ken or lich-en (as a medical word Smart gives li-ken, as a botanical term lich-en; in Dunglison pronounces it li-ken); liquor (pronounced lik-ur), mas-seter (Webster) or mas-se-ter (Dunglison), mal-le-olas, matico (pronounced ma-tee-co), media-sti-num, mem-bra-na, met-as-tasis and meta-stat-ic, mol-ecule, na-res (genitive, na-rium), na-sus, neu-ro-glia, o-rig-anum, os (bone), short *o*, as in os innomi-na-tum, os (mouth), long *o*, as in os u-teri, par-esis, pharmaco-me-ia (pronounced pharmaco-pee-ya), plithi-sis (pronounced thigh-sis), phthisical (pronounced tiz-ical), sis phar-yn-geal or pharyn-ge-al, plat-ina or plat-ti (tee) na, so plu-ti-num or pla-ti-num, pleth-ora (Webster) Dunglison gives ple-tho-ra, in accordance with Walker's rule, that words imported whole from Greek or Latin should keep their original accents; ple-tho-ric or pleth-oric, pre-puce, pos-ti-cus, pru-ri-tus, qui-nia (Dunglison), quin i-a (quin-ia), quin-ina (quin-ina) quin-ine or qui-nine (Webster); ranula (pronounced ray-nula), re-si-na, ro-sc-ola, ru-be-ola, sacral and sacrum (pronounced say-cral and say-crum), sa-git-tal (Dunglison) or sag-ittal (Webster) *g* is like *j*; sa-ti-va, schindylesis (Greek word pronounced skin-dye-lesis), se-ro-tina (*o* long), squa-mous (pronounced squay-mus) syr-inge, syr-up (*y* pronounced like *i* in sit), sy-ru-pus, tabes (pronounced tay-beez), ta-ran-tula or ta-reu-tula, tau-roch-olic, tin-ni-tus (*i* of ni-

long), trachea (preferable pronunciation tray-che-a; allowable, tray-che-a; common but wrong, trak-ee-a), troche (pronounced tro-kee, *o* long), tym-panum, umbi-li-cus (*i* in li long), vaginal (pronounced raj-inal or va-jy-nal), va-ri-ola (*i* long), wormi-a-na riph-oid, yeast (*y*est), yolk (*y*olk, *o* long, or *y*oke), zin-giber (genitive, zin-gib-eris), *y* like *j*; zy-go-ma (*y* and *o* long, Dunglison and Webster; according to Walker's rule it should be zyg-oma, *y* being short and accented, as in the original Greek).

It is not to be supposed that the above list embraces all the terms that could be cited in this connection. It is, however, sufficiently exhaustive to direct the attention of the reader to the subject, to show him its vastness, and to give him an insight into the amount of incorrect pronunciation common among medical men. —Maryland Medical Journal.

Solution of Cochineal.

The British and Colonial Druggist, in answer to a correspondent who complains of the decomposition of his solution of cochineal says: Your solution of cochineal does not keep, probably because you have not added any spirit to it. We have found the following to give very good results:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Cochineal, crushed..... | 4 ozs. |
| Subcarbonate of potash..... | 2 ozs. |
| Powdered white sugar..... | 4 ozs. |
| Potash alum..... | 2 ozs. |
| Rectified spirit..... | 5 fl.ozs. |
| Distilled water..... | 20 fl.ozs. |

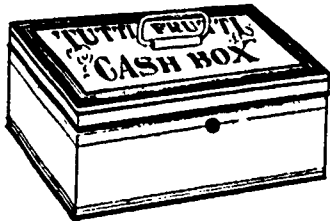
Boil the cochineal vigorously with the carbonate of potash and the water for thirty minutes, keeping up the quantity of water lost by evaporation, and stirring constantly; then gradually add the alum and cream of tartar, and again boil as before for ten minutes. Then strain through muslin, and, if necessary, pour enough boiling water over the marc to make the strained liquor measure 1 pint. In this hot liquor dissolve the sugar, and when quite cold add the spirit, or filter, or allow to stand until quite bright.

BUTYLHYPNAL.—Preparation analogous to hypnal (chloral-antipyrin), as prepared Bernin (Union Pharm., October 15, 1892), consists of colorless delicate needle shaped crystals which melt at 70°, dissolve in 30 parts of water at 15°, and are easily soluble in alcohol, ether, benzine and chloroform. The crystals have a bitter taste and an odor suggestive of butyl-chloral. The aqueous solution of butyl-hypnal is colored red by ferric chloride, and with picric acid in precipitate of rectangular crystalline plates is obtained. Alkalies decompose it into antipyrin, alkali formate and propylic chloroform.—Pharm. Ztg.

Some merchants think they are working when they are only worrying.

Some men spend so much time in prophesying that they never learn anything about profits.

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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.

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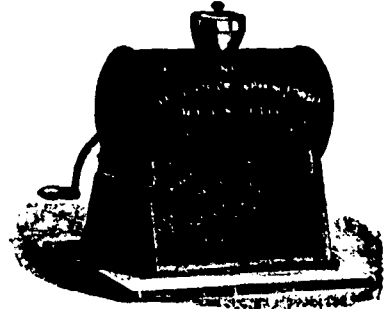
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For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

Suitable to mix 5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs. - at \$8, \$12 & \$18 each.

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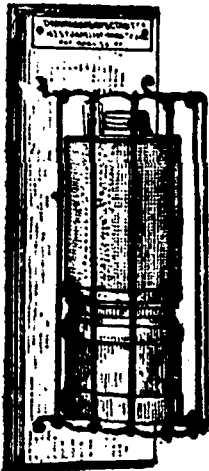
Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

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

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c.

80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each. Send for circular.

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The "OZONATOR"

with SANITAS FLUID,
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

PLEASANT, POWERFUL,
CONTINUOUS, AUTOMATIC.

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN F. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post-Graduate School, etc.—See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1881—has determined with respect to the *Staphylococcus Pyrogenus* Auerus and the Typhoid bacillus that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 4 minutes, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

School Boards should be canvassed by Druggists.

16th March, 1892.

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

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

Sanitas { Fluid in 4 gallon cans, \$1.00 retail.
Powder in tins with sprinkler top, 30 cents retail.

The Ozonator a necessity where Diphtheria and Typhoid exist.
New York, October 10th, 1887.

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

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

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

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

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

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

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

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HOMESTEAD, PA.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1893.

The Sale of Poisons to Medical Men.

One of the difficulties which may arise in our efforts to legislate, ostensibly for the protection of the public as well as the druggists, and which has perhaps been overlooked by our law-makers, is the question of the obligation of the druggist in the sale of poisons to physicians or to fellow druggists. This question has been discussed pretty fully by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in a paper read at a recent meeting of that body, and the conclusion he comes to is that, under the Act in force in England, it is the duty of any druggist to refuse such sale to any physician unknown to the seller, and likewise on the written order of any such physician. In case of the physician being known to the druggist, then he says, "a written order should be insisted on, and it should bear the name and address of the applicant, the quantity of poison required, and be preserved by the vendor." He also says that similar precautions should be taken in the sale by one druggist to another. These he bases mainly on our moral obligations, as to the duty of the druggist in exercising the utmost pains to prevent the loss of life, but there is also the statutory obligation. We all know it very frequently happens that verbal as well as written orders for poisons enumerated in our Pharmacy Acts, are given by persons who are not properly identified as members of the medical profession, and who are not entitled to any different treatment than that accorded to any other customer. The point is also raised as to whether the sale to a recognized physician should not in all cases be recorded in order to comply with the wording of the Act. The article referred to appears elsewhere in this issue.

Bury the Hatchet.

The unseemly wrangling which has characterized the meetings of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy is greatly to be regretted. In all bodies of this kind there will be differences of opinion and divergency of thought, and it is well that free expression should be given on subjects which are presented for legislation, but all this might and should be done without that feeling of acrimony and distrust which has so frequently shown itself. We feel confident that all the members of the Council, individually, are gentlemen who are actuated only by a desire for the furtherance of the needs and desires of their constituents, and it is unfortunate that any of them should allow themselves to be carried away by impulses which should be checked in their very inception. There is much work of a nature vitally essential to the

welfare of the drug trade which should draw forth all their energies and should receive their united action in carrying out, and the display of animus which at times manifests itself should at no time be displayed around the Council board. The fact that these "unpleasantnesses" have become public property, through the medium of the daily press, alone induces us to bring this matter publicly to the notice of the members and we trust future meetings will be characterized by a more conciliatory spirit and a general desire that no obstruction shall be placed in the way of carrying out what is beneficial and essentially necessary for the trade.

An Open Letter re Pharmacy Act Amendments.*Dear Fellow-Druggists:*

The Council of the College being about to present a Bill to the Provincial Legislature to amend in very important particulars the Act of 1889, a duty devolves upon the officers of the various Pharmaceutical Associations of the Province to promote by every proper means in their power the successful passage of the same. Measures of this kind cannot be secured without effort, as opposition from unexpected quarters too frequently arises to frustrate at an opportune moment the design of such legislation. No measure can be devised which will meet the approval of all classes of the trade, but, when our representatives upon the Council Board agree as a body upon a measure which will promote the general good, we would be obtuse, indeed, if we failed to supplement their efforts.

The Bill, a draft of which will doubtless appear elsewhere in this issue of the journal, is largely one of necessity, owing to the relationship which the College now bears to the Provincial University. In this respect the Bill is designed to establish the educational qualifications of those who may hereafter desire to serve an apprenticeship under the Act. The standing, in future required, is the lowest which the University will accept, and, though a decided advance over that previously allowed, it is none the less to act as a barrier to any intelligent student, or to ensure our graduates taking an honorable degree from the University, such as will place them on an equality with other professions. This section of the amendments proposed will not come into effect until the 1st of June, 1893, thus affording ample time to all apprentices who have not registered their indentures under the present Act to do so. In this regard, although apprentices have always been registered, it has been as an act of grace rather than as a legal requirement.

Sections 4 and 6 of the Act are amended to clearly define the qualifications of electors and councillors, the basis established being full responsibility as a retail chemist under the Act.

Under Section 8 of the Act, provision is made for three sittings of the Council each year; one at the commencement of

the junior course, another at the commencement of the senior course, and the third after the termination of the senior course and Council examination. By this arrangement, College affairs, which take up a large share of the Council's time, will be greatly facilitated, and other matters which have heretofore been kept for a lengthened period in abeyance will be promptly attended to.

Section 15 is amended to give power to the Council to accept and register without examination, at their option, holders of certificates from Boards of Pharmacy recognized by the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

A clause introduced into Section 24 of the Act provides that all compounds of the articles mentioned in Schedule A, shall be sold under the same restrictions which govern the sale of the specific article scheduled. The utility of such a clause to keep outsiders from doing what druggists are not allowed to do, unless under restrictions, is at once apparent and need not be enlarged upon. Under the same section the sale of Paris Green and London Purple is limited by registration as a poison, and a restriction is placed upon its sale by general merchants within a radius of five miles from the nearest drug store.

The physician who has hitherto figured in Pharmacy Acts as specially provided for a chemist, will hereafter be obliged to qualify under the Act, or leave the position for the druggist who does. The stand here mentioned by the Council is a just and right one, and we do not fear that any right thinking physician will gainsay it. Under the present status of pharmacy affairs in the Province, no physician can claim that a necessity exists for him entering the drug trade. If such a necessity should arise he is still at liberty to practice as a pharmacist, provided he qualifies as one. The rights of those now engaged as druggists will of course be maintained, subject to the same conditions which govern the regular pharmacist.

* * * *

The above summary of the draft Act will give a fairly good idea of the changes which the present exigencies of the drug trade demand. The measure has received careful deliberative attention, and if permitted to become law in its present form, will secure to the drug trade as well as the public, every degree of reasonable protection which can be desired. The Council will undoubtedly exert all the influence they possibly can to secure the passage of the Act. They are working faithfully in your interest and mine, and while doing so need the moral and practical support which we can give them. The Provincial Association endorsed the draft submitted to it and pledged its influence in support of the measure. The Toronto Association, at a recent meeting, passed a strongly-worded resolution pledging its members to use their influence with members of the Local Legislature, either by letter or interview, in support of the

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

We have added the following articles to our Price List of June, 1892 :

| WYETH'S COMPRESSED POWDERS (OR PILLS). | | WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLET TRITURATES. | | WYETH'S LOZENGES. | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------|---|--|
| | Per 100. | | Per bottle of 100 each. | | Per 10. |
| Acetanilide Comp., 5 grains | 8 45 | Acetanilide Co. No. 2 | \$ 75 | Pepsin, Charcoal and Soda | \$1 50 |
| Acetanilide 3j grs, Caffeine 1 gr, Soda Bicarb. 1 gr. | | Acetanilide 1-2 gr, Caffeine 1-4 gr, Soda Bicarb 1-4 gr. | | Pepsin Pure 1 gr, Charcoal 3 grs, Soda Bicarb 3 grs. | |
| Animal Diastase (Amylopsin) 2 grains | 85 | Alcin Ferri et Strychnina | 60 | Santonin and Calomel, with Chocolate | 1 45 |
| Anti-Dyspeptic (Fothergill's) | 45 | Alcin 1-5 gr, Ferri Reduct 1 gr, Strychnina 1-100 gr. | | Santonin 1 2 gr, Calomel 1-2 gr, Sweet Choco- 1 lb 1/2 grs. | |
| Strychnia 1-20 gr, Black Pepper 1 1-2 grs, Ipecac 2-3 gr, Ext. Gentian 1 gr. | | Alcin and Podophylin, No. 2 | 65 | WYETH'S ELIXIR CODEINE SULPHATE. | |
| Bismuthi, Pepsin et Nuc. Vomica | 85 | Alcin 1-4 gr, Podophylin 1-4 gr. | | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces | \$14 00 |
| Bismuth Subnit. 5 grs, Pepsin Pure 1 gr, Ext. Nux Vom. 1-8 gr. | | Arsenii Sulphid., 1-100 grain | 50 | Per Winchester " 80 " | 5 25 |
| Blaud's, 3 grains | 25 | Bismuth Sulmit. et Cerii Oxalate 1 2 gr. | 70 | Per demijohn " 128 " | 8 00 |
| Ferri Sulph. Exsic., Potass. Carb., Sacch. Alb. | | Carbo Ligni, 1-5 grain | 50 | WYETH'S ELIXIR OF DIGESTIVE FERMENTS. | |
| Blaud's Gum. Nux Vom. | 30 | Creta Preparata, 1 grain | 50 | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces | \$14 00 |
| Blaud's Mixture 3 grs, Ext. Nux Vomica 1-10 gr. | | Cueta Arsen. Co. (Dr. Aulde) | 60 | Per Winchester " 80 " | 5 00 |
| Cactus Grandiflora Comp., (Dr. Baer) | 50 | Cupri Arsenitis 1-100 gr, Strych. Arsenitis 1-100 gr, Tinct. Baptisia 1-2 m. | | Per demijohn " 128 " | 8 00 |
| Fld. Ext. Cactus Grandiflora 6 gtt, Tinct. Digi- talis 2 gtt, Caeuine 2 grains. | | Dyspepsia (Haworth's) | 60 | WYETH'S ELIXIR CALISAYA AND TINCT. CHLORIDE IRON. | |
| Chloralmid, 5 grains (Scherings) | 1 55 | Pulv. Ipecac 1-8 gr, Rhel 1-4 gr, Capsel 1-8 gr, Strych. Sulph. 1-40 gr. | | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces | \$ 9 00 |
| Ext. Cascara, 1 grain | 25 | Enteritis (Dr. C. N. Haskell) | 55 | Per Winchester " 80 " | 3 50 |
| Ext. Cascara, 2 grains | 35 | Cupri Arsenitis 1-100 gr, Hydr. Bichlor. 1-100 gr, Morph. Sulph. 1-100 gr. | | Per demijohn " 128 " | 5 00 |
| Ext. Cascara, 5 grains | 55 | Ext. Saw Palmetto, Fld., 1-2 minim | 50 | WYETH'S ELIXIR CITRATE IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA. | |
| Ext. Cascara, 5 grains | 55 | Ext. Saw Palmetto, Fld., 1 minim | 55 | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces | \$12 00 |
| Ergotin, 2 grains | 60 | Hydr. Chlor. Mite et Sod. Bicarb., No. 5. | 50 | Per Winchester " 80 " | 4 50 |
| Ergotin, 3 grains | 85 | Calomel 1-2 gr, Soda Bicarb. 1-2 gr | | Per demijohn " 128 " | 7 00 |
| Hydrarg. c. Creta et Pulv. Doveri | 35 | Hydr. Iod. Rubr., 1-8 grain | 55 | WYETH'S SYRUP TRIFOLIUM. COMP. | |
| Hydr. c. Creta 1 gr, Dover Powder 1 gr, Sacch. Alb. 2 grs. | | Hydr. Iod. Rubr., 1-6 grain | 55 | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces | \$11 00 |
| Ichthyol, 1 grain | 40 | Hydr. Iod. Rubr., 1-5 grain | 60 | Per Winchester " 80 " | 4 00 |
| Ichthyol, 2 grains | 70 | Hydr. Iod. Rubr., 1-4 grain | 60 | Per demijohn " 128 " | 5 75 |
| Ichthyol, 3 grains | 95 | Ipecac, 1-100 grain | 50 | WYETH'S GLYCEROLE CHLORIDE OF IRON. | |
| Lithium Benzoat., 3 grains | 55 | Opii Pulv., 1 grain | 1 20 | Per dozen bottles of 16 fluid ounces | \$ 9 00 |
| Lithium Benzoat., 5 grains | 80 | Pepsin et Ext. Nuc. Vomica, No. 2 | 1 45 | Per Winchester " 80 " | 3 50 |
| Migraine | 40 | Pepsin Pure 1 gr, Ext. Nux Vomica 1-10 gr. | | Per demijohn " 128 " | 5 00 |
| Acetanilide 2 grs, Camphor Monobrom. 1-2 gr, Caffeine Citras 1-2 gr. | | Santonin et Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite, No. 2 | 95 | REDUCTION IN PRICE. | |
| Pancreatin Comp | 1 00 | Santonin 1-2 gr, Calomel 1-2 gr. | | WYETH'S COMPRESSED SULPHONAL P. 19. | |
| Pure Pancreatin 2 grs, Bismuth Subnit. 3 grs, Powdered Ipecac 1-10 gr. | | Sciatica | 60 | Sulfonal, 2 grains | from \$1 50 to \$0 00 per 100 |
| Potass., Sod. et Ammon. Brom. | 30 | Tinct. Aconite 3-4 m, Tinct. Bellad. 3-4 m, Tinct. Colchici. 3-4 m, Tinct. Clucifuga 3-4 m. | | Sulfonal, 3 grains | " 2 10 to 0 85 " |
| Potassii Brom. 2 grs, Sodii Brom. 2 grs, Ammon. Brom. 2 grs. | | Sparteina Sulph., 1-4 grain | 1 80 | Sulfonal, 5 grains | " 3 15 to 1 35 " |
| Soda Mint and Pepsin Co. | 50 | Sparteina Sulph., 1-10 grain | 1 10 | Sulfonal, 10 grains | " 6 00 to 2 65 " |
| Pure Pepsin 1 gr, Solo Bi-Carb. 4 grs, Ext. Nuc. Vom. 1-8 gr, Am. Carb. 1-4 gr, Ol. Menth. Pip. 1-6 gtt. | | Sparteina Sulph., 1-20 grain | 70 | Sulfonal, 15 grains | " 9 00 to 3 90 " |
| "Suu" Cholera Mixture | 35 | Sparteina Sulph., 1-30 grain | 60 | Sulfonal, 15 grs. | { (in tubes of 10 tablets each) from \$1.00 to 50c. per tube. |
| Zinci Sulphocarbolae, 1-2 grain | 25 | Sparteina Sulph., 1-60 grain | 50 | WYETH'S CHLORODYNE. | |
| Zinci Sulphocarbolae, 1 grain | 30 | Tinct. Cantharides, 1-2 minim | 55 | Per doz. bottles (regular size) | Reduced from \$ 5 50 to \$ 4 00 |
| | | Tinct. Opii Camph., 10 minims | 70 | Per doz. four-ounce bottles | 21 00 to 14 00 |
| | | | | Per doz. eight-ounce bottles | 39 00 to 26 00 |
| | | | | Per one pound bottle | 6 00 to 4 00 |
| | | | | WYETH'S SYRUP HYDRIODIC ACID. | |
| | | | | We have recently improved our formula for this Syrup with a view to making the prepara- tion absolutely unalterable. Its cost has been considerably increased, but we will make no advance in our price to the trade. | |
| WYETH'S COMPRESSED POWDERS (OR PILLS). | | WYETH'S SOLUBLE COMPRESSED HYPODERMIC TABLETS. | | | |
| IN BULK. | | No. | Per case. | Per 100. | |
| Blaud, 3 grains | Either Sugar Coated (Pink or White) or Plain. | 91. Hyoscina Sulph., 1-100 gr. | \$3 50 | \$1 55 | |
| Blaud, 5 grains | | 92. Morph. Sulph., 1-4 gr. | 1 30 | 60 | |
| Blaud Co., 3 grains | | 93. Atropina Sulph., 1-120 gr. | | | |
| Blaud Co., 5 grains | | 94. Morph. Bromide, 1-8 gr. | 3 25 | 1 45 | |
| Blaud Co. with Nux Vom. and Damiana. | | 95. Hyoscina Hydrob., 1-100 gr | | | |
| Soda Mint et Pepsin | | 94. Digitalin, 1-50 gr. | 1 20 | 55 | |
| Soda Mint et Pepsin Comp. | | 95. Cocaina Mur., 1-4 gr. | 3 00 | 1 30 | |
| Tonic Chalybeate (Flints) | | | | | |
| Voice Tablets | | | | | |

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER.

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Bill; and other Associations throughout the Province which have not already taken similar action will doubtless do so at an early date.

The time to take action is the present, before Legislators become so engrossed with other matters that they will have no time to consider carefully the claims of the druggists' measure. Each druggist can exert an influence with the member in his district. It will not be a great task to drop him a line setting forth candidly the need for the amendments outlined above. The measure is good, standing on its merits, but, if the drug trade fails to show a united desire to secure its passage, its chances will not be bright. Each druggist is earnestly requested to do what he can personally to further the labors of the Council in this way. One-half hour devoted to the writing of a special letter to your member will accomplish results which cannot fail to benefit each one of us. Are you interested to that extent? If so, act promptly, after you have considered thoughtfully wherein the Act now about to be submitted will be for your and the general good of the druggists of the Province.

In united sympathy, I remain,
cordially,

W. MURCHISON,
Pres. Prov. Ass'n.

Toronto, Feb. 1st, 1893.

Our Obligations in the Sale of Poisons to Medical Men and to Each Other.

MICHAEL CARTEIGHE,

President of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Read before the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

When a great railway catastrophe occurs, the thoughts of the public and the press are directed to the signalman and the engine driver, the conditions under which they work, and the system provided for their use. In like manner, when a case of criminal poisoning is presented to the world, criticisms of all kinds are naturally submitted for consideration by judges, the press, and the public.

Believing, as I do, that the welfare of pharmacists as a class depends upon their observing at all times that judgment and prudence, which are the natural outcome of their educational training, I have ventured to place before my brethren certain views long held by me as to the practice which ought to obtain in dealing with poisons under circumstances of difficulty. These may at any moment be not only a source of danger and pecuniary loss to the individual, but the cause of a serious censure upon the pharmaceutical body as a whole. In the sale of poisons under any circumstances, it is the duty of the chemist and druggist to exercise the utmost pains to prevent the loss of human life, and to that end he should not be, and I am happy to think he is not, limited in his precautions by the conditions imposed upon him by law. One of his principal

claims for the consideration and respect of the public is based upon his knowledge, judgment, and skill in preventing, to the utmost of his power, the abuse or misuse of those substances and preparations which we designate poisons.

Lest I should be misunderstood, let me at once explain that in using the expression poison I do not limit myself to "statutory" poisons, but to all poisonous substances, simples, or preparations, whether scheduled in the Pharmacy Act or not, capable of being made the means whereby human life is endangered or destroyed.

The custom generally followed in the sale of poisonous substances to persons presumably cognizant of the properties of such potent agents, *e. g.*, medical men, pharmacists, and chemists and druggists, has been the growth of time and the result of experience. It is assumed that those who are determined to commit suicide cannot by any practicable precautions be prevented from accomplishing their purpose. If poison cannot be procured there is usually a rope, a revolver, a razor, the sweet flowing river, or all of these, available for that object. Similarly, in the case of criminal poisoning, if a man having a competent knowledge of the toxic properties of certain agents seeks to destroy the life of another, no safeguards that can be devised by law or the pharmacist will be sufficient to frustrate his evil intention.

The utmost that can be done is to ensure that where a poison has been used for suicidal or criminal purposes, a precise record of its sale should be preserved by the chemist and druggist who supplied the poison, so that the source of supply and the criminal or suicide may be traced. The principal object of this paper is to point out with all the earnestness I can command, the importance of this practice being in all cases rigidly carried out.

An order for poison from a medical man, not being what we ordinarily regard as a prescription for poison supplied to a third person, is usually considered a sale by wholesale for the purposes of the Act, and is not subjected to all the formalities imposed by it upon the sales of poison to the public. But to what extent are we chemists and druggists justified in such cases in departing from certain safeguards applied by us in sales to the public? Are we acting professionally if we allow a perfect stranger calling himself Dr. A to take away from our pharmacy a quantity of a deadly poison, on an order written in our presence? Is it for the public safety that we should accept as a matter of course the statement of the applicant that he is a member of the medical profession?

I am disposed to think that it is our duty to refuse to supply an unknown medical man, just as we should any other person, unless introduced by some one known to us. The same course should, it seems to me, be observed on the receipt of a written order from an unknown medical man, unless means are available for proving the writer to be what he represents

himself to be, by means of a reference or otherwise.

Assuming that the medical man is known to us, or introduced by some one known to us, what precautions should be adopted in the sale? A written order should always be insisted on, and it should bear the name and address of the applicant, the quantity of poison required, and be preserved by the vendor. The article should bear the name of the poison, the poison label, and in my opinion also the name and address of the chemist and druggist who sells. If the medical man has an account an entry will necessarily be made, if he has not, it is in my judgment desirable that some entry should be made in a till-book, day-book, or prescription book, referring succinctly to the transaction.

It may be objected that the practice here suggested will, in certain cases, prevent a medical man from promptly obtaining important preparations for the relief of suffering, when he is called away from the neighborhood in which he is known. I do not think such an objection well founded. The medical man is as interested in preserving human life as we are, and when he knows our practice and the motives which prompt it, he adapts himself to the conditions imposed, and commends us for our pains.

Similar precautions should be taken in executing medical orders from one chemist and druggist to another. The poison, if a *solid*, should not be wrapped up in the paper on which the order is written and handed to the messenger, sometimes a diminutive boy, but put into paper, a box, or bottle, labelled with the name of the article, the poison label, and the name and address of the seller.

If a *liquid* the order should not be tied round the bottle to act as a label and save trouble. The bottle should be labelled as before mentioned.

If an *extract*, it should not be transferred from the spatula to the paper on which the order is written and handed to the messenger, but placed in a suitable box or pot and labelled as previously mentioned.

In all cases of sale by one chemist and druggist to another the order should bear the signature, not initials, of the purchaser (or his assistant) and his full address, together with the date. Orders impressed with the ordinary prescription stamp upon a piece of blank paper, not signed, should not be executed.

In all other respects the sale of a poison by one chemist to another should follow the suggestions previously mentioned for similar sales to medical men.

In giving the above examples of how *not* to sell poisons, I trust it will be understood that I do not wish to suggest that in this age of advanced and elegant pharmacy such practices are commonly met with in our ranks. They have existed, however, not many years ago, but are, I hope and believe, the relics of past days, when alkaloids were almost unknown and new remedies untried by long experience

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Advertising matter on application.

were rejected by the medical profession with something akin to scorn.

The number of alkaloids, alkaloidal salts, and glucosides, one and all deadly poisons, used in medicine, is now so numerous that increased responsibility in their sale is necessarily thrown upon the chemist and druggist, and from that responsibility I hope he will never shrink, whatever the money value of the sale may be.

It will be noticed that I have not referred separately to poisons in Part I. and Part II. respectively of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. This is intentional. The necessity of observing the strictest precautions in supplying poisons in Part II. of the schedule may, in certain cases, be as important as if the poison were in Part I. To refuse to supply 5 grains of a salt of morphia, and at the same time consent to sell 2 ounces of *hypodermic solution* of morphia, because as a preparation of morphia it falls in Part II. is an illustration of my meaning.

An act of Parliament cannot be elastic. The pharmacist's personal knowledge of the special conditions under which a poison is required, combined with his own judgment, forms a greater safeguard to the public than any provision that can be made by statute.

To sales by wholesale, in the ordinary course, by purely wholesale dealers, I make no reference. Wholesale druggists and manufacturers may, or not, be chemists and druggists, and they may or not adopt greater precautions in their sales than the law requires, but it must be remembered that, in ordinary wholesale dealing, the conditions which I have laid down as proper to apply to medical men and chemists and druggists are for financial reasons necessarily carried out. I notice with great satisfaction that many wholesale dealers label the poisons sold with their name and address, in addition to the name of the article and the word poison.

It will naturally be asked, What is the definition of a sale by wholesale? I am not a lawyer, and if I were I should be considered very weak to attempt to make one. No one but a judge can give a definition of any value to us. Nevertheless, I think it may be fairly inferred from the observations I have already made, what I consider would *not* come under that designation if submitted to a judge in a court of law. My object, however, has been to endeavor to insist upon a general and uniform safe practice for us to follow in our own professional interests, regarding the requirements of the law as being subordinate to those which we, as honorable men, think should be observed for the public safety, our personal security, and the reputation of our craft.—*Phar. Jour. and Transactions.*

Every time prosperity wins a man adversity makes another one prosperous.

It seems impossible to convince some men that a good business don't mix with bad language.

Commercial Names of Substances Used in Pharmacy and Chemical Industries.

The general tendency to designate the complex chemical compounds with shorter trade names has in many cases caused the adoption of similar sounding terms for compounds of widely different composition. The following elaborate list of such compounds, which appears in the *Pharm. Centr.* (xxxiii. pp. 654-657), gives the composition and source of most of the preparations in general use, and will serve well for ready reference :

Asidum Asepticum or *aseptinicum*—A mixture of a solution of peroxide of hydrogen with boric and salicylic acids.

Adeps Lanae—Purified wool fat.

Agathin — Salicyl-a-methylphenylhydrazine.

Alexine—A generic name for the protective albuminous preparations used for inoculations, such as "tuberculo-cidin"—Alexine T. C.

Alumnol—Aluminum salt of oxymethylsulphonic acid.

Amidol—Diamidophenol (for photographic purposes).

Analygenc—Orthoacethyl-a - Monoacetylamidochinoline.

Analgescine—Antipyrine.

Anaspalin—An ointment similar to lanolin.

Angioneurosin—Nitroglycerin.

Annidalin—Aristol.

Anodynin—Antipyrine.

Anthrarobin—Lcuco-alizarin.

Anticholerin—A product of the cholera bacteria prepared according to Klebs.

Antifebrine—Acetanilid.

Antikol—A mixture of acetanilid sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid.

Antinervine—Mixture of acetanilid, ammonium bromide and salicylic acid.

Antinonnin—Potassium orthodinitrocresol with soap and glycerin.

Antipyrine — Phenylidimethylpyrazolone.

Antiseptin—Mixture of the iodide and sulphate of zinc with boracic acid and thymol.

Antiseptol—Iodosulphate of cinchonine.

Antithermine—Phenylhydrazine-lævulinic acid.

Aristol—Dithymoldiodide.

Asaprol—Calcium salt of *b*-Naphthol-a-monosulphonic acid.

Asbolin—Alcoholic distillate of soot.

Aseptic Acid—Acidum asepticum.

Aseptol—Sozolic acid.

Benzonaphthol—*b*-Naphthyl benzoate acid.

Benzosol—Guaïacol benzoate.

Betol—*b*-Naphthyl salicylate.

Boro-Boracic Acid — Mixture of equal parts of boracic acid and borax.

Borol—Fused mixture of boracic acid and sodium bisulphate.

Bromol—Tribromophenol.

Caffeoresorcin—Combination of caffeine and resorcin.

Canceroin—Extract of cancerous tumors, according to Adamkiewicz.

Chlorobrom—Solution of potassium bromide and chloralamid in water.

Christia — Manilla paper made water proof with chrome gelatin.

Creolin—Mixture of coal tar hydrocarbons (see also under K) and resin soap (Pearson's); mixture of coal tar hydrocarbons with cresolsulphonic acid (Artmann's creolin).

Cresalol—Salicylate of paracresol.

Cresolin—A preparation similar to creolin.

Cresylol—Cresol.

Dermatol—Basic salt of bismuth and gallic acid.

Desinfectol—A product somewhat similar to creolin.

Diuptherin—Oxychinaseptol, an addition product of two molecules oxychinoline and one molecule of orthophenol-sulphonic acid.

Dithione—Mixture of the sodium salts of the isomers dithiosalicylic acid.

Diuretin—(I and II) Theobromine sodium salicylate.

Dulcin—Paraphenetolcarbamide.

Eikonogen—Sodium salt of the amido-*b*-naphthol-*b*-monosulphonic acid (for photographic purposes).

Epidermine—Basis for ointments; consisting of wax, water, gum and glycerin.

Eucalyptoresorcin—Combination of eucalyptol and resorcin.

Euphorine—Phenyl-unrethane.

Europhen—Isobutylorthocresoliodide.

Ecalgine—Methylacetanilid.

Exodyn—Mixture of acetanilid, sodium salicylate and sodium bicarbonate

Formol—Formaldehyde.

Fossilin—Petrolatum.

Gallacetophenone — Methylketotrioxybenzole.

Gelatol—Ointment basis, consisting of oil, glycerin, gelatin and water.

Glacialine—Mixture of borax, boric acid and sugar (or glycerin).

Glonoin—Nitroglycerin.

Glusidum—Saccharin.

Guaïacolsalol—Salicylate of guaïacol.

Hæmatogen—Albuminate of iron.

Hæmogallol—Produced by the action of pyrogallol upon the coloring matter of blood (hæmatin.)

Hæmol—Produced by the action of zinc dust upon the coloring matter of blood.

Hydracetine—Acetophenylhydrazine.

Hymnal—Chloralantipyrin.

Hymnone—Acetophenone.

Ichthyol—Ammonium salts of ichthyol-sulphonic acid.

Inglucin—Pepsin obtained from the crop of chickens.

Iodol—Pyrrol tetraiodide.

Iodophenine—Iodine combination of phenacetine.

Iodopyrine—Iodoantipyrine.

Kochin—Tuberculin.

Kreolin—See Creolin.

Kresalol—See Cresalol.

Kresolin—See Cresolin.

Kresylol—See Cresylol.

Lanolin—Purified wool fat emulsified with water.

Lipjanin—An olive oil containing 6 per cent. of free oleic acid.

Catarrhina - -

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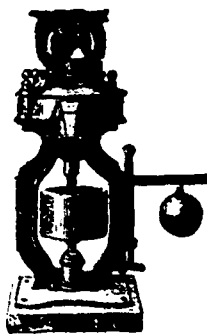
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Losophan—Triiodometacresol.
Lysol—Mixture of soap with cresols.
Mallein—A product of the "epizootic" bacilli prepared by Adamkiewicz.
Methacetine—Paracetanisidine.
Methonal—Dimethylsulphondimethylmethane.
Methylal—Methylenedimethyl ether.
Metol—Salt of monomethyl paraamidometacresol (for photographic purposes).
Mezozin—Antipyrine.
Microcidin—Sodium *b* naphthol.
Mollin—Ointment basis consisting of a glycerin soap containing an excess of fat or oil.
Mollisin—Ointment basis of 4 parts paraffin oil and 1 part of yellow wax.
Myrrholin—Solution of myrrh resin in castor oil.
Naphthalol—Betol.
Naphtopyrin—Combination of *b* naphthol with antipyrine.
Naphthosalol—Betol.
Nico—Nickel carbonmonoxide.
Oesipus—Impure wool fat.
Orezin—Phenylidihydrochinazoline hydrochloride.
Orthine—Orthohydrazineparaoxybenzoic acid.
Oxychinaseptol—Orthophenosulphonate of oxychinoline.
Parodyn—Antipyrine.
Costa Cerata—Ointment basis consisting of yellow wax, water and potassium carbonate.
Pental—Trimethylethylene.
Phenacetine—Paracetophenethidine.
Phenazone—Antipyrine.
Phenin—Paracetophenethidine.
Phenocoll—Amidoacetoparaphenethidine.
Phenolid—Mixture of acetanilid and sodium salicylate.
Phenolin—Mixture of soap with cresols.
Phenopyrin—Combination of carbolic acid and antipyrin.
Phenosallyl—Mixture of carbolic acid, salicylic acid, lactic acid and menthol.
Phenylone—Antipyrin.
Picrol—Diodoresorcinmonosulphonic acid.
Picropyrin—Combination of picric acid with antipyrin.
Piperazine—Diethylenediazine.
Piperaziline—Piperazine.
"Plasment"—A slimy solution of Irish and Iceland moss with admixture of glycerin and benzoic acid. Basis for urethral injections.
Pyoktanin, blue—Methylviolet.
Pyoktanin, yellow—Auramine.
Pyretin—A new antipyretic of unknown (i) composition.
Pyrodine—Acetophenylhydrazine.
Pyrogallopyrin—Combination of pyrogallol with antipyrin.
Quickine—A solution of 1 part of carbolic acid, 0.02 mercuric chloride in 100 parts dilute alcohol.
Quinole—Hydroquinone (for photographic purposes).
Resorcinole—Resorcin.
Resorcinoopyrin—Combination of resorcin and antipyrin.
Rodinal—Paramidophenol (for photographic purposes).

Retinole—Rosin oil.
Rotterin—A solution of chloride and sulphocarbonate of zinc, na 1.25 grammes; salicylic acid, 0.3 gramme; boric acid, 1.0 gramme; citric acid, 0.05 gramme; thymol, 0.1 gramme; sodium chloride, 0.12 gramme in 1 liter of water. The pastilles contain one-quarter of the amount of the above substances, and for use are dissolved in $\frac{1}{4}$ liter of water.
Saccharine—Orthosulphamidobenzoic anhydride.
Salbromalide—Antinervine.
Salinaphthol—Betol.
Saliphene—Salicylphenethidine.
Salipyrine—Antipyrinsalicylate.
Salol—Phenyl salicylate.
Salophene—Acetylparaamidosalol.
Sapocarboll—Mixture of cresols and soap.
Saprol—Mixture of crude cresols with hydrocarbons.
Sedatine—Antipyrine.
Sedox—A dressing for wounds, similar to cotton.
Solutol—Solution of cresols in sodium cresolate.
Solveol—Solution of cresols in sodium cresotate.
Somnal—Solution of chloral hydrate and urethane in alcohol.
Sozal—Aluminum salt of paraphenolsulphonic acid.
Sozoiodol—Easily soluble. Sodium salt of diiodoparaphenolsulphonic acid.
Sozoiodol—Difficultly soluble. Potassium salt of diiodoparaphenolsulphonic acid.
Sozoiodol Mercury } The respective salts of
Sozoiodol Zinc } diiodoparaphenolsulphonic acid.
Sozoiodolic Acid—Diiodoparaphenolsulphonic acid.
Sozolic Acid—Orthophenolsulphonic acid
Spermine—An aqueous infusion obtained from the prostate gland and testicles of animals.
Styracol—Guaiacol cinnamate.
Styrone—Cinnyl alcohol.
Sulfaminole—Thio-oxydiphenylamine.
Sulfonal—Diethylsulfonedimethylmethane.
Tetronal—Diethylsulfonedimethylmethane.
Thermine—Tetrahydro-*b*-Naphthylamine.
Thilamin—Sulphured lanolin.
Thiolo—The ammonium salt of thiosulphonic acid.
Thiolin—Salts of thiolinic acid.
Thinlinic Acid—Sulphured and sulphonated linseed oil.
Thymacetin—Oxethylacetamidothymol.
Thymotol—Aristol.
Tonquinol—Trinitroisobutyltoluol.
Trefusia—Natural albuminate of iron.
Trional—Triethylsulphonmethylethylmethane.
Tuberculin—A product of the tubercle bacilli, according to Koch.
Tuberculocidin (shortened T. C.)—Tuberculin purified by removal of certain substances precipitable by plainium chloride, according to Klebs.
Tuberculocidin E—Mixture of the tuberculin (Koch) and tuberculocidin (Klebs); according to Spengler.
Tumenol—A preparation of tumenolsulphonic acid.

Tumenolpowder—A preparation of tumenolsulphonic acid.

Tumenolsulphonic Acid—Obtained by treating the distillate of a mineral oil with sulphuric acid.

Unguentum Myrrhæ—Mixture of 1 myrrh, 10 wax, melted together with oil, and used as a basis for ointments.

Uraline—Chloralurethane.

Zinkwormole—Obtained by treating hematin with zinc dust.—*Pharmaceutical Record*.

Iodoform Substitutes.

WILLIAM MAIR, Dispenser to the Royal Infirmary, Dundee.

Iodoform continues to maintain its reputation as a reliable general antiseptic surgical dressing.

Its objectionable and peculiarly persistent smell is, however, a difficulty connected with its use which has not been overcome. Of the various iodoform substitutes which has been devised—aristol, iodol, solol, dermatol, ido-salicylic acid, sozoiodol and the like—while all are more or less satisfactory in use, their high price prevents their general adoption in surgical practice.

Having regard to this and to the cost of iodoform itself—it runs into four figures at some of the London Hospitals—Dr. MacEwan, senior consulting surgeon to this Infirmary and myself have devised an

IMPROVED ANTISEPTIC POWDER

which combines, in what may be called scientific proportions, some of the best antiseptic dusting powders, while the smell has been effectually masked.

The formula is in every 100 parts:

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Acid boracic..... | 70 |
| Iodoform..... | 25 |
| Acid salicylic..... | 4 |
| Ol. eucalypti..... | 1 |

The relative antiseptic value of these constituents is something like this:

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Iodoform..... | 10 |
| Salicylic..... | 4 |
| Boracic..... | .5 |
| Eucalyptus..... | .6 |

So that, while we have a powder of much less antiseptic value than iodoform itself, we have a mild, non-irritating powder, which, tested side by side with iodoform, has given most satisfactory results after an extended trial in the surgical wards of this hospital, and which is likely to be adopted in place of the more expensive article to a large extent.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

He first asked for a bottle of "mutton, tin and rum," and as that did not hit the mark he tried the druggist with "veal, copper and gin," but that did not fetch him either. "Pork, silver and brandy," "chicken, lead and mercury," were quickly fired off, and as the customer seemed to be losing his temper and the druggist his patience, they compromised with "beef and iron wine."

DR. WILKINS' RED BLOOD PILLS.

NOTHING LIKE THEM ON EARTH.

They produce a natural flesh, pink color on the cheeks and lips. The most remarkable and the most perfect of all health-giving remedies. **The Greatest of all Flesh Formers.** They purify, enrich and strengthen the blood. The only safe, sure and certain remedy for all those distressing complaints so peculiar to the female sex. They act promptly on the relaxed mucous membrane of the digestive canal, and in this way restore its functions.

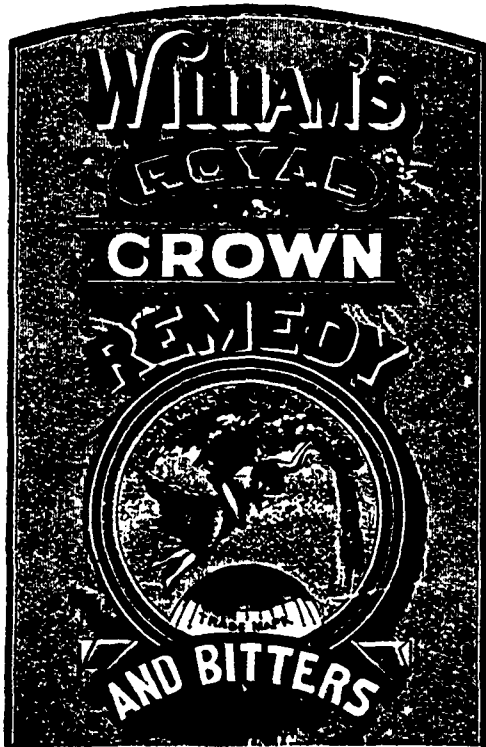
PALE PEOPLE

Using these Pills, rapidly acquire a beautiful, clear and healthful appearance.

Price 50c. per Box, or 6 Boxes for \$2.50.

For sale by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, by addressing

**DR. H. P. WILKINS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.**



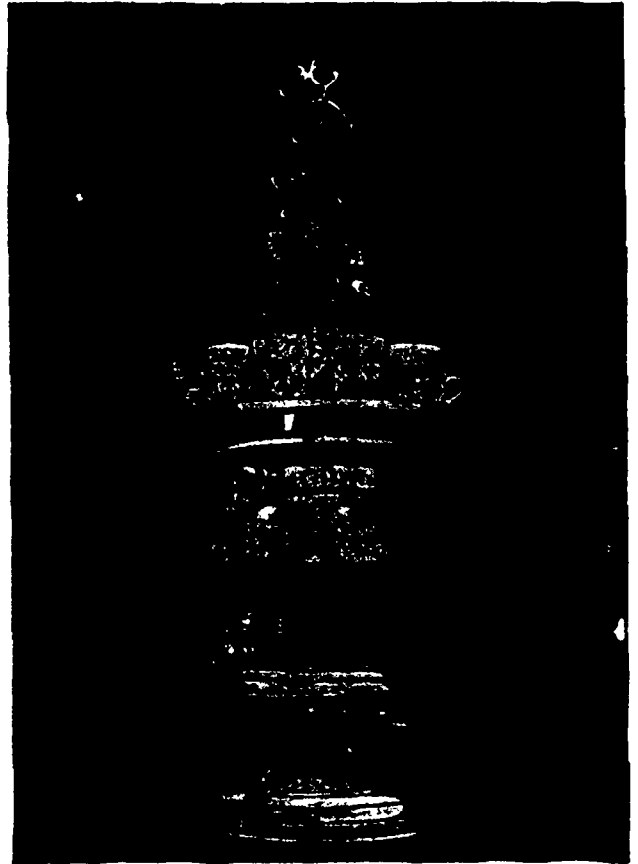
PRICE: \$1 A BOTTLE, SIX FOR \$5

MANUFACTURED BY

Isaac Williams Company

268 Dundas St., London, Ont.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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.,

CHICAGO, ILLS.

14 Blackstone St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Further information given at request.

Cinnamon.

The cultivation of cinnamon is something like that of a willow copse, straight young shoots springing up round the stump of the plant previously cut, says a contemporary. These shoots in their turn are cut every second year—that is to say, when they are about five feet high and two inches in circumference. A good many of these are sold as walking-sticks, and find a ready market on board the steamers among the passengers, who think there must be a special charm in a cinnamon stick, though in truth it is hard to distinguish it from our native hazel.

But, of course, the real thing to be secured is the highly aromatic inner bark. First of all, the leaves are stripped off, and then the bark is split from end to end with a sharp knife, which has a curved point; with this, aided by the fingers, the bark is carefully removed in long pieces. These are heaped up and left to sodden, so as to facilitate the next process—that of scraping off the outer rind.

In order to do this, each piece of the bark is placed on a round piece of wood and carefully scraped with the knife, the almost nude brown workers sitting on the ground and using their toes as an extra hand to steady the end of the stick.

The bark is then left to dry in the sun, when it rolls itself up into tight quills. These are neatly sorted and packed, three or four inside of one another, and are made up into bales covered with cloth and are then ready for export.

Cinnamon is so extraordinarily sensitive that great care has to be taken with regard to its surroundings on board ship, as a bale of very fine cinnamon will lose much of its delicate aroma if packed among bales of coarser bark. Various expedients have been tried to remedy this. The Portuguese and Dutch isolated the bales by packing them in cocoanut fibre, or in cattle hides, but it is found that the only real safeguard is to pack bags of pepper between the bales.

An Early Advertiser.

The death of Miss Maria Moffat last July, and the appraisal recently of the estate, including a curious collection of antiquated pieces and fragments of jewelry, gathered and hoarded by this eccentric woman, recalls a notable advertiser and a notable fortune. The deceased was the daughter of John Moffat, the original manufacturer of Phoenix Bitters and Moffat's Pills, which were among the first proprietary articles in this country to be very largely advertised, and which made millions of dollars to Dr. William B. Moffat, who became their proprietor. These articles are still made, but it is said that the present manufacturer "is not making his salt from them." Miss Moffat owned an interest in the royalty on these goods; this royalty was 50 cents a gross on the pills and \$2 a gross on the bitters. The present manufacturer offered to "buy or sell" for \$50, and at that sum the roy-

alty on these old fortune-makers was appraised. The advertising is a thing of the almost forgotten past and the value of the property is reduced to \$50. The power which created the value is the only power which could have maintained it.—*Advertiser Reporter*.

Some New Features in Parke, Davis & Co.'s List.

Among recent additions to the list of Parke, Davis & Co., whose constant endeavor is to add to and improve their manufactures, are the following: Fluid extract of Cocillana, the Bolivian remedy for respiratory inflammations. Compressed tablets of Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, 2½ grains each. Tablet triturates of ext. Cascara Sagrada, 1 grain. Antiseptic tablets, R "C." Gelatin-coated pills—Terpine Hydrate, 5 grains; also Strychnine Nitrate, ¼ grain. Pill of Aloes and Iron, No. 797, R "A," half-strength. Normal liquid Golden-seal. Improved Bronchial Lozenges. They also now prepare Liquid extract Cascara Sagrada, B. P.; Fluid Aloes Co. for dec. aloes co., B. P.; Fluid Sarsa. Co. for dec. sarsa. co., B. P.; Fluid Gentian Co. for inf. gentian co., B. P.; Fluid Rhei for tinct. rhei, B. P.

Cholera and Ozone.

The fact that electricity enables ozone to be generated cheaply and on a large scale may have a most important bearing in the future as a sanitary measure, more particularly, however, in relation to the cholera epidemics. That some connection exists between the spread of cholera and the scarcity of ozone in the atmosphere there appears to be little doubt from observations begun as early as 1884 and continued ever since. There is a normal amount of ozone in the atmosphere, and it appears from these observations that at places where the cholera existed the amount of ozone in the atmosphere was below this normal, sometimes even to a very marked degree. Moreover, an increase in the epidemic in certain localities seem to go hand in hand with a diminution of the amount of ozone in the air. During the early part of the 1884 epidemic in Paris and Marseilles the quantity of ozone in the air was found to be decidedly below the normal. This itself would point to some connection between the two, but an additional fact of great importance is that tests made at the same time in other places which were free from the epidemic showed the presence of a normal amount of ozone. Tests made since by numerous observers appear to have confirmed this coincidence. The fact that some relation may exist between the two would not be surprising, as cholera, we believe, is now recognized as a germ disease, and ozone is well known to be a very effective germicide. It is, however, an excellent means to use, because if properly made it is not the least injuri-

ous to human beings. When made by chemical processes or from oxygen, it may be injurious, but this is owing to impurities or to the presence of untransformed oxygen. If, however, it is made of air ozonized by means of electricity it has been found to be quite uninjurious. Mr. P. de Puyl recently made some very interesting and instructive compilations regarding this matter, and urges very strongly the use of ozonized air, not only as a destroyer of germs in hospitals, lazarettos, schools, public houses and other places, but also as a preventive in the case of a threatened epidemic. Eleven to twelve centigrammes per litre of air, which is easily produced by electrical means, and was formerly claimed to be a dangerously large quantity, he says has been found to be perfectly harmless even for infants, if made by electrical means. He also compiled the following interesting figures: During the month of July, 1884, while the cholera epidemic was at its worst in Marseilles, the mean quantity of ozone in the air was .86 as compared to 2.17 during 1883. In Paris even greater difference was found. During the maximum period of the epidemic in November, 1884, it was .44 as compared to 1.82 for the same period in 1883. Moreover during the two weeks when the mortality was greatest the amount of ozone in the air was as low as .27 as compared to 2.0 for the same period in 1883. Furthermore during several days when the air was charged electrically, more than was usual, the epidemic was found to diminish in its severity. Such coincidences are certainly very striking and warrant the most careful attention and study on the part of physicians and boards of health. There is time now before the threatened cholera epidemic in this country next summer to institute experiments and make preparations which the gravity of the subject and the data already at hand surely warrant.—*Electrical World*.

Cure for Chilblains.

The Wurttemberg Government has issued the following formula for chilblains:

Mutton tallow and lard, of each ¾ pound av.; melt in an iron vessel, and add hydrated oxide of iron 2 ounces, stirring continually with an iron spoon, until the mass is of a uniform black color; then let it cool and add Venice turpentine 2 ounces, Armenian bole 1 ounce, oil of bergamot 1 drachm. Rub up the bole with a little olive oil before putting it in.

Apply several times daily by putting it upon lint or linen.

If all business men were busy men there would be fewer failures.

Those who are always going to pay their bills to-morrow invariably oversleep themselves.

Be successful, if you want your assertions to be regarded as truths. The statements of the unsuccessful man are only regarded as excuses.

ALL KINDS OF OPTICAL GOODS.

THE MONTREAL OPTICAL & JEWELLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SCHACK & EVANS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

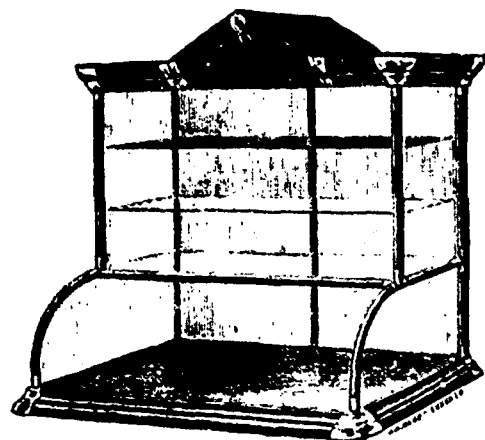
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Store, Bank and Office Fittings.

Estimates & Sketches Supplied.

FACTORY and SHOW ROOM. 68 to 74 Esplanade St., West. - NEAR UNION STATION, TORONTO.

SEND FOR PRICES.



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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Interior Hardwood Finishing of all Descriptions.

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196 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Standard Show Case Works,

—MANUFACTURERS OF SHOW CASES IN—

Metal, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany.

You will save money by sending for our prices before buying.



ROBERT ALLEN, = Standard Show Case Works, = Windsor, Ont.

Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.

(Formerly DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.)

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.

PHARMACY ABROAD.

JEWISH PHARMACIES IN ST. PETERSBURG.—It is reported that the Russian authorities have decided to reduce considerably the number of pharmacies under Jewish proprietorship in St. Petersburg.

† † †

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL SCHOLARSHIP FOR WOMEN.—The Society for the Amelioration of the Position of Women, of which Madame Maria Deraismes is the president, has decided to grant a sort of scholarship annually to a promising young girl of good conduct and slender means to enable her to go up for the examination which has to be passed in order to qualify persons to dispense medicines. In the opinion of Madame Deraismes every opportunity should be taken to increase the number of careers open to women who have to earn their own living, and among them none is more suitable than that of a druggist or apothecary, since the keeper of an apothecary's shop need not stir away from home.—*Daily News.*

† † †

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDICINE.—Arrangements for the eleventh International Congress of Medicine, to be held at Rome in 1893, are now being made. The Congress will be formally inaugurated on September 24, in the presence of the King of Italy, and it will close on October 1. Simultaneously with it, an International Exhibition of Medicine and Hygiene will be held, which will include sections on pharmacology, internal medicine, and hygiene. We are informed by the Secretary General that "apothecaries" (pharmacists), though not having degrees as M.D., will be entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Congress, and especially in the section on pharmacology. All letters of enquiry should be directed to Professor E. Maragliano, Secretary General, Genoa.

† † †

DANISH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—The "Chemists' Assistant" question is a burning one in Denmark. The members of the Danish Chemists' Assistants' Association have just instructed their Executive to address a petition to the Legislature of the country and to the Minister of Justice, urging the necessity of several reforms in pharmaceutical legislation. In Denmark the "concession system" still obtains, and the number of qualified assistants who have no hope of ever becoming their own masters, for lack of money or influence wherewith to secure a concession, is alarmingly high. The assistants apparently stop short of demanding the abolition of the concession system, but they formulate half a dozen other demands, some of which appear to be much less defensible from an ethical standpoint. They demand, for instance, that an age shall be fixed by law at which pharmacists shall be compelled to retire from business, that the proprietor of a business shall be forced to keep a staff of assistants propor-

tionate to his takings, and that the law shall fix a progressive scale of salaries to be paid to assistants who have served a certain number of years. The other demands are the abrogation of the right of a chemist's widow to continue the business after the death of her husband, the abolition of branch-shops, the prohibition of sub-letting concessions, the establishment of a pension fund for disabled chemists and for the widows and minor children of pharmacists, and the representation of assistants on the Pharmaceutical Board of Control.

"There Must be a Druggist 'Round Here.'"

A. B. DE GEURVILLE, PARIS, FRANCE.

The readers of the *Journal de Médecine de Paris* may believe me that if you wish to become rich in the United States you had better run a "drug store."† In order to convince my readers, let me narrate how I made the acquaintance of those immense, astonishing magazines yclept "drug stores,"† but which a Frenchman would correctly call "general depots for all merchandise."

When I landed in New York, the first person I met was my friend Wm. P., with whom I became acquainted in Paris, where he spent for four months of every year the money he had saved in the United States during the remaining eight. In France man lives but for pleasure; in America but for "business."† William promised to chaperon me around New York, and I did not regret confiding myself to him. Sunday we dined at the famous restaurant Delmonico—the Bignon of America. After an excellent dinner we went to "Central Park," which is situated several kilometers from the centre of the city. As we made our way to the railroad station William had a rose boutonniere whose beauty and fragrance made me envious. "What a pretty rose that is," said I. "Magnificent," said he; and, after a rapid glance at my buttonhole, "Ah, pardon my forgetfulness in not offering one, but it is not too late to mend that." He stopped and looked around. "Let's see; there must be a druggist 'round here." "A druggist," I cried; "are you ill?" "No, but we can buy roses there." "Roses in a drug store?" "Yes, let's go there." There was one a few steps distant. In the United States there is one on every corner, and they all sell flowers of delicious fragrance. We passed a couple of agreeable hours in "Central Park"—perhaps the greatest in the world, yet not great enough for [the thousands of lovers who there flirt and spoon† with astonishing freedom.

July is very hot, and hardly had we left the park when William declared that he was horribly dry. "Aren't you thirsty?" said he. "Yes, I could drink with pleasure." "Let's see," said William, very

coolly, "there must be a druggist 'round here." "What do you mean? Drink in a drug store?" "Yes." "What the—can you drink in a drug store—Hunyadi Janos?" "No," responded he, laughing, "I shall give you some delicious—." (Of course there was a drug store near, and in it, as in all others, there was an immense marble counter at which were sold hundreds of American drinks based on "soda"—which is a species of Seltzer water strong and biting. The women revel in it and rarely miss a chance of being offered it. It costs five cents a glass. William ordered two glasses of "ice-cream soda." I don't feel myself equal to the task of describing this drink, but I will give the receipt. An enormous glass of fabulous thickness is half filled with vanilla ice-cream, and the attempt is then made to fill the remainder with "soda." You seize the brimming glass and drink, or rather eat and drink at once. The "soda" gas stings your nostrils, the "ice-cream" freezes your tongue, and the big lumps choke you just short of strangulation. Here these varied sensations are called "delicious." I found them horrible. After dining we went up "Broadway," the imposing street of the city.

"Will you smoke?" said William; "New York has the best cigars in the world." "I will try one with pleasure." "Let's see," said William, "there must be a druggist 'round here." "Cigars in a drug store?" "Certainly," said he; and sure enough we found in the nearest drug store excellent cigars. On my way back I remembered I had an important letter in my pocket. "Where's the postoffice?" said I. "There's no need of going; put it in the lamp-post box." "But I haven't any stamps." "Pshaw! There must be a druggist 'round here." Sure enough the druggist sold stamps, as he sold flowers, tobacco, cigars, wine, cognac, champagne, canes, pocket-books, portfolios, candy, theatre tickets, razors, knives, matches, letter paper, perfumery, and I'm sure they would sell holy-water did church permit.

In the evening I had placed my shoes at my room door for the hotel boy to blacken, but this august individual scorns to blacken shoes, and I found them in the same condition as left. Towards eleven o'clock my friend called, and we went out together. We had not gone a hundred steps when, looking at my shoes, I remarked, "William, is there a druggist 'round here?" "Why?" "I want to get my boots blacked." "No," replied he, splitting with laughter, "that is the only thing in the universe you can't get in an American drug store."

This is why I advise my readers to make their fortune by investing in an American drug store.

Aniline Oil continues low in price, and only an understanding between the manufacturers of benzole, the raw material from which it is produced, is likely to bring about an improvement.

†Translated from the *Journal de Médecine de Paris*, Dec. 4th, 1892, by Jas. G. Kiernan, M.D.

†So in original.—TRANSLATOR.

Now Ready.
Medium 24mo.

THE EXTRA PHARMACOPŒIA.

7th Edition.
7s. 6d.

With Medical References and a Therapeutic Index of Diseases and Symptoms.

By WILLIAM MARTINDALE, F. C. S., and W. WYNN WESTCOTT, M. B., London.

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

H. K. LEWIS, 138 GOWER STREET, W. O., LONDON, ENGLAND.



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Our **AIR CUSHION TRUSS PADS** are the latest evolution in scientific Truss Making.

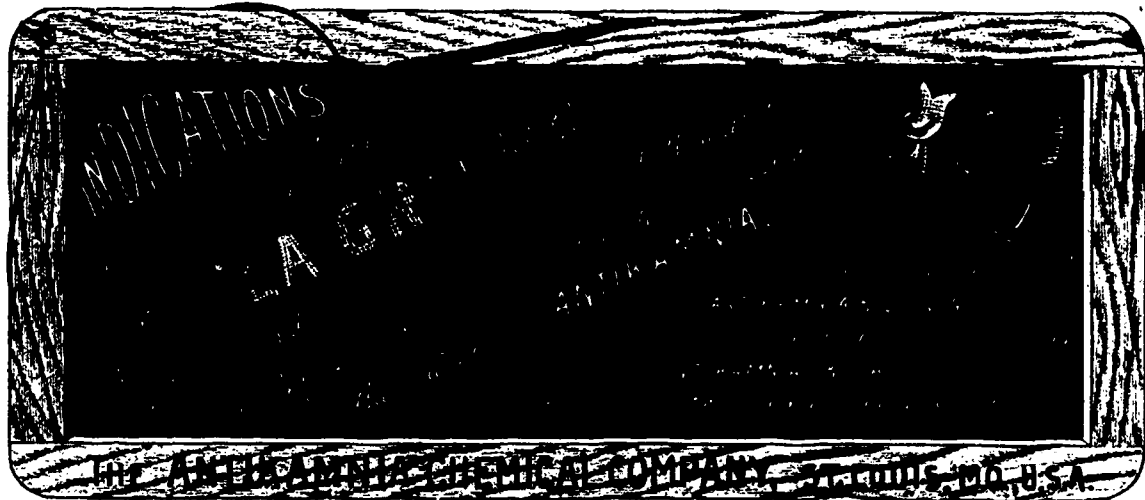
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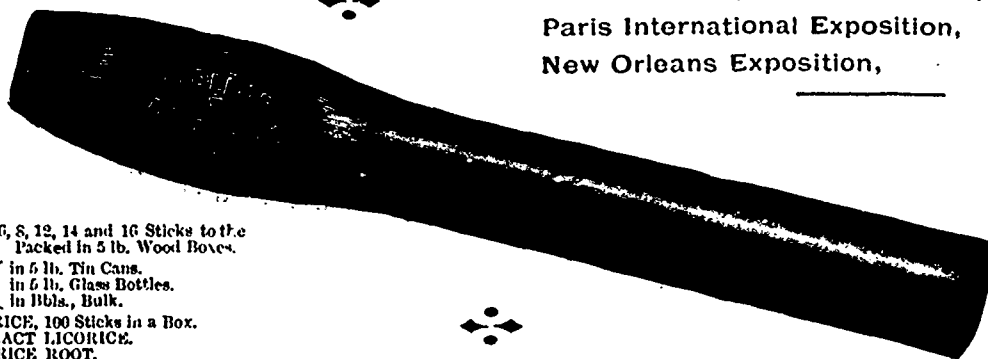


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LICORICE

HIGHEST AWARDS:

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



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

LICORICE LOZENGES, { in 5 lb. Tin Cans.
in 5 lb. Glass Bottles.
in 1 bbl., Bulk.

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

THE MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE CO.,

218 North 22nd Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FORMULARY.

POUDRE AUX FLEURS D'ITALIE.

This exquisite toilet powder has the following formula, according to *Der Seifenfabrikant*:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Powder of musk rose..... | 50 parts |
| Powder of white rose..... | 50 parts |
| Jasmin powder | 25 parts |
| Powder of orange flower | 25 parts |
| Powder of tuberose..... | 25 parts |
| Powder of jonquil | 25 parts |
| Orris powder .. | 20 parts |
| Clove powder | 10 parts |
| Ambergris | 5 parts |
| Musk | 5 parts |
| Finest rice flour | 500 parts |

Mix thoroughly and sift through silk. This powder, says our contemporary, "*ist theuer aber hochfein*," i.e., comes high, but is lovely.

GIPSY "COMPLEXION WATER."

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Freshly-made rose water.... | 1 pint |
| Freshly-made thyme water.. | 1 ounce |
| Milk-wort | 2 small heads |
| Dock leaves..... | No. 2 |
| Borax | 1/2 ounce |

Bruise the fresh leaves with the borax, mix all the ingredients, allow them to macerate for forty-eight hours, then strain the liquid for use.

GRAHAM'S CUCUMBER, ELDER FLOWER CREAM.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Expressed oil almonds | 5 parts |
| Saturated solution of borax .. | 1 part |

Emulsify by shaking well together, then add to each pint one drachm of the following mixture of perfuming oils,

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Oil bergmöt | 1 drachm |
| Oil lemon | 2 drachms |
| Oil bitter almonds | 10 drops |

Mix thoroughly.

COMPOUND CHARCOAL DENTIFRICE.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| B Creta. precip..... | 12 ounces |
| Pulv. myrrhæ Tky. opt..... | 2 ounces |
| " magnes. carbon. pond..... | 8 ounces |
| " oss. septie | 6 ounces |
| " sup. hispan. alb..... | 2 ounces |
| " ligni. carbon..... | 24 ounces |
| " acid borac | 1/2 ounce |
| " benzoic | 1/2 ounce |
| Ol. eucalypti | 4 drachms |
| Otto rose | 1/2 drachm |
| Ol. neroli. super..... | 15 minims |
| Ol. cinnam | 1/2 drachm |
| Ess. limon. super | 1/2 drachm |
| Ol. caryoph. super..... | 1/2 drachm |

M. Ft. Pulv. To be mixed thoroughly and passed through fine drum sieve several times.

DENTAL TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| B Macis opt. contus | 3 drachms |
| Gum myrrh, Turkey. opt. | |
| cont | 14 drms. et 10 grs |
| Rad. kramerie contus..... | 14 drms. et 10 grs |
| Glycerine | 2 ounces |
| Sp. vin. rect | 48 ounces |

A NEW TOOTH SOAP.

Dr. Miller recommends the following as producing a pleasant and efficacious tooth soap.—*Jour. Brit. Assoc.*

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Pure white soap | 60 parts |
| Tincture of krameria..... | 20 parts |
| Precipitated chalk | 22 parts |
| Benzoic acid..... | 3 parts |
| Potassium chlorate..... | 5 parts |
| Borax | 5 parts |
| Saccharin | 1 part |
| Oil of cinnamon | 0.025 parts |

GARRISON'S MAGIC TOOTH PASTE.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| White marble dust | 2 ounces |
| Pumice stone (fine powd.).. | 1 1/2 ounces |
| Rose pink | 3 ounces |
| Attar of roses..... | 8 drops |

Mix with honey as for a paste consistency.

SALOL GLYCERINE.

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| Salol..... | 1 drachm |
| Vaseline | 9 drachms |

Melt the vaseline and dissolve the salol in it, stirring constantly until cold.

Mr. A. Suchomel says this a good thing for the hands, lips, and inflamed skin.

FOR BALDNESS.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| B Gallic acid..... | 45 grains |
| Lavender oil..... | 15 drops |
| Vaseline | 1 ounce |
| Castor oil | 5 drams |

Mix. If the alopecia is consequent upon some severe acute disease—typhoid, etc.—the hairy parts are anointed with this pomade every evening; if the hairs yet present are very thin, it is best to cut them off either partly or entirely, before applying the ointment, because they will acquire their former strength again quickest when so treated.—*Merkel's*.

CONSERVATEUR, FOR DISEASES OF THE HAIR.

Take of

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Tinct. arnica | 10 drms |
| Glycerine | 5 drms |
| Spirit | 10 drms |
| Water | 60 drms |

TONIC KOLA WINE.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Fluid extract of kola | 30 parts |
| Tincture of nux vomica..... | 10 parts |
| Syrup of orange peel..... | 100 parts |
| Mulvoisie or sherry wine | |
| sufficient to make | 1,000 parts |

COMPOUND CASTOR OIL PILLS.—(Creta).

Take of

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Powdered colocynth pulp..... | 4 drms |
| Powdered scammony resin | 4 drms |
| Powdered gamboge..... | 4 drms |
| Calomel..... | 4 drms |
| Castor oil | 2 drms |
| Socotrine aloes | 8 drms |
| Syrup | sufficient to mass |

Make 5-grain pills.

FRENCH SYRUP OF BALSAM COPAHIA.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Calcined magnesia | 2 1/2 drams |
| Yolk of eggs | 4 drams |

Triturate together and add

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Balsam copahia..... | 5 1/2 ounces |
| Simple syrup..... | 10 1/2 ounces |

BLUE MARKING INK.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Nitrate of silver | 4 drachms |
| Strong solution of ammonia.. | 1 1/2 ounces |
| Bicarbonate of soda | 4 drachms |
| Sulphate of copper..... | 2 drachms |
| Powdered gum arabic | 6 drachms |
| Distilled water..... | 2 ounces |

Dissolve the nitrate of silver in the ammonia solution, and the other solids in the water. Mix the two solutions.

CRIMSON MARKING INK.

Dissolve 1 ounce nitrate of silver and 1 1/2 ounces of carbonate of soda (crystal) separately in distilled water; mix the solution, collect and wash the precipitate on a filter; put the washed precipitate (still moist) into a Wedgwood mortar, and add to it tartaric acid 2 drams, 40 grains, rubbing together until effervescence has

ceased. Then dissolve 6 grains of carmine in 6 ounces liquor ammonia (—882), and add it to the tartrate of silver; then add white sugar, 6 drams; powdered gum arabic, 10 drams; and distilled water to 8 ounces.

C. CHLORODYNE.

This is the name given at the Walajabad Mission Dispensary for a chlorodyne much used there in cholera cases (*Calcutta Medical Reporter*). The formula is:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Sp. menthae pip..... | 2 drachms |
| Sp. camph | 2 drachms |
| Sp. chloroform | 2 drachms |
| Tinct. capsici..... | 2 drachms |
| Tinct. zingib | 2 drachms |
| Tinct. catechu | 6 ounces |
| Tinct. digitalis .. | 1 ounce |
| Acid. hydrocyanic. dil..... | 2 drachms |
| Glycerini..... | 3 ounces |
| Sp. vini rect..... | 2 ounces |

M.

20 minims in 1 drachm of water every fifteen minutes, until vomiting and purging stop.

When the cases come, Dr. W. Walker states that treatment is begun at once with 20 drops of the chlorodyne, in a teaspoonful of water, and if necessary the same amount is given every fifteen minutes; but it is seldom found that more than one or two doses are required. At the same time the usual specific treatment is carried out. The chlorodyne is also of great use for treating the diarrhoea and dysentery of children, but for adults the addition of tinct. opii 1 drachm to C. chlorodyne 3 ounces is beneficial, and in this case the digitalis may be omitted.

On some of the Double Salts of Quinine, and especially on the Chorhydro-Sulphate of Quinine.

I.—THE CHEMISTRY OF CHLORHYDRO SULPHATE OF QUININE.

MONS. E. GRIMAU, at the French Academy of Sciences, November, 1892.

In a preceding note on this subject, I sought to establish that, in the basic salts of quinine the acid is united, not to the nitrogen of the quinoleic group, but to the azoate of the other group, probably of a piperidinic nature.

It seemed to me that the nitrogen of the quinoleic group might also be made to unite under the influence of an acid, and thus form double salts of quinine, with two different acids; salts which, hitherto, had not been prepared. The trials undertaken on this line, permitted me to obtain the chlorhydro-sulphate and the iodohydro sulphate, as also the corresponding phosphates.

The chlorhydro-sulphate is, in fact, a definite chemical compound and not a mere mixture. When left to itself in dry air, or when its crystalline crust is separated from the mother-waters and dried on porcelain at 100°C. of heat, it gives, on analysis, the same figure as does the total mass.

The chlorhydro-sulphate of quinine is very soluble in water; at 25°C.; one part



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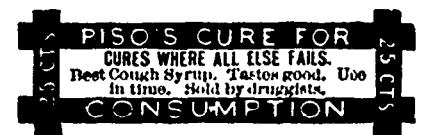
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of the anhydrous salt dissolves in 1.16 parts of water. It contains 74.2% of quinine; the medical sulphate ($7 H_2O$) contains 74.3% of quinine.

The hydrated salt fuses, at $125^{\circ}C$., resolving into an amber-colored liquid, which forms, on cooling, a gummy mass. Anhydrous, it turns brown in melting and its fusing point varies indefinitely between 165° and $170^{\circ}C$.

If we dissolve the basic sulphate of quinine by means of one-half the quantity of hydrochloric acid we find that solution can be obtained only by the aid of heat to ebullition, and the use of 5 parts of water. On cooling, a certain quantity of basic sulphate is separated and the liquor retains chlorhydro sulphate. The salt, to a single molecule of hydrochloric acid, does not appear to exist here, or, in its solution at least, decomposes into basic sulphate and chlorhydro-sulphate.

Following this report, Mr. E. Grimaux communicated to the Societe de Biologie (October 20th), the data upon the same subject which we brought together in the last number (44) of the *Tribune Medicale*, page 699.

Professor Laborde took occasion to forward to the Society a report, as follows of the results which he had obtained in his examination of the physiological action of the new quinine salt.

We understand that advantage has been taken of the process of manufacture of these double salts of quinine, by the original French Quinine Company founded by Pelletier in 1820.

II.—PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF CHLORHYDRO-SULPHATE OF QUININE.

MONS. LABORDE.

The tests I have made, said Mons. Laborde, upon animals, of this new salt of quinine prepared by Mons. Grimaux, have exactly reproduced the symptomatic picture of the physiological and toxic action of quinine.

Characteristic, bilateral agitation of the head, in the Guinea-pig; inco-ordination; motor ataxia; analgesia, localized at first at the point of injection and afterwards becoming generalized; then, at a more advanced stage of the toxic influence, exhilaration and quinic stupor, and, if the dose reaches a toxic total, the phenomena and the processes of terminal asphyxia.

The doses through which these effects were induced, varied, in our experiments from 10 to 20 centigrammes, given in hypodermic injections to Guinea-pigs having an average weight of 400 grammes. Even with doses of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 centigrammes, we obtained the characteristic phenomena of agitation, inco-ordination or quinic intoxication.

But the point in which the new salt is especially distinguished from its simple congeners, notably the sulphate and the hydrochlorate of quinine, lies in the fact of its more rapid absorption, in which its effects are sensibly more prompt. This is probably due, other qualities being equal, to the much easier and greater solubility of the chlorhydro-sulphate of quinine, as

compared with that of the single salts of that base.

From this point of view, the chlorhydro sulphate of quinine must be regarded as a precious medicament for administration in "Pelletier" capsules or for hypodermic employment, and it is a product, by the way, whose subcutaneous use, gives rise to no appreciable local irritation.

The chlorhydro sulphate of quinine seems to me to be called to render veritable services to therapeutics.—From *La Tribune Medicale*, November 10th, 1892. (*Translated.*)

Solid Chloroform.

A discovery of great interest and of considerable importance to medical chemistry has recently been made by Professor Anschutz, of Bonn, in regard to the preparation of pure chloroform. The discovery, as described in the *Berichte*, shows that Professor Anschutz has succeeded in combining chloroform with the anhydrides of salicylic and cresotinic acids so as to produce solid and portable substances from which pure chloroform can readily be isolated. The discovery was made accidentally, as many chemical discoveries have been. In the course of preparing salicylide -- i. e., salicylic anhydride, $C_6H_4.CO_2$, salicylic acid being $C_6H_4.OH.CO_2.H$ —by acting upon salicylic acid in toluene solution with phosphoryl chloride and subsequently washing with sodium hydroxide and water, Professor Anschutz had occasion to use chloroform towards the end of the process, and found that a compound of the chloroform with the salicylide was deposited in magnificent colorless crystals. This compound furnished not only a pure salicylide, hitherto only obtainable with difficulty, but it was found that none of the "usual impurities of chloroform" crystallized along with the compound. Professor Anschutz calls this compound salicylide-chloroform. The simplest formula is $C_6H_4.CO_2.2CHCl_3$, but the molecule contains four of the salicylide radicles. A similar compound is obtained from the cresotinic acids, the ortho acid being the best to work with. In this case the compound may be represented by the formula $C_6H_3.CH_3.CO_2.2CHCl_3$. This compound contains 30.8 per cent. of chloroform, while the salicylide contains 33.24 per cent. Of the two the cresotinic compound is the more stable, being practically permanent in the air, whereas salicylide-chloroform slowly loses chloroform when exposed to the air. In both cases chloroform is given off steadily when the compounds are heated to $100^{\circ}C$., although their melting points are considerably higher.

These solid chloroforms can readily be prepared, for all that is necessary is to add either salicylide or ortho-cresotinic anhydride to chloroform, when, after a day, the crystalline compound separates out, leaving out, as we have said, any impurity which may be present in the chloroform. Professor Anschutz states that in this solid the chloroform does not decompose,

as pure unalcoholized chloroform does, on exposure to light, and, therefore, that the new form should be of great advantage as an anesthetic. A further advantage is the ease with which the compound may be prepared, and the fact that the anhydride residues after the chloroform has been driven off, can be used again and again by simply bringing them into contact with chloroform and allowing it to remain for twenty-four hours. It is apparent from the foregoing facts that we have in this discovery a process for the purification of chloroform, and also a means for storing and transporting the anesthetic such as appears worthy of trial. Doubtless Professor Anschutz's results are based upon the use of the commercial chloroform of Germany, which had already undergone a purification process of some kind, so that it is not certain that the aromatic anhydrides will effect the complete purification of roughly-distilled chloroform. But it is decidedly beneficial to have such a simple means of purification as this when for any reason a pharmacist or physician should wish to produce an absolutely pure compound. We hope that the process will receive the attention of chloroform specialists, who have, perhaps, the best means for judging whether it is likely to become a commercial one or not. If the compound should be placed in the hands of anesthetists there ought to be no difficulty in using it, the heat of a water bath sufficing to drive off chloroform from the solid.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Limpid Hypodermic Solution of Extract of Ergot.

Biedert says, in the *Therapeutische Monatshefte*, that if 10 cgm. of phenol be added to each gm. of extract of ergot and 5 gm. of distilled water, the solution will remain limpid indefinitely. His formula is:

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Extract of ergot |10 parts |
| Distilled water |50 parts |
| Phenol |1 part |

Mix.

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- "Floxine," a brilliant light crimson.
- "Geranium," a pale geranium red.
- "Mascot," a medium moss green.
- "Murier," an indefinite moss green.
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Read change of advt. on page 17.

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The London Drug Co. call the attention of the trade to some seasonable goods in their advt. in this issue. No doubt the demand for these lines will be very large and druggists should stock up.

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The very large demand for Davis' Fly Felts last season made it impossible to fill all orders as rapidly as the proprietors would have desired, but increased facilities for their manufacture will enable them to be on time for all orders this year. The popularity of these goods is unquestioned, and the popular price of 5 cents, makes them ready sellers. We would advise our readers to take advantage of the special offer mentioned on page 11. It means saving of money and increase of profits.

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We would call particular attention to the full page advt. of Botts' "Extract of Malt" and "Wine of Malt" and the inducement there offered (page 7) to the enterprising druggist. These preparations are meeting with great favor from the medical profession wherever introduced, and we have no hesitation in recommending them to the trade as amongst the best of their class. Mr. Bott being a practical maltster of many years' experience and filling the position of manager of one of the largest concerns in Canada, is presenting to the public two preparations which have, few, if any equals on this continent, and whenever once used in a locality the demand is sure to increase. Be the first to send for samples for distribution to your physicians.

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Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

English pharmacy will be represented at the International Pharmaceutical Conference, to be held at Chicago during the World's Fair, by Messrs. Carteighe, Schucht, Moss, Paul, and Inglis Clark. Mr. Carteighe is the well-known President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and proprietor of one of the best west-end dispensing pharmacies. Although a famous Alpine traveller, he has not done very much globe-trotting; but it is stated that this year he means to visit the Rocky Mountains, and possibly complete his American trip by journeying round the world. Mr. G. F. Schacht was the founder of the business of Giles, Schacht & Co., of Clifton, and his celebrated Liquor Bismuthi is known far and wide. Mr. John Moss, who pays his second visit to the States, is a wholesale manufacturing chemist and principal of John Moss & Co., Galen Works, Deptford. Formerly manager of the laboratories of Corbyn, Stacey & Co., he accompanied Mr. Lloyd Stacey on a trip through some of the principal States about 10 years ago. Dr. Paul is the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He is also a consulting and analytical chemist with large practice, and formerly edited several technical works of standard authority.

Dr. Inglis Clark is a partner in the celebrated Scotch firm of Duncan & Flockhart. It will be seen, therefore, that the party is thoroughly representative of all branches of pharmacy, and their report will be read with some interest. It is probable that the meeting will take place later than originally proposed, the month of May not being so suitable for a holiday period to European pharmacists as June.

Some remarkable experiments were performed and described by Prof. Dewar last week at the Royal Institution. Liquid air was the subject and liquid oxygen and nitrogen were also shown. It is well-known that Pictet and Cailletet liquified these gases as far back as 1877, but under circumstances which it would be impossible to repeat in the public theatre. Prof. Dewar, however, has succeeded, and starting experiments were carried out before a brilliant audience with comparative ease. It is difficult to conceive what a temperature of -200°C . is; that is a temperature double *below* the zero to what boiling water is above it. Absolute zero is only -273°C ., so that some conception is obtained of the approximation to this ideal degree of cold. To obtain this remarkable degree of cold, Prof. Dewar employs nitrous oxide and ethylene. The latter liquifies comparatively easily, that is to say at -100°C ., whilst, if allowed to evaporate slowly in the presence of its own liquid -145°C . is produced, and at this temperature, under the pressure of 750 lbs. to the square inch, the oxygen and nitrogen of the air liquify together. To demonstrate this, Prof. Dewar has discovered a method of exhibiting these excessively volatile liquids easily at ordinary temperatures, by surrounding the tubes containing them with a vacuum. The vacuum employed is the well known Toricellian vacuum which is produced when the barometer tube, filled with mercury, is allowed to obtain its normal level. It has frequently been asserted, but without ocular evidence, that this vacuum contains the vapors of mercury. This was easily proved to be the case, when, at the low temperatures, the sides of the tube were clearly shown to be coated with a film of metallic mercury. The presence of carbonic acid was more difficult to separate, but, under increased pressure, it solidified—hitherto all efforts to solidify oxygen and nitrogen have been unsuccessful. Another point of immense interest was the fact that at these low temperatures there is little or no chemical action. Thus, as there is no vapor of oxygen, a spark will not glow as it does in ordinary oxygen. It has recently been shown that strong sulphuric acid has no action upon an alkaline carbonate at these low temperatures and will not even redden blue litmus paper.

Chemical factories in England are to be subjected to a more severe scrutiny than hitherto, according to the announcement recently made by the Home Secretary. There are also a number of extra appointments to be made of visiting inspectors, who will have increased powers, and more stringent regulations are to be devised.

ANTI-DANDRUFF.

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

- Why ? It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.**
- Why ? It makes the Hair soft and pliable.**
- Why ? It is not of a greasy or oily nature.**
- Why ? It stops falling of the hair.**
- Why ? It is of a nature peculiar to itself.**
- Why ? It is pleasant to use and clear as crystal.**
- Why ? It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.**
- Why ? Men, Women and Children endorse it for its absolute worth.**

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NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

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

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

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairline which does away with Shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility.

Price of Queen's Anti-Hairline \$1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (security sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address **QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.** You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$5.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

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

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

Books for Druggists.

Practical Dispensing.

ILLUSTRATED.

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

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

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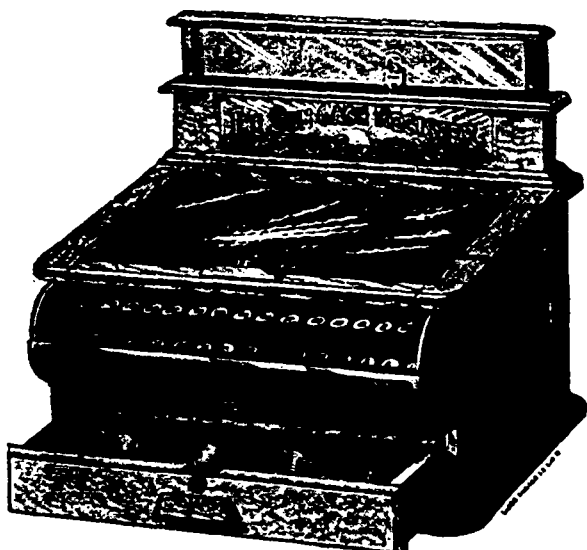
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This work will contain more than 1,000 Reliable Formulae, including Recipes connected with every department of Modern Pharmacy, with, among others, directions for preparing

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

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

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AND
SICK HEADACHE



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WE SELL REGISTERS FROM \$15 UPWARDS.

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The principal works at present under more or less supervision are the alkali works. Even in these, however, enormous difficulty is experienced in inducing men to wear the proper respirators when engaged in some of the most dangerous operations. There is plenty of scope for the invention of more comfortable substitutes than the uncomfortable and unsightly folds of flannel hitherto used for the purpose.

An exhibition of the drug and allied trades is announced to take place here, at the Agricultural Hall, in April. It is many years since a really good exhibition took place in London where chemists could have an opportunity of displaying. The last, I think, was that of 1884, held at the Crystal Palace, and was hardly a pronounced success, as in several important respects, it clashed with the Health Exhibition held at South Kensington. Several of the largest advertising firms have applied for space, whilst the soda water and photographic departments will be strongly represented. The marvelous increase in popularity which the photographic art has acquired amongst the ever-increasing army of amateurs, has suggested the advisability of chemists taking it up as an adjunct to their business. From an ethical point of view, it is surely preferable to compete with the scientific apparatus-maker—the ordinary channel, in this country, for photographic goods—than with the hair-dresser. If the chemist himself is an amateur photographer, he will find this a most profitable extra, as his useful hints and advice will be valued and appreciated. It is by no means uncommon in our large country towns to find more than one of the druggists with a good display of photographic apparatus and accessories, and they usually admit that it is a very successful and profitable adjunct.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from Page 10.)

dule "A" or assume and use the title of "Chemists and Druggists" or "Chemist" or "Druggist" or "Pharmacist" or "Apothecary" or "Dispensing Chemist" or "Dispensing Druggist" or "Vendor of Medicines" of any kind in any part of the Province of Ontario, unless such person is registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and unless such person has taken out a certificate under the provisions of section 18 of this Act, for the term during which he is selling or keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons or medicines, or vending medicines as aforesaid or assuming or using such title. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to prevent the compounding or sale of poisons by an apprentice of at least two years' standing who is registered as an apprentice and who is in the employment of a registered Chemist and Druggist under this Act. And nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the sale by a person not registered in pursuance of this Act of Paris Green and London Purple, provided the sale of such articles is not made within five miles of a drug store which is conducted and carried on by a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist under this Act, and so long as such articles are sold in well secured packages distinctly labelled with the name of the article, the name and address of the seller and marked

"Poison" and a record of such sale is kept as required under the provisions of this Act."

9. Section 25 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"25. The several articles named in Schedule "A" and any mixture or compound containing any of the said articles shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of the Act, and the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy may, from time to time, by resolution, declare that any article in the resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of the Act; and may also from time to time by resolution declare that any article which is now or which may at any time hereafter be included in part 2 of said Schedule, shall be struck out of the second part of said Schedule and inserted in the first part thereof, and thereupon the said Council shall submit the same for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and if approved of, then such resolution and transfer shall be advertised in the 'Ontario Gazette,' and on the expiration of one month from the advertisement, the article named in the resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this Act, and the same shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, or such of them as may be directed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council."

10. Section 26 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words:

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall in any way apply to or affect the sale of any poison as aforesaid by any pharmaceutical chemist and druggist registered and carrying on business under the provisions of this Act, so long as such poison is mentioned or referred to in an order or prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner delivered to such chemist and druggist for the purpose of being filled, compounded or dispensed in the usual course of his business."

11. Section 31 as amended by 52 Vic. Cap. 25. Section 10 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "he shall not be required to pass the examination prescribed by the College of Pharmacy" where the said words occur in said amendment to Section 31, and there shall be inserted in place of the words so struck out the following: "he shall be at liberty to do so in places other than incorporated cities or towns in the Province of Ontario so long as he employs an assistant to manage or have charge of such business who is a legally qualified pharmaceutical chemist, and he shall be required to pass the final examination for the degree of Ph. M. B. of the Toronto University."

12. Schedule "A," part one of the Pharmacy Act, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words, "Cyanide of Potassium, Oil of Savin, Oil Pennyroyal, Oil Taney."

13. Schedule "A," part two of the said Act, is hereby amended by striking out the words "Cyanide of Potassium" and by adding thereto the following words, "Mercury and compounds thereof except Corrosive Sublimate."

14. The Pharmacy Act as amended by 52 Vic., Chap. 25, is hereby amended by adding thereto the three following sections:

"35. Where the word "Person" occurs in Sections 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 of this Act, it shall extend to and include any Body Corporate," also

"36. No physician or medical practitioner in any incorporated city or town can become registered as a pharmaceutical chemist and carry on business as a chemist and druggist unless he ceases to practice as a physician or surgeon and unless he passes the final examination for the degree of Ph. M. B. of the Toronto University and has in all other respects complied with the requirements of this Act; provided also that any medical practitioner who at the time of the passing of this Act is lawfully engaged in carrying on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist under the provisions of this section, may continue so to do by registering and complying with all the other requirements of this Act."

Also

"37. By-law No. , of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, passed by the Council of the said College in pursuance of sub-section three of sec-

tion four of the Pharmacy Act, is hereby amended in so far as the terms of the same are inconsistent herewith, and all such parts of the Act as shall be applicable to said By-law shall form part of same and shall be incorporated and read therewith.

This report was adopted as given above.

Mr. Petrie presented the second report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

It recommended that T. Crittenden be allowed to register since April, 1890, as apprentice. With regard to the application of Netty McKinleyside, Eli W. James, W. J. Quinsey and Robert Morgan, it was recommended that they be permitted to register as requested, but the Committee thought the time had arrived when the Council should notify all chemists and druggists that no more such applications could be entertained. That Mr. Melloth, Manitoba, be allowed to take course and register, having applied for the privilege at the time when reciprocity was recognized by the Council with Manitoba. That the time served by A. H. Ross outside of Ontario, be not allowed. It was stated that the proposed amendments had been submitted to the Convention of Druggists in August last, and had been approved of by them. The Council was recommended to have the amendments printed so that they may be thoroughly understood and endorsed by druggists generally.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Buchanan presented a report from the Infringement Committee, which recommended that the fee tendered by Mr. George H. Brown, manager of a drug business in Port Hope, be not accepted.

This was adopted.

Mr. W. A. Hargreaves, President of the Toronto Druggists' Association, was present, and the chairman invited him to address the Council. He briefly expressed the interests of druggists generally in the work of the Council, and favorably alluded to the proposed amendments to the Act.

The Council resumed at 10 p. m. in order to finish the business.

Mr. Slavin presented the report of the Executive and Finance Committee:

It recommended that for the ensuing year the salaries be as follows: Prof. Heebner \$2,000, an increase of \$200; Prof. Scott \$1,250, an increase of \$100; Prof. Fotheringham \$350, an increase of \$100; Dr. Chambers \$300, an increase of \$200, on the understanding that he will provide his own assistant.

The report was adopted.

The services of the Registrar-Treasurer, Mr. Lewis, were very highly spoken of.

The Council adjourned finally at 11 p. m., to meet again at the call of the chair.

Correction.

In the report of passed candidates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy given last month, Howard E. Cant was wrongly classified. His name should have appeared as No. 3 in first class honors, instead of in second class.

Even if it was as easy to get out of debt as to get in, there are those who would not pay their bills.

As a matter of fact, we can learn more from our enemies than from our friends, if we only know how.

Koff No More.

Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from

COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC.,

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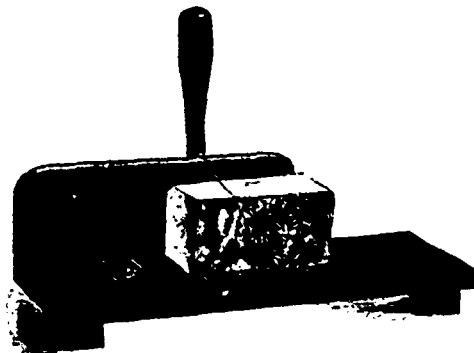
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**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.
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IN THE MARKET.

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- H. R. SMILEY, Chicago, Counter and Dispensing Scales.

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Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 10th, 1893.

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

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal..... | \$4 05 | \$4 25 |
| Methyl, gal..... | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| ALLSPICE, lb..... | 13 | 15 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 17 |
| ALOIN, oz..... | 40 | 45 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs..... | 50 | 55 |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| St. Vincent, lb..... | 15 | 18 |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Copiba, lb..... | 70 | 1 00 |
| Peru, lb..... | 2 50 | 2 75 |
| Tolu, can or less, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| BARB, Barberry, lb..... | 22 | 25 |
| Bayberry, lb..... | 15 | 18 |
| Buckthorn, lb..... | 15 | 17 |
| Canella, lb..... | 15 | 17 |
| Cascar Sagrada..... | 25 | 30 |
| Cascarilla, select, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Cassia, in mats, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Cinchona, red, lb..... | 60 | 65 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 65 | 70 |
| Yellow, lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| Pale, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| Elm, selected, lb..... | 16 | 18 |
| Ground, lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 20 | 28 |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Oak, white, crushed, lb..... | 15 | 17 |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb..... | 15 | 16 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| Sassafras, lb..... | 15 | 16 |
| Soap (quillaya), lb..... | 13 | 15 |
| Wild cherry, lb..... | 13 | 15 |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Tonka, lb..... | 1 50 | 2 75 |
| Vanilla, lb..... | 6 50 | 7 50 |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 25 |
| powdered, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Juniper, lb..... | 10 | 12 |
| Ground, lb..... | 12 | 14 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| Cassia, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| BUTTER, Cacac, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| CAMPHOR, lb..... | 70 | 75 |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb..... | 2 60 | 2 10 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 2 10 | 2 20 |
| CAPSICUM, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| CARBON, Bisulphide, lb..... | 16 | 18 |
| CARBON, No. 40, oz..... | 40 | 50 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| CASTOR, Fibre, lb..... | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| CHALK, French, powdered, lb..... | 10 | 12 |
| Precip., see Calcium, lb..... | 10 | 12 |
| Prepared, lb..... | 5 | 6 |
| CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb..... | 4 | 5 |
| Willow, powdered, lb..... | 20 | 25 |
| CLOVE, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| COLLOIDION, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| Cantharidal, lb..... | 2 50 | 2 75 |
| CONFECTION, Senna, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Creosote, Wood, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| DEXTRINE, lb..... | 10 | 12 |
| DOVER'S POWDER, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| EGGOT, Spanish, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 1 15 | 1 30 |
| ELGOTIN, Keith's, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb..... | 13 | 14 |
| Pounds, lb..... | 14 | 17 |
| FLOWERS, Arnica, lb..... | 15 | 20 |
| Calendula, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| Chamomile, Roman, lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| German, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| Elder, lb..... | 20 | 22 |
| Lavender, lb..... | 12 | 15 |
| Rose, red, French, lb..... | 1 60 | 2 00 |
| Rosemary, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Saffron, American, lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| Spanish, Val'a, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| GELATINE, Cooper's lb..... | 1 20 | 1 25 |
| French, white, lb..... | 40 | 50 |
| GLYCERINE, lb..... | 16 | 18 |
| GUARANA..... | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| GUM ALOES, Cape, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Barbadoes, lb..... | 30 | 50 |
| Socotrine, lb..... | 65 | 70 |
| Assafetida, lb..... | 25 | 28 |
| Arabic, 1st, lb..... | 90 | 1 00 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Sifted sorts, lb..... | 50 | 55 |
| Sorts, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| Benzoin, lb..... | 50 | 1 00 |
| Catechu, Black, lb..... | 9 | 20 |
| Gamboge, powdered, lb..... | 1 30 | 1 35 |
| Guaiac, lb..... | 75 | 1 00 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 95 | 1 20 |
| Kino, true, lb..... | 45 | 45 |
| Myrrh, lb..... | 45 | 48 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| Opium, lb..... | 3 50 | 3 60 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Scammony, pure Resin, lb..... | 12 80 | 13 00 |
| Shellac, lb..... | 35 | 40 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| Bleached, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Spruce, true, lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| Tragacanth, lake, 1st, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Sorts, lb..... | 25 | 75 |
| Thus, lb..... | 8 | 10 |
| HERB, Althea, lb..... | 27 | 30 |
| Bitterwort, lb..... | 27 | 30 |
| Burdock, lb..... | 16 | 18 |
| Bonaset, oz, lb..... | 15 | 17 |
| Catnip, ozs, lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Chiretta, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Coltsfoot, lb..... | 20 | 38 |
| Feverfew, ozs, lb..... | 53 | 55 |
| Grindelia robusta, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Hearhound, ozs, lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Jaborandi, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Lemon Balm, lb..... | 38 | 40 |
| Liverwort, German, lb..... | 38 | 40 |
| Lobelia, ozs, lb..... | 15 | 20 |
| Motherwort, ozs, lb..... | 29 | 22 |
| Mullein, German, lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Pennyroyal, ozs, lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Peppermint, ozs, lb..... | 21 | 25 |
| Rue, ozs, lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| Sage, Ozs, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Spearmint, lb..... | 21 | 25 |
| Thyme, ozs, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Tansy, ozs, lb..... | 15 | 18 |
| Wormwood, oz..... | 20 | 22 |
| Yerba Santa, lb..... | 38 | 44 |
| HONEY, lb..... | 13 | 15 |
| HORS, fresh, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| INDIGO, Madras, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| INSERET POWDER, lb..... | 25 | 28 |
| ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| Russian, true, lb..... | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| LEAF, Aconite, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Bay, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Belladonna, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Buchu, long, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| Short, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Coca, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| Digitalis, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Eucalyptus, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Hyoseyamus..... | 25 | 30 |
| Matico, lb..... | 70 | 75 |
| Senna, Alexandria, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Tinnevely, lb..... | 15 | 25 |
| Stramonium, lb..... | 20 | 25 |
| Uva Ursi, lb..... | 15 | 18 |
| LEECUS, Swedish, doz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| LEONICE, Solazzi..... | 45 | 50 |
| Pignatelli..... | 35 | 40 |
| Grasso..... | 30 | 35 |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb..... | 27 | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|---|------|------|-----------------------------------|---|----|---|------|
| Y & S--Purity, 100 sticks in box | 75 | 75 | Urnicorn, lb..... | 38 | 40 | Subcarbonate, lb..... | 2 | 75 | 3 | 00 |
| " Purity, 200 sticks in box | 1 50 | 1 50 | Valerian, English, lb true.... | 20 | 25 | Subnitrate, lb..... | 2 | 40 | 2 | 60 |
| " Acne Pellets, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Virginia Snake, lb..... | 40 | 45 | BORAX, lb..... | | 9 | | 10 |
| " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | Yellow Dock, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Powdered, lb..... | | 10 | | 11 |
| " Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | RUM, Bay, gal..... | 2 25 | 2 50 | BROMINE, oz..... | | 8 | | 13 |
| 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 |
| MACR, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 25 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.. | 13 | 15 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.... | 1 | 50 | 1 | 60 |
| MANNA, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 | Star, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Iodide, oz..... | | 95 | | 1 00 |
| MOSS, Iceland, lb..... | 9 | 10 | Burdock, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Phosphate, precip., lb..... | | 35 | | 38 |
| Irish, lb..... | 9 | 10 | Canary, bag or less, lb..... | 6 | 7 | Sulphide, oz..... | | 5 | | 6 |
| MUSK, Tonguin, oz..... | 46 00 | 50 00 | Caraway, lb..... | 10 | 13 | CERTUM, Oxalate, oz..... | | 10 | | 12 |
| NUTRALS, lb..... | 21 | 25 | Cardamom, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 50 | CHLORINE, oz..... | | 15 | | 18 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Celery..... | 30 | 35 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb..... | 1 | 00 | 1 | 10 |
| NUTMEGS, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Colchicum..... | 75 | 80 | Croton, oz..... | | 75 | | 80 |
| NUX VOMICA, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 12 | Coriander, lb..... | 10 | 12 | CHLOROFORM, lb..... | | 65 | | 1 85 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Cumin, lb..... | 15 | 20 | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz..... | | 25 | | 30 |
| OAKUM, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Fennel, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz..... | | 15 | | 20 |
| OINTMENT, Merc. lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70 | 75 | Fennugreek, powdered, lb..... | 7 | 9 | COCAINE, Mur., oz..... | 8 | 50 | 9 | 00 |
| Citrine, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Flax, cleaned, lb..... | 3 | 4 | COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb. | | 7 | | 8 |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz..... | 15 | 18 | Ground, lb..... | 4 | 5 | Iodide, oz..... | | 65 | | 70 |
| PEPPER, black, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Hemp, lb..... | 6 | 6 | COPPERAS, lb..... | | 1 | | 3 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Mustard, white, lb..... | 9 | 12 | ETHER, Acetic, lb..... | | 75 | | 80 |
| PITCH, black, lb..... | 3 | 4 | Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 20 | Sulphuric, lb..... | | 40 | | 50 |
| Bergundy, true, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Pumpkin..... | 25 | 30 | ENALGISE, oz..... | 1 | 00 | 1 | 10 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, 1 lb. cash.... | 2 25 | 3 25 | Quince, lb..... | 65 | 70 | HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | | 25 | | 30 |
| Adhesive, yd..... | 12 | 13 | Rape, lb..... | 8 | 9 | IODINE, lb..... | 5 | 00 | 5 | 50 |
| Belladonna, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Strophanthus, oz..... | 50 | 55 | IODOFORM, lb..... | 6 | 00 | 7 | 00 |
| Galbanum Comp., lb..... | 80 | 85 | Worm, lb..... | 22 | 25 | IODOL, oz..... | 1 | 30 | 1 | 40 |
| Lead, lb..... | 25 | 30 | SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb..... | 25 | 30 | IRON, by Hydrogen..... | 1 | 00 | 1 | 10 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.. | 10 | 12 | Carbonate, Precip., lb..... | | 15 | | 16 |
| ROSIN, Common, lb..... | 2 | 3 | White, Cont's, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Sacch., lb..... | | 35 | | 40 |
| White, lb..... | 3 | 4 | Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 35 | Chloride, lb..... | | 45 | | 55 |
| RESORCIN, White, oz..... | 25 | 30 | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb..... | 12 | 25 | Sol., lb..... | | 13 | | 16 |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb..... | 26 | 28 | SPERMACE, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Citrate, U. S. P., lb..... | | 90 | | 1 00 |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb..... | 22 | 25 | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz..... | 75 | 80 | And Ammon., lb..... | | 75 | | 80 |
| Althca, cut, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Venice, lb..... | 10 | 12 | And Quinine, lb..... | 1 | 50 | 3 | 00 |
| Belladonna, lb..... | 25 | 30 | WAX, White, lb..... | 50 | 75 | Quin. and Stry., oz..... | | 18 | | 30 |
| Blood, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Yellow..... | 40 | 45 | And Strychnine, oz..... | | 13 | | 15 |
| Bitter, lb..... | 27 | 30 | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped..... | 5 | 6 | Dialyzed, Solution, lb..... | | 50 | | 55 |
| Blackberry, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Quassia chips, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Ferrocyanide, lb..... | | 55 | | 60 |
| Burdock, crushed, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Red Saunders, ground, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Hypophosphites, oz..... | | 20 | | 25 |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.... | 20 | 25 | Santal, ground, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Iodide, oz..... | | 40 | | 45 |
| Canada Snake, lb..... | 30 | 35 | | | | Syrup, lb..... | | 40 | | 45 |
| Cohosh, Black, lb..... | 15 | 20 | CHEMICALS..... | 12 | 13 | Lactate, oz..... | | 5 | | 6 |
| Colchicum, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Glacial, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Nitrate, solution, lb..... | | 15 | | 16 |
| Columbo, lb..... | 20 | 22 | Benzoic, English, oz..... | 20 | 25 | Phosphate scales, lb..... | 1 | 25 | 1 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | German, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Sulphate, pure, lb..... | | 7 | | 9 |
| Coltsfoot, lb..... | 38 | 40 | Iboracic, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Exsiccated, lb..... | | 8 | | 10 |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Carbolic Crystals, lb..... | 30 | 38 | And Potass. Tartrate, lb.... | | 80 | | 85 |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb..... | 13 | 14 | Calvert's No. 1, lb..... | 2 10 | 2 15 | And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.... | | 85 | | 90 |
| Dandelion, lb..... | 15 | 18 | No. 2, lb..... | 1 35 | 1 40 | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb..... | | 13 | | 15 |
| Elecampane, lb..... | 15 | 10 | Citric, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Carbonate, lb..... | | 7 | | 8 |
| Galangal, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Gallic, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz..... | | 35 | | 40 |
| Gelsemium, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Red, lb..... | | 7 | | 9 |
| Gentian, lb..... | 9 | 10 | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot- | | | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.... | | 4 | | 5 |
| Ground, lb..... | 10 | 12 | tles doz..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | In packages, lb..... | | 6 | | 7 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Lactic, concentrated, oz..... | 22 | 25 | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz..... | | 40 | | 45 |
| Ginger, African, lb..... | 11 | 12 | Muriatic, lb..... | 3 | 5 | Carbonate, oz..... | | 30 | | 35 |
| Po., lb..... | 13 | 15 | Chem, pure, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Citrate, oz..... | | 25 | | 30 |
| Jamaica, blechd., lb..... | 25 | 28 | Nitric, lb..... | 10 | 13 | Iodide, oz..... | | 50 | | 55 |
| Po., lb..... | 28 | 30 | Chem, pure, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Salicylate, oz..... | | 35 | | 40 |
| Ginseng, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 25 | Oleic, purified, lb..... | 75 | 80 | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb..... | | 55 | | 60 |
| Golden Seal, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Oxalic, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Carbonate, lb..... | | 18 | | 20 |
| Gold Thread, lb..... | 90 | 95 | Phosphoric, glacial, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Citrate, gran., lb..... | | 40 | | 45 |
| Hellebore, White, powd., lb.. | 12 | 15 | Dilute, lb..... | 13 | 17 | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb..... | | 1 | | 3 |
| Indian Hemp..... | 18 | 30 | Pyrogallie, oz..... | 32 | 35 | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.... | | 5 | | 7 |
| Ipecac, lb..... | 2 90 | 3 00 | Salicylic, white, lb..... | 1 80 | 2 00 | MENTHOL, oz..... | | 30 | | 35 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 3 10 | 3 20 | Sulphuric, carboy, lb..... | 2 | 3 | MERCURY, lb..... | | 90 | | 95 |
| Jalap, lb..... | 55 | 60 | Bottles, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Ammon (White Precip.),..... | 1 | 25 | 1 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 60 | 65 | Chem, pure, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Chloride, Corrosive, lb..... | 1 | 00 | 1 | 10 |
| Kava Kava, lb..... | 40 | 90 | Tannic, lb..... | 90 | 1 10 | Calomel, lb..... | 1 | 15 | 1 | 20 |
| Licorice, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Tartaric, powdered, lb..... | 40 | 45 | With Chalk, lb..... | | 60 | | 65 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 13 | 15 | ACETANILID, lb..... | 90 | 1 00 | Iodide, Proto, oz..... | | 35 | | 40 |
| Mandrake, lb..... | 13 | 18 | ACONITINE, grain..... | 4 | 5 | Bin., oz..... | | 25 | | 30 |
| Masterwort, lb..... | 16 | 40 | ALUM, cryst., lb..... | 1 | 3 | Oxide, Red, lb..... | 1 | 30 | 1 | 35 |
| Orris, Florentine, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb..... | 3 | 4 | Pill (Blue Mass), lb..... | | 70 | | 75 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 35 | 40 | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb 380..... | 3 | 10 | MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.... | | 50 | | 55 |
| Pereira Brava, true, lb..... | 40 | 45 | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb..... | 65 | 75 | MORPHINE, Acetate, oz..... | 1 | 40 | 1 | 50 |
| Pink, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Carbonate, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Muriate, oz..... | 1 | 40 | 1 | 50 |
| Parsley, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Iodide, oz..... | 35 | 40 | Sulphate, oz..... | 1 | 50 | 1 | 60 |
| Pleurisy, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Nitrate, crystals, lb..... | 40 | 45 | PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz..... | | 35 | | 40 |
| Poke, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Muriate, lb..... | 12 | 16 | PHENACETINE, oz..... | | 50 | | 55 |
| Queen of the Meadow, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Valerianate, oz..... | 55 | 60 | PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain... | | 5 | | 6 |
| Rhatany, lb..... | 20 | 30 | AMYL, Nitrate, oz..... | 16 | 18 | PIPERIN, oz..... | 1 | 00 | 1 | 10 |
| Rhubarb, lb..... | 75 | 2 50 | ANTHRACIN, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | PHOSPHORUS, lb..... | | 90 | | 1 10 |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb..... | 40 | 45 | ARISTOL, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 25 | POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.... | | 55 | | 60 |
| Cut, lb..... | 50 | 55 | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.... | 25 | 30 | POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb..... | | 35 | | 40 |
| Senega, lb..... | 55 | 65 | Fowler's, sol., lb..... | 13 | 15 | Bicarbonate, lb..... | | 15 | | 17 |
| Squill, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Iodide, oz..... | 35 | 40 | Bichromate, lb..... | | 14 | | 15 |
| Stillingia, lb..... | 22 | 25 | White, lb..... | 8 | 7 | Bitrat (Cremon Tart.), lb.... | | 25 | | 30 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 27 | ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz... | 7 00 | 8 00 | Bromide, lb..... | | 37 | | 40 |
| | | | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.. | 40 | 45 | Carbonate, lb..... | | 14 | | 16 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|----|------------------------------------|----|----|----|---------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Chlorate, Eng., lb..... | 20 | 22 | VERATRINE, oz..... | 2 | 00 | 2 | 10 | Lemongrass, lb..... | 1 | 50 | 1 | 00 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 27 | Zinc, Acetate, lb..... | 70 | 75 | 75 | 75 | Mustard, Essential, oz..... | 60 | 60 | 65 | 65 |
| Citrate, lb..... | 75 | 90 | Carbonate, lb..... | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Neroli, oz..... | 4 | 25 | 4 | 50 |
| Cyanide, fused, lb..... | 40 | 55 | Chloride, granular, oz..... | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Orange, lb..... | 3 | 75 | 5 | 00 |
| Hypophosphites, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz..... | 60 | 65 | 65 | 65 | Sweet, lb..... | 3 | 25 | 3 | 50 |
| Iodide, lb..... | 3 | 00 | Oxide, lb..... | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Origanum, lb..... | 65 | 65 | 70 | 70 |
| Nitrate, gran., lb..... | 8 | 10 | Sulphate, lb..... | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Patchouli, oz..... | 1 | 75 | 1 | 80 |
| Permanganate, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Valerianate, oz..... | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Pennyroyal, lb..... | 3 | 00 | 3 | 25 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb..... | 50 | 55 | ESSENTIAL OILS. | | | | Peppermint, lb..... | 4 | 25 | 4 | 50 | 50 |
| Yellow, lb..... | 32 | 35 | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz..... | 75 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Pimento, lb..... | 2 | 60 | 2 | 75 |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Sweet, lb..... | 50 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Rhodium, oz..... | 80 | 80 | 85 | 85 |
| Sulphuret, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Amber, crude, lb..... | 40 | 45 | 45 | 45 | Rose, oz..... | 6 | 50 | 7 | 50 |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz..... | 35 | 40 | Rec't, lb..... | 65 | 70 | 70 | 70 | Rosemary, lb..... | 70 | 70 | 75 | 75 |
| QUININE, Sulph., bulk..... | 25 | 28 | Anise, lb..... | 2 | 75 | 3 | 00 | Rue, oz..... | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 |
| Ozs., oz..... | 32 | 38 | Bay, oz..... | 50 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Sandalwood, lb..... | 5 | 50 | 9 | 00 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..... | 16 | 20 | Bergamot, lb..... | 5 | 00 | 5 | 25 | Sassafras, lb..... | 75 | 75 | 80 | 80 |
| SALICIN, lb..... | 3 | 75 | Cade, lb..... | 90 | 1 | 00 | 1 | Savin, lb..... | 1 | 60 | 1 | 75 |
| SANTONIN, oz..... | 20 | 22 | Cajuput, lb..... | 1 | 80 | 1 | 90 | Spearmint, lb..... | 6 | 00 | 6 | 25 |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz..... | 90 | 1 | Capsicum, oz..... | 60 | 65 | 65 | 65 | Sruce, lb..... | 65 | 65 | 70 | 70 |
| Fused, oz..... | 1 | 00 | 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 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz..... | 1 | 50 | 1 | 60 | Wintergreen, lb..... | 3 | 00 | 3 | 50 |
| Bromide, lb..... | 63 | 65 | Citronelle, lb..... | 70 | 75 | 75 | 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 | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| Iodide, oz..... | 40 | 45 | Cubeb, lb..... | 11 | 00 | 12 | 00 | Cod Liver, N. F., gal..... | 1 | 00 | 1 | 25 |
| Salicylate, lb..... | 1 | 80 | Cumin, lb..... | 5 | 50 | 6 | 00 | Norwegian, gal..... | 1 | 25 | 1 | 50 |
| Sulphate, lb..... | 2 | 3 | Erigeron, oz..... | 20 | 25 | 25 | 25 | COTTONSEED, gal..... | 1 | 10 | 1 | 20 |
| Sulphite, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Eucalyptus, lb..... | 1 | 50 | 1 | 75 | LARD, gal..... | 90 | 90 | 1 | 60 |
| SPRIT NITRE, lb..... | 30 | 55 | Fennel, lb..... | 1 | 60 | 1 | 75 | LINSEED, boiled, gal..... | 61 | 61 | 65 | 65 |
| STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Geranium, oz..... | 1 | 75 | 1 | 80 | Raw, gal..... | 58 | 58 | 60 | 60 |
| STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz..... | 1 | 00 | Rose, lb..... | 3 | 20 | 3 | 50 | NEATSFOOT, gal..... | 1 | 00 | 1 | 10 |
| SULFONAL, oz..... | 23 | 30 | Juniper berries (English), lb..... | 4 | 50 | 5 | 00 | OLIVE, gal..... | 1 | 35 | 1 | 40 |
| SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb..... | 2 1/2 | 4 | Wood, lb..... | 70 | 75 | 75 | 75 | Salad, gal..... | 2 | 25 | 2 | 40 |
| Pure precipitated, lb..... | 13 | 20 | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb..... | 3 | 00 | 3 | 50 | PALM, lb..... | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| TARTAR EMEIC, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Garden, lb..... | 1 | 50 | 1 | 75 | SPERM, gal..... | 1 | 75 | 1 | 80 |
| THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz..... | 60 | 65 | Lemon, lb..... | 2 | 75 | 3 | 00 | TURPENTINE, gal..... | 65 | 65 | 68 | 68 |

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo" } S. DAVIS & SONS,
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"PURITAN" PLUG CUT, "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,
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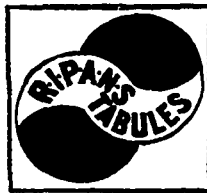
- Hirst's Pain Exterminator.
- May Apple Blood Syrup,
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- Dr. Cazeaux's Female Life Pills.
- Dalley's Family Salve.
- Dalley's Family Pills.
- Dalley's Pain Extracting Fluid.
- Dalley's Cholera Mixture.
- Dalley's Horehound Elecampane.
- Dalley's Eye Salve.
- Dalley's Black Oil.
- Dalley's Gargling Oil.
- Dalley's Condition Powders.
- Dr. Russel's Tooth Drops.
- Dr. Lambeth's Lumbago Drops.
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AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

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

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

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

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following:

Gentlemen:

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

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

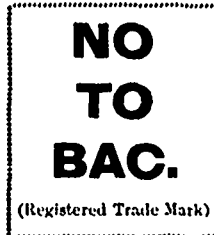
RED OAK, IOWA, 9-31-01.

Gentlemen:

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

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

HENDERSON, N. Y., 10-6-01.



Dear Sirs:

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

Yours truly,
C. J. MANNING.

MIDVALE, N. J., 9-30-01.

Sterling Remedy Co.:

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

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

MT. CARMEL, ILL., 10-10-01.

We will Advertise for you!

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

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

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

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

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

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

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

Yours truly,

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