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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF CHEMISTRY & PHARMACY
THE ORGAN OF THE CANADIAN DRUG TRADE

Vol. XXVII.

JULY, 1894.

No. 12

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

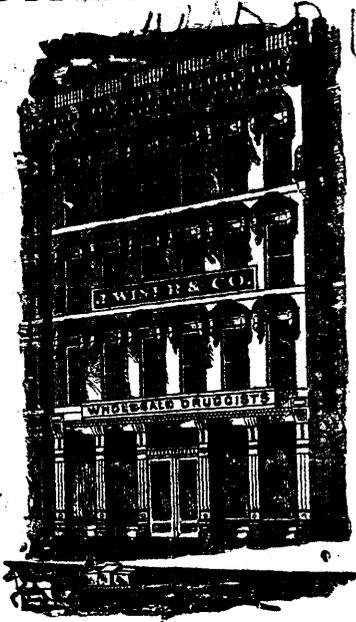
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- Prof. Teskey, Injuries and Diseases of Joints, and Clinical Surgery.
- Professor Davison, Fevers—Medical Diagnosis, & Clinical Medicine.
- Prof. Bingham, Amputations, Fractures, Dislocations, Clinical Surgery.
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- Prof. Baines, Diseases of Children and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine.
- Prof. Shuttleworth, Bacteriology.
- Prof. Gordon, Obstetrics, other than Operative.
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- Dr. Trow, Clinical Instruction, with Practical Teaching, of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, with the practical use of Ophthalmoscope, and Otolaryngoscope, etc., at the hospital.
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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXVII.

TORONTO, JULY 1894.

No. 12

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1868

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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,
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The Ontario Druggists' Tax.

THE Registrar of the Ontario College has sent out the usual list of names of members who, on June 15th, were entitled to practice as druggists in this Province. The list comprises those who have paid the annual fee for the current year; and, if the law were not practically a dead letter, all those whose names are not thus included might be proceeded against and fined. This journal has for years been sent to between 800 and 900 persons whose names are on the College register and who conduct business in Ontario. The number of those on the Registrar's list who have paid the fee is 259. This means that between 450 and 500 persons have so far paid no attention to the demands of the College, though the fee became due on May 1st.

This reluctance is, under the circumstances, scarcely to be wondered at, as the fee of \$4 is considered an imposition, and it is rumored that many druggists will refuse to be longer made subject to this unnecessary tax, so that if prosecutions are attempted—a very unlikely possibility—their great number would attract the attention of the legislature to the matter and lead to the reduction of the fee to an amount, say \$1, commensurate with the benefit conferred. The law now says that the sum must not exceed \$4, but it may be as much less as the Council of the College may decide.

The vigorous efforts made some time ago to induce the Council to reduce the fee were altogether ineffectual, and as it is plain that nothing

is to be expected from this quarter, we are not surprised that druggists seek to appeal to a higher authority, who will see that justice is done.

The plea that \$800 per annum was required in support of this journal is met by a recent circular issued by the Registrar, in which the statement is made that the College will not be responsible for any publication not authorized by that body. In this case the equivalent of this sum is taken from the members, and they can certainly claim that their fee shall be correspondingly reduced.

There can, however, be no question but that the fee may be further reduced, and perhaps brought down to the sum first mentioned. It is true that this would only yield \$800 or \$900 per year, while the Registrar's salary is \$1,000. If that official's time is in great part occupied by the teaching department, the expense should not be saddled on members who get no benefit from it. The registration of students, twice a year, only however necessitates two or three days' work a year, and this could easily be performed by the faculty, as was formerly the case in the Ontario College, and is now so with the various medical schools. The actual routine work in connection with the registration of members, and the sending out circulars and notices, was formerly considered well paid by the established salary of \$600 per annum. The recent increase to \$1,000 has met with very unfavorable comment, and it seems very questionable whether, in view of the economizing spirit of the times, and the decreasing income of the College, this unaccountable and unpopular liberality can be maintained.

The Cruttenden Case.

FROM a report in another part of this number, it will be seen that the Ontario Council at last took action in this case, and brought Mr. Cruttenden to court for keeping open shop and selling poison illegally. As the Act says that the name of every legal vendor of poison must be on the register, and as the defendant was not so enrolled, and the sale of the poison was acknowledged, the magistrate could not do other than convict. He did not, however, impose a fine, but merely deferred sentence.

This is the usual mode of disposing of cases when the offence is considered light, or sufficiently punished by the prosecution itself.

The termination of this case is similar to that of the Eaton prosecution—in which a fine was imposed on condition that it was to be refunded or divided—and is exceedingly unsatisfactory. This is indeed the general character of the doings of the Council when legal or legislative questions are involved. Cases are settled out of court, or decided in such a way that both parties claim the victory, as in the present instance. The principal result is merely an accumulation of costs.

One feature brought out by the trial was the establishment of the fact that Mr. Cruttenden did not receive a promise—as reported—that he would be allowed to pass the examination. Mr. D'Avignon was the acting chairman of the committee when the case was considered, and every one who knows that gentleman will be assured that any transaction of this kind would, in his presence, be an absolute impossibility.

We believe the defendant is continuing business as usual, and will probably stand on his legal rights under his New York diploma, and claim from the Council, at its next meeting, the recognition that has been accorded to others submitting that qualification.

Tariff Changes.

THE discussion on the tariff amendments finally resulted in the following changes, in addition to those previously reported in these columns as being interesting to druggists:

It was decided that crude opium was to pay a duty of \$1 per pound. Cocoa, in its crude state, was reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. Medicated cod-liver oil will go under the medicine tariff of 25 per cent., while the pure oil will come in at 20 per cent. Castor oil was reduced from 7 1-5th cents per gallon to 6 cents. Antiseptic surgical dressings, such as absorbent cottons, cotton wools, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauze and oakum, prepared and used as surgical dressings, plain or medicated, were fixed at 20 per cent. Salts of zinc and sulphate of quinine were taken off the free list. Tobacco pouches are to be subject to 30 per cent. The item embracing jewel boxes, of plush, wood, paper, etc., was amended so as to include celluloid, aluminum and fibre ware of all kinds. The duty on all is 35 per cent. In the mineral schedule plumbago 10 per cent. was made to read "plumbago crude." The committee stuck hard and fast for ten minutes on the item surgical and dental instruments 15 per cent. Sir Richard Cartwright urged that the duty be removed entirely. Mr. Foster could not see the point. Weren't doctors well paid, and why shouldn't they be

placed in the same position as other people? Sir Richard rejoined that he wouldn't care if the instrument were well tempered. He could vouch for the result if Mr. Foster underwent an operation in the country with the instruments used by many country practitioners. The Finance Minister shuddered at the thought, but would not yield.

The item of nitrate of silver, to which allusion was made in our last issue, was reconsidered, and it was decided to restore this chemical to the 20 per cent. list. As previously pointed out, the committee had for some unaccountable reason placed it on the free list; but, recognizing the mistake, put it among dutiable articles.

ONE occasionally comes across some amusing answers to examination questions, and they much relieve the tedium of very weary work. The examiner himself is not often a funny man, but even he sometimes gets off a little joke which, by reason of being fired off at an inopportune time, is, however, seldom fully enjoyed by candidates. One of the best of these was furnished by a learned professor at a recent pharmacy examination, who, in his first question on *materia medica*, asked the candidate to give the natural order from which *Adeps lanæ hydrosus* is derived. To have asked what kind of a tree the sheep grows on would perhaps have put the matter too broadly and interfered with the fine humor of the question.

* *

The unfortunate student is not always let off so easily, and has not only to answer according to his knowledge, but has to give opinions on knotty points which the best authorities have failed in tackling. In a recent examination on prescriptions, the following pharmaceutical nuts were submitted: "State your views as to the ownership of a prescription, giving reasons for same?" "When, if at all, should the renewal of a prescription be refused?" It would be interesting to know what "views" the examiner held on these questions, and whether he allowed any latitude to those who might have differed with him. The next question asked was of another character, but still somewhat puzzling: "Give one or two rules for *approximating* doses." The italics are ours. Did the examiner mean apportioning? From a succeeding question, it appears likely that he wanted the rules of Young, Cowling, or Black, though from a preceding question—"State the relationship which exists between prescribing and compounding?"—it does not seem probable that this is the case, as the application of these rules is not the business of the compounder but of the prescriber, and refers to medical rather than pharmacal students. We have no disposition to be hypercritical, but think it

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Having been the first to realize the value and scope of the Digestive Ferments as artificial agents of digestion, and the originators of the Fairchild process, which has become familiar in every household for the peptonisation of food for the sick, we have not failed to perceive the great need for a true, ready-made peptonised food. Peptonised foods by the Fairchild process have long been recognized as superior to all others available, the only objection being the necessity of preparing them fresh every day, when required.

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only justice to the candidate that he be asked questions clearly belonging to the subject on which he is being examined, and that conundrums, crankiness, and hazy phraseology be avoided.

* *

The Bismuth Syndicate, which, for the past nine years, has controlled the metal, and, consequently, the price, has at last broken down. About the middle of last month the price of the metal was reduced from 7s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. per pound, in London, for large quantities. The weakening of the position was indicated a short time before by continental cutting in some bismuth preparations, and to meet any further attempts in this line the Syndicate made the astonishing drop which must have nonplussed outside competitors. The *Chemist and Druggist* says that the present disturber of harmony is reported to be of Bolivian origin, but it is not improbable that the bismuth supplies which are the cause of the breakdown come from the French colony of New Caledonia.

* *

The Royal Saxon mines supplied, until comparatively recent times, the whole of the bismuth of commerce. A new source was, however, found in Bolivia, but an agreement was reached by the Saxon and South American producers, and prices were thus maintained. In 1883 mines were opened in New South Wales, and considerable competition ensued, but this terminated in 1885 by the incorporation of Australian interests in a reconstructed syndicate. Since then fresh deposits have been discovered and worked in Queensland, and also, it is said, in Tasmania; and new mines, not under the control of the syndicate, are being worked in Bolivia. Finally comes the New Caledonia supply, which, as our contemporary says, may have so strengthened the opposition as to cause the present breakdown in price.

* *

The removal of tattooing is generally difficult without the production of unsightly scars. Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil some time ago suggested the use of a solution of papain in glycerin, which, when dropped on the tattooed surface, and pricked in with a fine needle, was said to be effectual. Dr. F. T. Field (*American Therapist*) resolved to try the method in the case of a young man whose face was badly marked by an explosion of gunpowder. The forehead, eyelids, nose and cheeks were completely peppered with the characteristic stains. The application of glycerole of papain was completely successful, "without any irritation or swelling to speak of."

* *

Some of the customers of a wholesale drug house in the Western States brought back to the firm drachm bottles of morphia, in appar-

ently original packages, which on investigation were found to be empty. The firm, of course, claimed that they had sent filled bottles, but were, nevertheless, much puzzled to account for the oft-recurring charge. The following letter received from one of their customers, at length explained the mystery:

"Permit me to relate a trick played on me several days ago, which will probably explain why empty morphia vials are now returned. A male morphia fiend came in the evening to purchase a vial of the drug; the price being satisfactory, a vial was handed to him, when he concluded to take a second one; then he discovered that he had not sufficient wherewith and handed both vials back to me, promising to return with the necessary funds. After waiting some time, and the "would-be purchaser" not returning, it dawned upon me that a trick might have been played, and on investigating discovered that an empty vial, wrapped carefully, had been substituted for one of the full ones. No doubt this game has been played on other unfortunates, who, without discovering, have sold the empty vials, and parties returning them may be entirely innocent."

* *

The following verses, reproduced from *Moonshine* by *Meyer Brothers' Druggist*, are stronger than complimentary, but still conveying a useful lesson which business now-a-days makes it necessary to learn:

THE VOICE OF THE DRUGGIST—TOO HIGH.

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

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

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

Said I, "Then, my dear boy, here's a lesson for me:
If my living I'd get, I must wide awake be,
Nor think, because nearly a medical swell,
I must not act the part of a tradesman as well."

Sale of Poisons by Unqualified Assistants.

AS the British Pharmacy Act is similar to that of Ontario, the following comments from the *British and Colonial Druggist*, on an important English decision, will be found interesting here:

A decision was recorded in the Appeal Court in Scotland last Friday, which decrees that a person who is not a qualified medical practitioner or registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, is liable to the penalty prescribed by the 15th section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if he sells a poison except under the immediate superintendence of a medical practitioner or a registered chemist. This, though not the exact wording of the decision, is th

substance of the judgment. The case which has so resulted is that of the appeal by William Tomlinson, of Glasgow, against the decision of the Sheriff Substitute who convicted him of having sold poisons which are included in the schedule annexed to the Act, he being an unqualified person. On behalf of Tomlinson it was contended that the shop in which he was engaged as an assistant belonged to a Dr. Kelly, a properly qualified medical practitioner, and also a properly registered chemist; also that the appellant, although he actually made the sale, which took place admittedly in the absence of Dr. Kelly, was not the seller according to the Act, the sale being on behalf of his employer, who alone had any interest in the transaction. It will be remembered that the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *versus* Wheeldon resulted, on appeal, in a decision which is now regarded as a precedent, that the person who actually conducts the sale is the seller, and that therefore the person by whose agency the sale is effected must be qualified. The Scotch Appeal Court has taken practically the same view by a majority of the judges, the Court being divided 4 against 2. Having recently reviewed the whole of the circumstances connected with such sales, and the decisions in the *Wheeldon* and other cases, it is scarcely necessary for us to go at any length into this question. It is admitted that the Pharmacy Acts were very loosely and unskilfully drawn up, and that some of their provisions are extremely ambiguous, and no doubt there is, in the ambiguity in the wording of several of the sections of the Act of 1868, sufficient ground for a wide divergence of opinion as to the exact meaning of more than one provision. A number of arguments can be adduced in favor of the contention that the Act intended the person by whom open shop is kept for the sale of poisons should be considered the seller, not merely as regards the proceedings to which section 17 applies, and other arguments are available pointing in the opposite direction. In our opinion, as a matter of controversy, there is more to be found in the Act itself to support the view that the owner of the shop, and not the person handing over the poison, is the person to be regarded as the seller; but it is significant, and should not be lost sight of, that, as these arguments, if adopted, would lead to a state of things conflicting with what was obviously intended to be accomplished by the Act, they are practically set on one side by the judges and a decision given, as we pointed out was the case, in the appeal by *Wheeldon*, in the English Court, in the interests of the safety of the public. A perusal of the report of the case on appeal, *Wheeldon v. The Pharmaceutical Society*, and that which appears in this week's issue in the appeal now under notice,

will show that the judges start with the object of the Pharmacy Act as being the protection of the public, and that in considering the arguments which would point to the liability only of the owners of the shop, they were inclined at once to dismiss these, because, if admitted, the purpose of the Act would be practically defeated; and it is worth noting that of the two judges who dissented from the opinion of the majority of four, both of them, though unable to agree with their colleagues on the construction of the Act, expressed their satisfaction that the statute would be interpreted as the majority proposed to do it.

The result of this and the *Wheeldon* case combined is to settle the question, we suppose, permanently, that the sale of a poison must be actually made by or under the immediate supervision of a qualified man, and the lesson to be derived from the arguments and the elaborate judgments which have been delivered is that all other considerations, at all events by the higher tribunal, will in matters of this kind be made subservient to the safety of the public, no ambiguity or looseness of language in the sections of the Act being allowed to interfere with the accomplishment of this object. This cannot, perhaps, be better exemplified than by reminding our readers that the Act to amend the Pharmacy Act passed in 1869 is now construed to mean something materially different from what it says. For instance, in that Act, section 1 provides that nothing contained in the first 15 sections of the Act of 1868 shall affect any person who has been or shall become a registered medical practitioner. At the date of the passing of that Act it was the practice extensively of medical practitioners to keep open shop in Scotland, and to sell poisons through the agency of unqualified assistants. By the decision just recorded a medical practitioner so keeping open shop, and not himself continuously engaged in it, must get rid of his unqualified assistants, or have qualified ones, or must cease to sell poisons. But this re-arrangement would "affect" the medical man in such a case, and in practice materially affect many of them. The view which is evidently taken of this Act is that it protects the privileges of the medical man while engaged in his own professional practice, which does not, as terms are ordinarily understood in this country, include keeping open shop for the sale of drugs. Among those who have the best interests of pharmacy at heart there will be probably none disposed to quarrel with this latest decision, and we may commend to the attention of those whom it concerns the increased evidences which this case gives of the disposition on the part of our rulers and judges to be moved only by considerations connected with the protection of the public.

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Dear Sir, St. Marys, August 3rd, 1892.
The following may be of use to you: "A customer of mine, who keeps a butcher shop in this town, bought a 10 cent package of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days killed over A BUSHEL MEASURE OF FLIES." Yours truly,
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Reports of Meetings.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

THE annual meeting of the association was held at Quebec on June 12th. The attendance was large, and included a number of Montreal members who went down with their families by one of the steamers of the R. & O. Navigation Co., for which special rates had been received.

The annual report, which was first read, showed the association to be in a flourishing condition, the financial statement showing a balance of \$2,619.45. Arrangements were reported by which two professional gentlemen were engaged as a preliminary examining board, and by appointing a supervisor in the city of Quebec, considerable money was saved to the association. The results of several prosecutions were stated, in some of which the plaintiffs were successful. These included the case of Dr. Prime, of Knowlton, whose unqualified apprentice dispensed poison, and the other, E. Prevost, who, being only an apprentice, was carrying on a drug business. In both cases fines were collected. Attempts made to secure amendments to the Act had proved abortive. Examinations were held in Quebec, in October, 1893, and in Montreal in April, 1894. Of 8 candidates who entered at the former for the Major qualification, 4 were successful, and of 8 for the Minor, 5 passed. Twenty-one candidates entered at Montreal for the Major, of whom 9 passed, and 23 for the Minor, of whom 6 succeeded. The number of candidates for the Preliminary was 150, of whom 121 were rejected. There are now on the register 197 licentiates, 60 certified clerks, 18 licensed physicians, and 153 certified apprentices.

After the reading of the annual address by President Contant, several votes of thanks and condolence were put and carried, and a motion concerning the formation of a Dominion Association was referred to the council for consideration.

The result of the election for council for the ensuing year added six new members to that body, which is now constituted as follows: Messrs. R. W. Williams, Alex. Munson, A. D. Mann, R. Carriere, A. La Rue, C. E. Scarff, Jos. Contant, H. R. Gray, D. Watson, S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman, and W. A. Dyer.

IN a country district in England a druggist recently received a recipe for some medicine of which "arf a hounce o' harsnick" was one of the constituents.

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

WE have not yet heard the result of the annual meeting of this association, which was set for June 14th at Victoria, but on account of the recent disastrous floods may have possibly been deferred until a later date. From a note from Mr. C. Nelson, of Vancouver, secretary of the association, we learn that the three members retiring from the council this year are Messrs. D. S. Curtis, New Westminster; T. M. Henderson, Victoria, and T. E. Atkins, Vancouver. Mr. Curtis has declined to stand for re-election. The council consists of six members, and those remaining in office are Messrs. T. Shotbolt and J. Cochrane, Victoria, and H. McDowell, Vancouver.

Ontario Medical Council.

THE following officers were elected at the recent meeting:—President, Dr. D. L. Phillip, Brantford; vice-president, Dr. William T. Harris, Brantford; registrar, Dr. R. A. Pyne, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. W. T. Aikins, Toronto; solicitor, Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C.

Ontario Medical Association.

AT the annual meeting held last month, in the theatre of the Normal School, Toronto, the following gentlemen were elected for the current year:—President, Dr. Bruce Smith, Seaforth; vice-presidents, Dr. A. A. McDonald, Toronto; Dr. Welford, Woodstock; Dr. Saunders, Kingston; Dr. Forrest, Mount Albert; general secretary, Dr. T. N. E. Brown, Toronto; assistant secretary, Dr. Charles Temple, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. J. H. Burns, Toronto.

University Examinations in Pharmacy.

THE following thirty-three gentlemen were successful in passing the examination for the degree of Phm. B., held at Toronto University last month: W. R. Abbott, M. B. Annis, L. B. Ashton, J. Broadway, C. G. Bowes, H. Brillinger, J. H. Clements, A. M. Dowsley, H. P. Elder, W. W. Henning, T. A. Henderson, J. A. Johnston, W. G. Keddie, R. P. Leslie, J. D. McCann, R. W. McClung, J. McMaster, G. W. Mahood, F. E. Marshall, C. G. Melts, G. J. Miller, W. J. Nichol, F. W. Nichaus, T. H. Powell, T. Rowland, W. B. Scott, J. H. Seagers, J. A. Smith, C. Smuck, T. Sweet, H. C. Thomas, W. H. Watson and A. J. Wilkinson.

To take supplemental examination in chemistry, G. W. Marshall and B. D. Turquana.

British Pharmaceutical Society.

THE annual election of officers, held June 6th, resulted in the re-appointment of Mr. M. Carteighe as president; Mr. W. G. Cross as vice-president; and Mr. R. Hampson as treasurer; Mr. Richard Brimridge continues at his old post as registrar, and Mr. E. M. Holmes as curator. The society's journal also remains under the editorship of Dr. B. H. Paul and Mr. J. Humphrey. This is the thirteenth year during which Mr. Carteighe has occupied the presidential chair.

Northwestern University, Chicago.

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

THE Commencement Exercises of Northwestern University took place Thursday evening, June 14th, at the Chicago Auditorium. There were 314 graduates, of whom sixty-five were graduates in Pharmacy.

Bishop Charles B. Galloway, LL.D., of Mississippi, delivered the Commencement oration.

The honor men of the School of Pharmacy were presented, and among the prizes given were the Gilpin-Langdon & Co. prize, which was awarded to Mr. Fred. P. Krough, and the "Junior Prize," a gold badge, which was awarded to William T. T. Davis.

Fruit Juices and Syrups.*

A TYPICAL formula for preparing a concentrated fruit syrup may be found in the Pharmacopœia, namely, syrup of raspberry, which is the process of the German pharmacopœia, except that the latter directs 65 parts of sugar for every 35 parts of filtered juice. The temperature during fermentation prescribed by the U. S. P. should be maintained as nearly as possible. The French Codex directs fermentation to proceed at between 12° and 15° C. (54—59°F.). Other fruit syrups may be prepared according to the same method. It may be explained that the fermentation is for the purpose of precipitating the pectin present, which otherwise interferes with filtration. The addition of alcohol is for the purpose of hastening this process, and also to aid slightly in the temporary preservation of the juice, to avoid acetic fermentation and fungoid growths. It is also believed that by this process of fermentation the aroma is more fully developed, especially in strawberry juice. Fermentation should proceed for about 24 to 36 hours.

It is important for the keeping quality of fruit juices that they be perfectly clear and bright, while in the case of the syrups, when boiled, all scum forming must carefully be re-

moved by straining, having avoided all stirring while the liquid comes to a boil. Sometimes fermented fruit juices remain turbid and difficult to filter; to these a small quantity of skimmed milk may be added, which will be coagulated by the acids present, and thus act as a clarifier. Paper pulp will sometimes prove desirable for clarifying. Only the very best grade of sugar should be employed. The containers should be perfectly sterile and dry, the latter condition being insured by rinsing with alcohol.

When boiling hot syrup is poured into the bottles, the latter should stand on several thicknesses of cloth wet with cold water, to prevent cracking. Cork immediately, tie over, dip into sealing wax, and lay flat, and allow to cool off in that position; in fact, they should remain thus until opened, to insure preservation.

The different formulas printed below have been collected from various sources. The "Appert" process there mentioned is nothing but what is now called sterilizing. The bottles are filled, allowing enough space for expansion of the contents when hot, the corks are inserted and securely fastened with twine. They are then placed into a vessel with cold water reaching up to their necks, standing on a false bottom or a layer of straw. The temperature of the water bath is gradually raised and finally the boiling point maintained for about 10-15 minutes. Removing from the bath, the tops are sealed over and the bottles allowed to cool in a reclining position. Some prefer to insert the corks only after sterilization is complete. This involves less danger as to explosions, but is rather less reliable.

Syrup of Raspberry—Contuse the berries, place them in a vat, add 2 per cent. of sugar, and ferment the mass at a temperature of between 70° and 80°F. for three or four days until all pectin has separated and no more signs of fermentation are visible. Then express the juice, which allow to settle in a cool place for two days, decant carefully from the pulverulent pectin, and filter. Preserve the juice by Appert's process, or convert into syrup by dissolving in 5 parts of the clarified juice, 9 parts sugar, and heating to the boiling point.

2. A better and safer way is to add at once to the freshly bruised fruit 5 to 6 per cent. of alcohol, and then proceed as in the foregoing. This formula would seem to deserve preference.

3. Crush the raspberries in a glass vessel with a wooden pestle to a pulp, add to it 5 to 10 per cent. of cane or grape sugar, and allow the whole to stand, stirring occasionally. When the mass ferments the juice becomes clear, when it may be filtered and bottled, or converted into syrup.

4. Put 6 pounds of raspberries into a china

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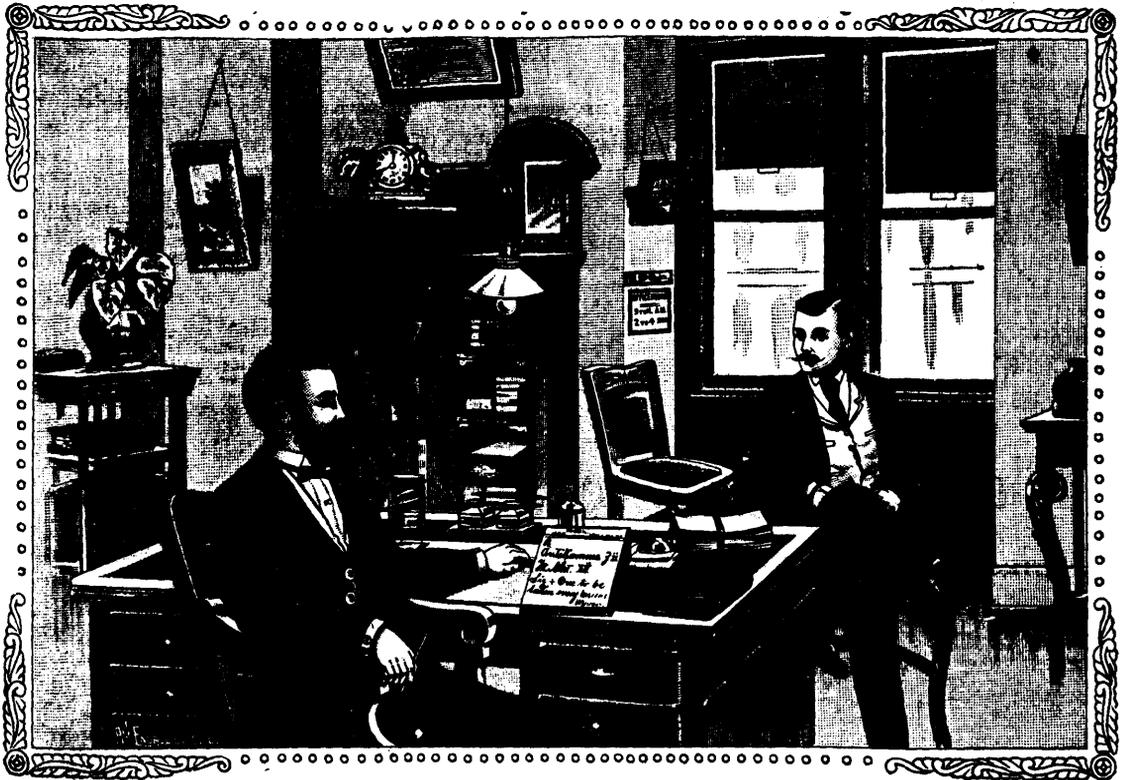
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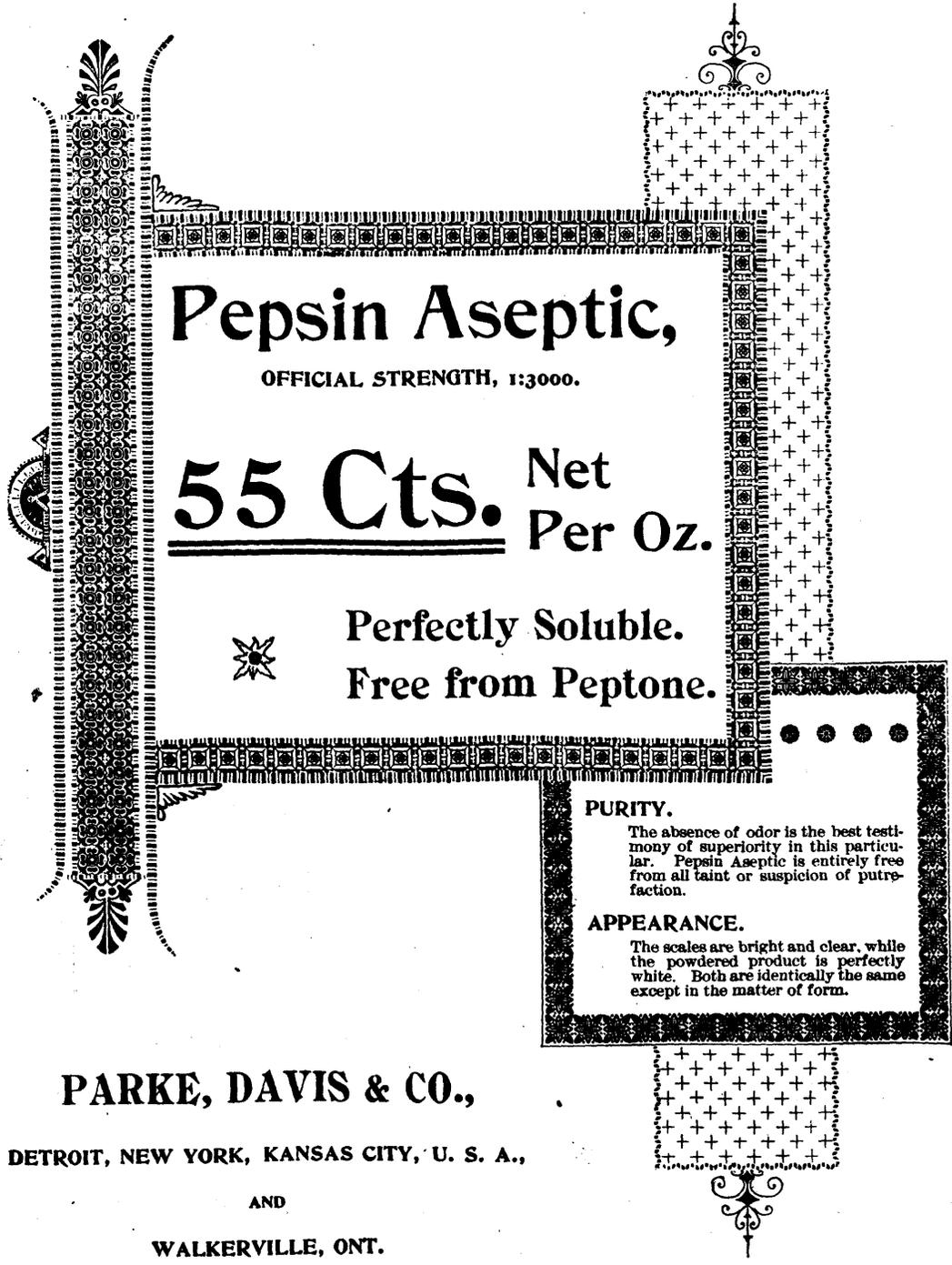
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bowl, with a quart of water in which has been dissolved $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of citric acid, and let it remain twenty-four hours; then strain, taking care not to bruise the fruit. To each pint of clear liquid add $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound of sugar, and stir until it is dissolved.

5. Proceed as in No. 1. When the fermentation is nearly ended (indicated by the appearance of a small yellow fly) express the juice, add to every pound of the latter 1 ounce of the deodorized alcohol, set aside for one night and then filter. Bottle the juice or convert into syrup.

6. Macerate the berries interspersed with sugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound of sugar to 1 pound of berries, for twenty-four hours in a cool cellar, and then drain off the juice. Preserve the syrup by means of Appert's process.

7. Add to the foregoing product some alcohol, or a little bisulphite of lime. The flavor is not supposed to be impaired by the latter.

8. Pure fruit juice, 16 fluid ounces; dilute acetic acid, 1 fluid ounce; water, 7 fluid ounces; granulated sugar, 3 pounds. Dissolve the sugar without heat. Preserve in air-tight vessels in a cool place. The acetic acid is objectionable.

Syrup of Mulberry.—Mulberry juice, 1 pint imp.; sugar, 2 pounds; strong alcohol, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces. Heat the juice to the boiling point, and when it has cooled filter it. Dissolve the sugar in the filtered liquid with a gentle heat, and add the spirit.

Syrup of Strawberry.—Put 2 parts of strawberries deprived of the calyx, without crushing them, into a large-mouthed jar; add to them $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of sugar, and frequently shake, keeping the vessel in a cool place. The sugar absorbs the juice, leaving the fruit shriveled and tasteless, the latter being removed by means of a strainer without pressure. Mix the clear syrup with 20 per cent. of alcohol.

Syrup of Cherry.—Employ the black, sour variety. Crush the cherries, together with the stones, and follow the directions given in No. 2.

Fruit Syrup for Lemonade.—Raspberries, 1,000 grams; blackberries, 500; bilberries, 500; lemon, 3 fruits. Mash in a stone mortar, and add of cold water, 1,500. Let stand for three days, or until fermentation has finished. Express and filter. In every 2,500 dissolve citric acid, 40; and sugar, 4,500. Boil up once in a copper kettle.

SODA-WATER SYRUPS.

ROSE BUD.

(Bonham's Guide.)

Strawberry juice	oz. 8
Rose water.....	" 1½
Albumen foam	" 2
Cochineal coloring	gtt. 20
Syrup	gal. 1

PEACH BLOW.

(Bonham's Guide.)

Peach juice	oz. 8
Raspberry juice	" 2
Lemon juice	" 2
Compound spirit juniper.....	" 4
Albumen foam	" 1
Cochineal coloring	gtt. 40
Syrup	qt. 3

BLOOD ORANGE PHOSPHATE.

(Saxe's New Guide.)

Raspberry juice	oz. 6
Extract orange.....	" 1½
Fruit orange	" ¼
Syrup	gal. 1
Red coloring.....	enough.

The addition of raspberry juice vastly improves the orange flavor. The acid phosphate (1 dram) is added when the drink is served.

CHERRY ORANGE PHOSPHATE.

(Saxe's New Guide.)

Blood-orange syrup (above).....	oz. 1
Wild cherry syrup	" ½
Acid phosphate.....	dr. 1

Serve still, with plain soda, in a mineral glass.

YABARA CHOCOLATE.

(Saxe's New Guide.)

Sweet chocolate, vanilla.....	pd. 3
Boiling water	qt. 1
Pure cream	gal. 1
Granulated sugar	pd. 12

Dissolve the chocolate in the boiling water, add the cream, bring to a boil; then add the sugar, and stir with a wooden ladle until dissolved. When cool, place the syrup on ice, but not into the syrup can, as the syrup is too thick to draw nicely. This is too expensive for 5-cent soda.

CALISAYA TONIC.

Brown calisaya	av. oz. 4
Gentian	" 1
Orange peel	" 1½
Cinnamon	" 1
Alcohol, 65 p. c., enough to make	fl. oz. 32

For use at the soda fountain mix one measure of this tincture with 2 measures of syrup.

EGG CREAM.

(Bonham's Guide.)

Cream	oz. 4
Egg yelk	no. 4
Extract vanilla	oz. 1
Syrup.....	" 12

Triturate together the yelks of egg with the cream, incorporate with the sugar, and lastly add the vanilla.

RAZZLE-DAZZLE.

(Saxe's New Guide.)

Pineapple syrup	dr.	4
Lemon juice	"	1
Raspberry vinegar	"	1

Place in ordinary thin soda glass and fill the glass two-thirds full of fine cracked ice, put a mixing-spoon in glass, and turn on the coarse stream of soda. When the glass is about three-fourths full with soda stir with the spoon; add more ice, heaping it on top of the glass; then top off with a teaspoonful of crushed strawberry, stick a slice of orange between the ice and glass, and serve with a straw.

CARBONATED CREAM.

(Tuft's Book of Soda Syrups.)

Glycerin	pd.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Powdered sugar	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Water	gal.	1
White of eggs	no.	6

Dissolve the sugar in the water, add the glycerin, beat the white of eggs to a froth and add to the foregoing. Then pour into a fountain containing 5 gallons of water, and charge at 125 pounds pressure.

Draw the flavoring syrup and carbonated cream in one glass, and put shaved or cracked ice in another glass. On the ice draw the carbonated water, and mix with the contents of the first glass by pouring together. These directions must be closely followed.

EXTRACT OF NECTARINE.

(Harrop's Monograph.)

Oil of bitter almonds	gtt.	45
Oil rose	"	8
Oil neroli	"	8
Oil orange	fl. dr.	6
Oil lemon	"	6
Tincture fresh lemon peel	fl. oz.	1
Tincture fresh orange peel	"	1
Alcohol	"	40

Color light red with cochineal.

IRON, MALT, AND PHOSPHATE.

(Harrop's Monograph.)

Iron pyrophosphate	gr.	15
Extract malt	fl. oz.	1
Solution acid phosphates	"	1
Solution albumen	"	2
Solution caramel	fl. dr.	2
Extract vanilla	"	1
Extract bitter almonds	m.	30
Syrup, enough to make	fl. oz.	20

MOXIE EXTRACT.

(Bonham's Guide.)

Angostura bitters	dr.	12
Tincture avena sativa	"	9
Tincture cinchona compound	"	6
Tincture nux vomica	"	3
Fld. ext. coca	"	3

Oil wintergreen	gtt.	22
Oil sassafras	"	22
Caramel coloring	oz.	8

Moxie Syrup is prepared by mixing 12 ounces of the foregoing extract with 2 ounces of foam extract and 1 gallon of syrup.

ALBUMEN FOAM.

White of egg	no.	1
Water	oz.	8
Syrup	"	8

After stirring well together strain through muslin or cotton.

The Action of Light upon the Diphtheria Bacillus.

A RECENT number of the *Archives de Médecine Experimentale* contains an article by Dr. Ledoux-Lebard, detailing the results of experiments undertaken by the author for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent sunlight is effective as a means of destroying the microbes of diphtheria. The special purpose of the experiments was to determine whether the influence of diffused light is destructive of germs as well as the direct rays of the sun, as shown by Roux and Yersin. The conclusions to which he arrived are as follows:—

1. The action of diffused light does not prevent the development of cultures of the diphtheria germ, either at a temperature of 95° or at ordinary temperatures. The direct rays of the sun arrest the development of the germs, and sterilize the culture medium in a few days: Diffused light has no bactericide power in relation to bacilli, in neutralized bouillon, but has a marked bactericide power in relation to diphtheria bacilli in distilled water.

2. Diffused light kills dry cultures of diphtheria spread in thin layers, in less than two days (twenty-four hours' exposure to light).

3. The direct rays of the sun act in the same manner as diffused light, but with greater rapidity.

4. The bactericide power of light in relation to the diphtheria bacillus is due almost entirely to the most highly refracted rays of the spectrum.

5. The less refracted rays of the spectrum have little or no bactericide power.

6. Light, by virtue of its bactericide power, sterilizes in less than two days the bacilli of diphtheria, either moist or dry, and hence is a prophylactic agent against diphtheria.

7. In diphtheritic membranes exposed to the light, many of the bacilli are reached only by the light after it has lost a part of its intensity, and hence retain their vitality and virulence for a long time.

8. Light may be utilized in the disinfection of places contaminated by diphtheria.

The persistence of the virulence of the germs of diphtheria is well known, but a careful study of the classical examples of extreme persistence of this virulence shows that in the majority of cases the contaminated objects had remained a long time protected from the light. In one case, for example, a brush which had been used for making applications to the false membrane of a child, communicated diphtheria to the father four years afterward, having been, in the meantime, wrapped in paper and placed in a drawer.

In other cases the means of contamination has been in clothing worn by a diphtheritic patient, and which had been protected from the light in a chest or closet.—*Modern Med.*

What is a Poison?*

BY ALBERT N. DOERSCHUK, PH. G., KANSAS CITY, MO.

ONE of the remnants of the dark ages to which many people of the present day still cling with great tenacity, is the use of the word *poison* in designating such substances as arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, and the many others that cause serious effects when absorbed by the human system in comparatively small quantities.

The English language affords scarcely a word that has caused so much diversity of opinion respecting its real meaning as has this word "poison." As might be expected, the views on this subject maintained by professional men differ greatly from those held by the laity. Quite as marked, however, are the differences in opinion prevailing among the professional men themselves. In courts of law, for instance, the defendant in cases of murder by poisoning has been known to escape on technical grounds arising from wrangles among medical witnesses as to what really constitutes a poison. In law an adequate definition of this word is scarcely ever prescribed for the guidance of authorities, and many have been the inconveniences, not to say difficulties, arising on this account.

All persons have well fixed individual opinions as to whether this or that substance is poisonous, but the fact that the same substance can be turned to value and use in its proper relation to man, does not seem to bear much weight with them. Thus, certain people are very fond of mushrooms and know full well that the genuine article cannot possibly be injurious, while others insist this fungous growth is poisonous under all circumstances, and would not think of touching it, even though it is a nourishing food in constant use. In some localities people eat pokeberry pie and think no more of

it than of drinking water, while in other places these berries are supposed to be fraught with all manner of poisonous principles, and their proximity is dreaded. The general prevalence of the impression that substances like arsenic or strychnine are deadly poisons under all circumstances, further illustrates how firmly the masses hold to such unwarranted prejudices. Many people hold up their hands in holy horror when they learn that their physician has prescribed these medicinal agents for them.

Two distinct schools have naturally developed among those who differ as to the correct meaning of this word "poison."

The one holds that a substance only becomes a poison when, by its innate chemical nature, it causes impairment or destruction of function.

The other asserts that only a certain fixed class of subjects, such as hydrocyanic acid, corrosive sublimate, morphine, and others that are capable of causing serious effects when absorbed by the human system in comparatively small quantities, can be termed poisons; and that drugs of this class possess certain native properties for the destruction of function not found in substances reputed inert.

The latter description, it would seem, is entirely too narrow and restricted. If we accept it as the logical definition, then all those substances not included among the arbitrary poisons must, of course, be reported as innocuous—and many of these substances reputed inert operate in precisely the same manner as those termed virulent, when taken into the system in unusual quantities. For example, opium, when absorbed by the system in overdoses, causes death for the reason that it then becomes a narcotic poison; strychnine, because it becomes a narcotico-irritant, and arsenic an irritant poison. Now the mode of operation of one-half pound of common salt when taken into the stomach, is precisely the same as that of five grains of arsenic. Both cause death for the reason that in the quantities mentioned they act as powerful irritants on the sentient extremities of the nerves of the lining membrane of the blood-vessels, thereby producing a fatal impression sympathetically upon the general nervous system. In this instance, why shrink from calling common salt a poison, simply because a much larger quantity of it than of arsenic is necessary to act fatally? Both these substances in the quantities mentioned operate in precisely the same manner, causing suspension of life by overcoming the vital forces. The natural conclusion is, therefore, that a substance is a poison in relation to man, in the actual sense of the word, only when by its innate chemical nature it causes impairment or destruction of function; and from this it must be decided that no substance can be termed a poison *per se*.

*Read before the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, June 15th, 1894, and communicated by the author.

Among medical men the following has generally been accepted as an authentic definition of this word "poison." It reads: "A poison is a substance capable of destroying life when taken internally or applied to the surface of the body, without acting as a purely mechanical irritant." This, however, is open to the same objection that it at once fixes a distinct class of substances as poisons under all circumstances.

The words "*a deadly poison*" form a phrase very generously abused in newspaper accounts of casualties by poisoning. Ammonia water, copperas, or salts of tartar are made to suffer under the same horrid epithet as the dangerous alkaloids or mercurials, when accidentally responsible for serious results. This term should be used only in describing those drugs that are poisonous in very small quantities.

The old aphorism, "One man's food is another man's poison," is nicely illustrated in the fact that many valued articles of food, such as fish, oysters, rice, strawberries, cranberries, apples and many others, often cause a form of poisoning characterized by eruptions of the skin termed "urticaria," when ingested by certain persons who are incapable of properly assimilating these palate-pleasing foods.

When this word "poison" is considered in its more general significance, independently of its relation to man, the fact of its being an indefinite relative word with only an approximate meaning, is clearly demonstrated in the circumstance that certain species of birds satiate themselves with the berries of deadly night-shade, finding in them nourishment, and goats eat with impunity the leaves and pods of stramonium; so dangerous to man, this herb is to them, as it were, a rare and tempting delicacy.

Protected v. Free Pharmacy in Germany.

THE pharmacy-concession system which prevails in Prussia, and in other States of the German Empire, has generally been defended on the ground that it secures to the chemist a suitable professional standing, and is a guarantee for the preservation of that pharmaceutical dignity which would be lowered by the selling of any nostrums or not strictly medicinal articles. Unfortunately for the upholders of the system, the Prussian Government has now ranged itself definitely upon the side of their antagonists. In a speech in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on March 13th, in answer to an interpellation by Deputy Jerusalem, the Minister for "Religious Affairs, etc." (whose department for some reason or another includes the management of the relations between the State and the pharmacists), declared that he had caused to be drafted a bill for the abolition of the present concession

system. Hitherto the German law has allowed only a limited number of pharmacies bearing a definite ratio to the population. When the population of any city is found to have increased to such an extent that it is thought desirable to open a new pharmacy, the concession is given by the Government to a favored individual, and a narrowly limited locality is indicated within which he must open his shop. The system, according to the Minister, had led to many evils, of which the notorious speculation in concessions is the most objectionable. Under the proposed law, it would seem, any qualified pharmacist will be allowed to start in business for himself wherever he likes, but "due care is to be taken to safeguard the interests of those who have already invested money in pharmacies." The shop owning apothekers are, of course, up in arms against the proposal, and a writer in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* points out that only last year the German Apotheker-Verein, by an overwhelming majority, adopted a motion deprecating the abolition of the present system.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Castor Oil Production in British India.

INDIA'S backwardness in ability to use her profusion of products to the best industrial advantage is well exemplified in the relative condition of the export trade in castor oil and castor seed. According to *Calcutta Capital* for January 24, the aggregate bulk of last year's shipments of castor oil, viz., 2,578,992 gallons, was practically identical with that of ten years ago, while within the same period the quantity of seed exported has advanced from 222,156 cwt. to 989,534 cwt., the highest record.

Although it is probable that the use of castor oil was known, and the plant was cultivated in India hundreds of years before the Christian era, yet it was from the West and not from the East Indies that Europe first derived its supply. On the latter continent the properties of the oil seem to have been known as far back as the thirteenth century, but it was not until about the end of the eighteenth that the first small shipments were obtained from Jamaica, after which supplies from the West were gradually displaced by the production of Hindustan. To comprehend the value of the castor plant, *Ricinus communis*, it is only necessary to look to the number of uses to which it is put. In India the oil is extensively used as an illuminant, and there is none better provided it is "cold drawn," and has been subjected to a proper and carefully conducted method of preparation; moreover, owing to its slow combustion, a saving of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ is said to be effected by using it, as compared with other oils. It forms an excellent lubricant, although for this purpose it

has been to a great extent superseded by mineral oils. For the dressing of tanned hides and skins it has a high reputation, and the natives employ it largely for preserving water buckets, agricultural appliances, harness, etc., made of leather; and an estimable attribute of the oil in a climate like that of India, is that it repels rats and other vermin. Country dyers utilize the oil in certain of their processes, as for example in coloring with *Al*.* In Assam the plant is widely cultivated as a food for the silkworm. It has been suggested that where the crop is largely grown in the vicinity of paper mills, the stems might be more profitably disposed of for paper-making (an excellent pulp is said to be made from the stems with their bark), than as now used for fuel or for thatching houses. The oil-cake is largely consumed as fuel. It also constitutes a valuable manure; and although it is considered by European cattle breeders to be highly injurious as a fodder, the same opinion is not by any means prevalent in India. On the contrary, we find that in Mysore a decoction prepared from the cake is given to buffaloes to increase the flow of their milk. In Madras the leaves are given to milch cattle for the same object. Elsewhere, however, we read of the leaves being applied to stop the secretion of milk. This would appear to be a point of considerable importance to clear up, and, as remarked, it might very well form the subject of investigation by the Agricultural Departments in their capacity of consulting chemists and veterinary surgeons. The cake is, or was not long since, used by the East Railway Company, at Allahabad, for gas-making. In Jey-pore, the palace, public offices and streets are lighted by gas produced from a cheap variety of castor oil grown for the purpose. The oil is further said to be capable of forming with copal, dissolved in alcohol, an excellent varnish. The one great thing in which India fails as regards this product is to turn out a good or rather marketable medicinal oil. In this she loses a very large trade; and it is estimated that could such an oil be produced in India and placed in the market, precisely similar to that now imported from Europe, a profit of Rs. 10 per maund would be realized.

As regards the destination of the limited exports of castor oil from India, the greater portion of which is shipped from Bombay, the United Kingdom still heads the list, but the trade has considerably declined during the last ten years. That with Australia, which offers the next important outlet, has fluctuated a good deal during the same period, but in 1892-93 fell below the average. France takes, roughly speaking, about half the total exports of castor seed; in fact, that country and Belgium absorbs fully 14 times more Indian oilseeds (excepting

*Morinda root.

linseed) than does Britain, which renders it all the more unsatisfactory that this country should lose the economic and financial gain accruing from the manipulation of so much raw material.—*Board of Trade Journal*.

Copper in Extracts.

THERE has been a good deal of discussion in German pharmaceutical papers lately regarding the presence of copper in pharmaceutical extracts, a subject which has on various occasions excited attention in this country. But no one here has ever thought of ascertaining whether there is copper in the drugs or not. This is a point which is touched on in a lengthy article by a leading firm of manufacturing pharmacists in Germany. They show that some extracts cannot be obtained copper free. We omit the analytical details (which will be found by those who want them in *Pharm. Zeit.*, xxxix. 30), but give the results, which show the weight of copper (in milligrammes) found in the ash of the respective substances, but calculated on the latter:—

	Per kilo. Drug.	Per kilo. Extract.
Cort. cinch. succirubr	8'0	14 0
Herb. cannabis ind.	30'0	24 0
" conii	18 0	11 0
Fol. belladonnæ	7'2	29 0
Herb. hyoscyami.....	11'2	4 2
Rad. filicis mar. I.	14 8	33 0
" " II.	14'4	—
" aconiti	12 0	4 0
" bellad.	5 2	10 0
" glycyrrh. Morav.	15 6	—
" " decort. rossica..	16 0	16 0
Secale cornut.	12 0	16 0
Semen nuc. vomic.	26 4	24 0

Potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, aluminium, iron, and manganese are the more common bases found in the ash of drugs; but it seems that copper must not be regarded as an altogether abnormal constituent.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Canadian Hemp as a Cardiac.*

THE author's experience appears to have demonstrated that the root of Canadian hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum*), a drug now-a-days but occasionally used for its emeto-cathartic and diuretic properties, is an excellent and powerful cardiac remedy. This root contains a substance the physiological and therapeutic effect of which is said to resemble that of digitalis, except that it does not possess the cumulative power of the latter.

Administered in the form of the fluid extract in doses of 10 to 15 drops, three times daily, Canadian hemp is said to render the pulse

*Dr. A. Glinsky (*Med. Week.*, 1884; II; 216), in *Med.-Surg. Bulletin*.

slower, and at the same time fuller and stronger. In cases of dilatation of the heart, it is stated, it rapidly causes a decrease in the area of cardiac dulness; and in patients affected with valvular lesions, it renders diuresis manifestly more active, does away with the œdema, and determines the disappearance of palpitation and dyspnœa. The remedy is usually well borne by the patients when administered in the stated doses; the only disagreeable effect is occasionally a feeling of throbbing of the blood-vessels in the head.

The first studies of the action of Canadian hemp Dr. Glinsky made on himself, being affected with hypertrophy of the left ventricle with dilatation of the heart, manifested in paroxysms and accompanied by a systolic murmur at the apex (symptom of mitral regurgitation), præcordial angor and dyspnœa, increased by the slightest movement. Under the influence of the fluid extract of Canadian hemp, he found that all the morbid phenomena, both subjective and objective, subsided in two days; the pulse, which beat at the rate of 110 per minute, fell to 80; and the dyspnœa was so completely suppressed that even a lengthy walk did not cause the slightest feeling of oppression.

In cases of valvular lesions of the heart with symptoms of hyposystolia, in which strophanthus, adonis vernalis, and convallaria majalis had been administered without effect, Dr. G. in a few days effected, by means of Canadian hemp, the disappearance of œdema and dyspnœa, as well as marked reduction of the area of cardiac dulness.

Formula.

Acidum Cinnamylicum in Tuberculosis.—Prof. Landerer demands that cinnamyllic acid intended for therapeutic use, must be completely soluble in boiling water, alcohol and the fatty oils. On gentle heating, leave no residue, and show no coloration.

For treatment he recommends the following:—

R Acidi cinnamylici subtili-
tatis pulveris 5.0 Gm.
Olei amygdali dulcis 10.0 Gm.
Vitelli Ovi Nro. j.
Solutionis Natri chlorati
(strength 0.7 per cent.)... q. s.
ut fiat emulsio.

This emulsion is allowed to stand one hour, is then made alkaline with a seven and a half per cent. solution of caustic soda (requires about five drops to the cubic centimeter of emulsion). As sterilization is not practical in this case, it is thought best to prepare it contemporaneously.—*Meyer Brothers Druggist.*

Syrup of Figs.—The following formula will furnish a pleasant laxative fruit syrup:

Fl. ext. Cascara Sagrada	
(tasteless)	fl. oz. 1½
Fl. ext. Oregon grape root...	dr. 3
Grd. senna No. 20 powder...	dr. 6
Prunes } aa	av. oz. 2
Figs }	
Oil of fennel }	min. 10
Oil of cinnamon } aa	
Oil of cloves	min. 5
Sugar.....	oz. 3
Water enough to make	pt. 1

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

Some may prefer to leave out the oils and add instead—

Fl. ext. licorice	fl. drms. iv.
-------------------------	---------------

Others may prefer instead of the licorice—

Powdered nutmeg	drms. iij.
-----------------------	------------

This is more popular. Dose, one to two tablespoonfuls.—*Ibid.*

Application for Enlarged Glands —

Iodoformi	ʒj.
Bals. peruviani	ʒj.
Collodii	ʒj.

M.

To be painted over the swellings every night.—*Medical Press.*

Falling of the Hair and Ringworm.—Dr. Brocq (*Progres Medical*, No. 16, 1894) recommends the following, both in falling of the hair and ringworm:

Carbolic acid,
Chloral,
Tinct. Iodine, of each equal parts.

Apply once a week with a brush. Three to four times for ringworm.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*

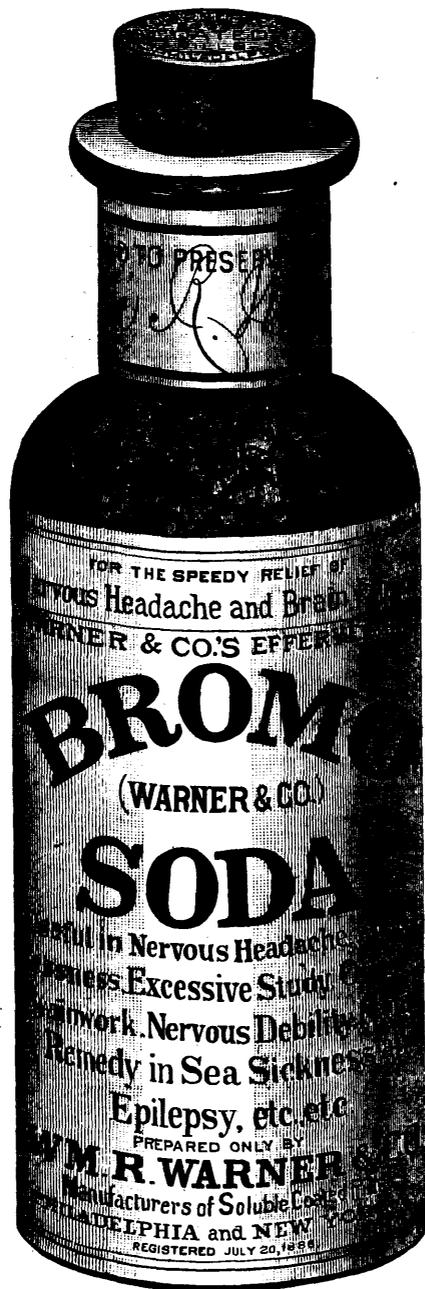
For Ringworm.—Iodine has been found to be one of the most effective agents for destroying the parasite upon which this disease depends. An excellent method of applying it is the following: Thoroughly cleanse the scalp with soap and water. Dry perfectly, then apply a solution of one part of pure iodine in thirty parts of flexible collodion. Renew the application each day for four days. At the end of fifteen days remove the collodion, wash the scalp first with soap and water, then, after thoroughly removing the soap, wash with a hot solution of bichloride of mercury, 1-2500. After allowing the bichloride solution to remain

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These Cachous are coated with strictly pure Silver Foil, not Dutch Metal nor Bronze Powder, and are composed of the finest and most fragrant aromatics. They are admitted to be superior to any other brand in the market, either foreign or domestic. Special estimates furnished for large quantities in bulk, pounds, or small vials.



Little Cathartic Granules

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R—Aloin, Jalapin, Podophyllin, Ext. Hyoscyam., Ext. Nuc. Vom., Ol. Res. Capsicum.

There is Nothing Superior for a Little Liver Pill

Vegetable Liver Pills

(WARNER & CO.'S)

R Each containing]
Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; Ext. Colocynth, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Pv. Soc. Aloes, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.; Pv. Scammony, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; Pv. Saponis, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.; Gingerine, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

DOSE—2 to 4 Pills as a purgative; 1 to 2 Pills as an aperient.

This is a most excellent Pill for the purpose as set forth, and affords a convenient package for selling from in quantities as wanted.

An Elegant Pill as a Laxative or Cathartic According to the Dose

Send an Order for Either of the Above Pills
Put Up in Elegant Style with Your
Name and Address on.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Compressed Soda Mint In Oval bottles with nickeled screw cap, each dozen in show stand.

Compressed Chlorate Potash Tablets.

Compressed Brown Mixture Tablets.

Compressed Paregoric Tablets.

Cathartic Comp. U. S. P. Sugar Coated.

Cathartic Comp. U. S. P., Gelatin Coated.

Cathartic Comp. Active.

Aromatic Cachous. Coated with Pure Silver.

Aromatic Cachous. In Oval bottles with nickeled screw caps.

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W. R. WARNER & CO.'S SOLUBLE COATED PILLS

The coating of the following Pills will dissolve in four and a half minutes.

Pil. Lady Webster.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

R—Pulv. Aloes.....2 grains. | Pulv. Rose los.....½ grain.
" Mastic.....¼ grain. | M. ft. one pill.

Lady Webster Dinner Pills. This is an excellent combination officially designated as Aloes and Mastich, U.S.P. We take very great pleasure in asking physicians to prescribe them more liberally, as they are very excellent as an aperient for persons of full habit or gouty tendency when given in doses of one pill after dinner.

Pil. Antidyspeptic.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

(Dr. Fothergill.)

R—Pulv. Ipecac.....¼ gr. | Strychnine.....1-20 gr.
Pulv. Pip. Nig.....¼ gr. | Ext. Gentian.....1 gr.

The above combination is one of Dr. Fothergill's recipes for indigestion, and has been found very serviceable. In some forms of Dyspepsia it may be necessary to give a few doses, say one pill three times a day, of Warner's Pil. Anticonstipation.

Pil. Ferri Iodide.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

ONE GRAIN IN EACH.

The dose of Iodide of Iron Pills is from one to two at meal times; is recommended and successfully used in the treatment of Pulmonary Phthisis or Consumption, Anæmia and Chlorosis, Caries and Scrofulous Abscesses, Less of Appetite, Dyspepsia, etc.

In cases where Iodide of Iron is prescribed, it is absolutely necessary for the physician who relies on the therapeutic action for beneficial results that the compound should be perfectly protected, and so prepared as to remain unalterable.

With this important fact in view, we have devoted special study to Iodide of Iron in pillular form, and we are warranted in announcing that WARNER & CO.'S IODIDE OF IRON PILLS meet all requirements, being the most perfect preparation of the kind.

Pil. Sumbul Comp.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

(Dr. Goodell.)

R—Ext. Sumbul.....1 gr. | Ferri Sulph. Ext.....1 gr.
Assafœtida.....2 gr. | Ac. Arsenious.....1-30 gr.

"I use this pill for nervous and hysterical women who need building up." This pill is used with advantage in neurasthenic conditions in conjunction with Warner & Co.'s Bromo-Soda, one or two pills taken three times a day.

Pil. Chalybeate.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

Proto-carb. of Iron, 3 Grains. Dose, 1 to 3 Pills.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.'S FERRUGINOUS PILLS)

Ferri Sulph. Fe SO₄ } Ferri Carb. Fe CO₃
Potass. Carb. K₂ CO₃ } = Potass. Sulph. K₂ SO₄

Please specify WARNER & CO., and order in original bottles of one hundred to secure the full therapeutic effect.

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Pil. Chalybeate Comp.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

Same as Pil. Chalybeate with ½ gr. Ext. Nux. Vomica added to each Pill to increase the tonic effect. Dose 1 to 3 Pills.

Pil. Digestiva.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

A VALUABLE AID TO DIGESTION

R—Pepsin Conc't.....1 gr. | Gingerine.....1-10 gr.
Pv. Nux. Vom.....¼ gr. | Sulphur.....¼ gr.

IN EACH PILL.

This combination is very useful in relieving various forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and will afford permanent benefit in cases of enfeebled digestion, where the gastric juices are not properly secreted.

As a dinner pill, Pil. Digestiva is unequalled, and may be taken in doses of a single pill either before or after eating.

Pil. Antiseptic.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

EACH PILL CONTAINS

Sulphite Soda.....1 gr.
Salicylic Acid.....1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....¼ gr.

Dose, 1 to 3 Pills.

Pil. Antiseptic is prescribed with great advantage in cases of Dyspepsia attended with acid stomach and enfeebled digestion following excessive indulgence in eating or drinking. It is used with advantage in Rheumatism.

Pil. Antiseptic Comp.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

EACH PILL CONTAINS

Sulphite Soda.....1 gr.
Salicylic Acid.....1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....¼ gr.
Powd. Capsicum.....1-10 gr.
Concentrated Pepsin.....1 gr.

Dose, 1 to 3 Pills.

Pil. Antiseptic Comp. is prescribed with great advantage in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Malassimilation of food.

Pil. Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

R—Aloin, 1-5 gr. Strychnine, 1-60 gr. Ext. Belladonna, ½ gr.

Medical Properties—Tonic, Laxative. Dose, 1 to 2 Pills.

Try this Pill in habitual Constipation.

Pil. Arthrosia.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

For Cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

Formula.—Acidum Salicylicum; Resina Podophyllinum; Quinia; Ext. Colchicum; Ext. Phytolacca; Capsicum.

Almost a specific in Rheumatic and Gouty Affections.

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Compressed Antiseptic Pastilles

Ecchondroses of the Septumnaarium—their Removal and Treatment

BY CARL SEILER, M.D.

(From *MEDICAL RECORD*, February 18th, 1888.)

"Before I proceed with the operation, however, in a given case, I treat the nasal mucous membrane with a view to reduce the existing hyperæmia, for it is my experience that, if any surgical interference is undertaken at once, the shock following the operation is much more severe, and the wound does not heal as kindly nor as rapidly as when all acute or subacute inflammation has first been removed. For this purpose, I use a spray of an alkaline solution, and make local applications with glycerole of iodine by means of a cotton carrier. Formerly I used the ordinary Dobell's solution for the spray, and also as a wash to be sniffed up the nose by the patient, morning and night, but in the last two years I employed instead a solution composed of the following ingredients:

Sodii Bicarb. et. Sodii Bibor.....	āā	℥ viij
Sodii Benzoate et Sodii Salicylate	āā	gr. xx.
Eucalyptol et Thymol	āā	gr. x.
Menthol		gr. v.
Ol. Gaultheria		gtt. vj.
Glycerine	℥	viiiiss.
Alcoholis	℥	ij.
Aquæ.....	q. s.	℥ 16 pints.

"This formula gives a solution which is sufficiently alkaline to dissolve the thickened secretion adhering to the nasal mucous membrane; and as it is of proper density, it is bland and unirritating, leaving a pleasant feeling in the nose. At the same time, it is antiseptic and acts as a deodorizer, being in this respect far superior to Dobell's solution or any other non-irritating deodorizer and antiseptic. As it is, however, inconvenient for many patients to have so large a quantity of solution on hand, one of our Philadelphia druggists made the solid ingredients into a compressed Tablet, so that one, when dissolved in two ounces of water, will make a solution identical in its effects with the solution made after the above formula, and my patients prefer them to the solution.

We prepare the above medication under the name of ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES—15 grains each."

WM. R. WARNER & CO., Chemists, 1228 Market St., Phila.

RHEUMATISM:

ELIXIR SALICYLIC ACID COMP.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

This preparation combines in a pleasant and permanent form, in each fluid drachm, the following:

R Acid Salicylic (Schering's), grs. v.	Potass. Iodid. - grs. iss.
Cimicifuga, - grs. iſ.	Tr. Gelseminum, - gtt. i.

So prepared as to form a permanent, potent, and reliable remedy in

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LUMBAGO, ETC.

This preparation combines in a pleasant and agreeable form:—Salicylic Acid, Cimicifuga, Gelseminum, Sodii Bi-Carb., and Potass. Iodid., so combined as to be more prompt and effective in the treatment of this class of diseases than either of the ingredients when administered alone.

This remedy can be given without producing any of the unpleasant results which so often follow the giving of Salicylic Acid and Salicylate of Sodium, viz., gastric and intestinal irritation, nausea, delirium, deafness, nervous irritability, restlessness and rapid respiration; on the contrary, it gives prompt relief from pain, and quiets the nerves without the aid of opiates.

Elixir Salicylic Acid Comp. has been extensively used in private practice for several years with almost unvarying success, and with better results than any other mode of treatment yet suggested.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to be able to place before the Medical profession a remedy so effectual in the cure of one of the most stubborn classes of disease.

The dose is from a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful, to be increased as necessary to meet the requirements of the case. Each teaspoonful contains five grains of Salicylic Acid.

Elixir Salicylic Acid Comp. is put up in 12-oz. square bottles, and may be obtained from druggists everywhere.

The following well-known Houses in the Dominion will supply Warner & Co.'s Standard Preparations:

LYMAN, SONS & CO., - - - Montreal
 EVANS & SONS, - - - "
 KERRY, WATSON & CO., - - - "
 R. J. DEVINS - - - "
 J. WINER & CO., - - - Hamilton

LYMAN BROS. & CO., - - - Toronto
 ELLIOTT & CO. - - - "
 LONDON DRUG COMPANY, London
 R. W. McCARTHY, - - - St. John
 BROWN & WEBB, - - - Halifax

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.'S

SOLUBLE, RELIABLE, PERMANENT

DOSIMETRIC GRANULES.

As their name indicates, these Granules are *measured doses* of the alkaloids, metals and metaloids, in such definite and accurate proportions as may best meet the requirements of the physician. The most perfect system of Dosimetry is that comprised in Parvules originally introduced by WARNER & Co. ten years ago; but Dosimetric Granules are intended to comprise such remedies as are new and such as are *proximate principles* not so frequently repeated in a measured time for all cases. These Granules have been divided, according to the metric system, into strengths of half milligram, one milligram, and centigram. In each instance, however, their equivalents are stated in *grains* or fractions thereof. Such a plan, we think, will easily familiarize the practitioner with the metric system for all practical purposes, and will commend itself at once to their recognition.

The cutting short or strangulation of many acute diseases while as yet in their incipient or formative stages has not been sufficiently appreciated. That this is possible the medical literature of the day affords ample evidence; but to accomplish it treatment must be both scientific and energetic, *i.e.*, must be based upon the physiological action of drugs, and upon the action of reliable medications.

With such an intention, these Granules have been prepared abroad (in France, particularly, as suggested by Dr. Burggraeve). This method of treatment has met with success, and it will be a matter of no surprise that therapeutists in this country should be prompt in adopting it. In the hands of the physician, and *his hands only*, these Granules are potent remedies, capable of accomplishing results far more quickly and certainly than the uncertain fluid extracts and tinctures, and far more pleasantly.

The Coating of the following Granules will dissolve in 15 minutes. These Granules are prepared with a soluble coating, and not with an impervious coating, thus avoiding cumulative effect. WARNER & CO.'s Aperient Saline is usually prescribed with them:

ACONITINE	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	HYOCYAMINE	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative.		Med. prop.—Hypnotic, Antispasmodic.	
ACID ARSENIOSUM	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	KOOSINE	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Antiperiodic, Alterative.		Med. prop.—Anthelmintic.	
ANTIMONII ARSENIAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	LITHII CARBONAS	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Alterative, Diaphoretic.		Med. prop.—Diuretic.	
ARSENIUM IODIDUM	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	MORPHINE HYDROBROMAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Alterative.		Med. prop.—Anodyne.	
ASPARAGIN	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	MORPHINE IODOHYDRAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Arterial Sedative.		Med. prop.—Anodyne.	
ATROPINE SULPHAS	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)	NAROMIN	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Anodyne, Antispasmodic.		Med. prop.—Supposed to influence the inferior part of the spinal marrow, diminishing sensation and mobility in the inferior extremities.	
BECUCINE	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)	PICROTOXIN	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Tonic.		Med. prop.—Narcotic.	
BRYONIN	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	PILOCARPINE	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Hydragogue, Cathartic.		Med. prop.—Sudorific.	
CAFFEINE ARSENIAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	PODOPHYLLIN	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Alterative.		Med. prop.—Cholagogue, Cathartic.	
CALABARIN SULPHAS	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)	POTASSII ARSENIAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Spinal Sedative.		Med. prop.—Alterative.	
CALOMEL	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	QUASSIN	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Alterative, Purgative.		Med. prop.—Tonic, Febrifuge, Anthelmintic.	
CAUCUTINE	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)	QUININE HYDROBROMAS	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative.		Med. prop.—Tonic, Antispasmodic.	
CAUCUTINE HYDROBROMAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	QUININE ARSENIAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative.		Med. prop.—Tonic, Alterative.	
CODEINE	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	QUININE HYDROFERROCYANAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Hypnotic Sedative.		Med. prop.—Tonic.	
COLCHICIN	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)	SANTONINUM	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Sedative, Diuretic, Emetic.		Med. prop.—Anthelmintic.	
OROTON CHLORAL	½ gr. (1 centigram)	SCILLITIN	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Hypnotic.		Med. prop.—Cardiac Sedative, Diuretic.	
DATURINE	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)	STRYCHNINE ARSENIAS	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Narcotic, Anodyne.		Med. prop.—Tonic, Alterative.	
ELATERINE	½ gr. (1 centigram)	STRYCHNINE SULPHAS	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Purgative.		Med. prop.—Tonic.	
EMETINE	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	SULPHUR IODIDUM	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Emetic, Diaphoretic, Expectorant.		Med. prop.—Alterative.	
ERGOTINE	½ gr. (1 centigram)	VERATRINA	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Emmenagogue, Parturient.		Med. prop.—Topical Excitant.	
FERRI ARSENIAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	ZINCI CYANIDUM	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Tonic, Alterative.		Med. prop.—Antispasmodic.	
HYDRARGYRI IODID. RUB.	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)	ZINCI PHOSPHIDUM	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Alterative.		Med. prop.—Tonic, Stimulant.	
HYDRARGYRI IODID. VIR	½ gr. (1 centigram)		
Med. prop.—Alterative.			



FROM THE VENTRICULUS CALLOSUS GALLINACEUS.

A powder, prescribed in the same manner, doses, and combinations as Pepsin. Used in all cases where Pepsin is required, with superior advantage. A specific in Sickness in Gestation, in doses of 10 to 20 grs.

1228 Market St., Philadelphia.

18 Liberty St., New York.

in contact with the scalp for half an hour, wash with pure water, dry, and apply vaseline or zinc ointment. If necessary, repeat the application.—*Modern Medicine.*

Antiseptic Snuff-Powder.—The following is a combination employed by Dr. Leonard A. Dessar :—

Menthol.....	10.0
Tannic acid.....	2.0
Boracic acid.....	30.0
Bismuth subnitrate.....	20.0
Starch.....	50.0
Cocaine.....	
Aristol.....	aa 0.5

Sig.: Make a fine powder.—*International Journal of Surgery.*

Bites or Stings of Insects.—A saturated solution of camphor or salol in ether may be applied with benefit. Or the spot may be painted with—

R Collodion.....	ʒiiss.
Salicylic acid.....	gr. xv.
Benzoic acid.....	gr. xv.

M.

—*La Med. Mod. in Med. & Surg. Rep.*

Whooping Cough.—As a spray, Grasset advocates the use, from four to six times a day, of one or two teaspoonfuls of the following solution :—

R Phenosalyl.....	gr. xv.
Water.....	ʒiij.

M.

—*Le Progres Med., Ibid.*

Odontodol.—**Toothache Drops.**—This, according to *El Memorandum*, has the following composition:

Cocaine hydrochlorate.....	1 part.
Essence of cherry laurel.....	1 part.
Tincture of arnica.....	10 parts.

Mix. If the pain proceeds from a caries, impregnate a bit of absorbent cotton in the mixture and pack it into the cavity. If inflammation of the pulp be the cause, rinse the mouth frequently with a mixture consisting of 30 drops of odontol, in an ounce and a half of a tepid decoction of linseed. If the entire jaw is painful, and the pain is not relieved by rinsing as directed, rub the surface of the affected part thoroughly with pure odontol.

This preparation is said by *l'Union pharmaceutique* to be superior to any odontalgic hitherto recommended. The most powerful and perfect odontalgic that we have tried is made by rubbing together $\frac{1}{50}$ grain of atropine, 3 grains cocaine, and 100 drops campho-phenique. It stops an aching tooth with lightning-like rapidity, provided the nerve can be reached. A single droplet placed in the hollow with a hypodermic syringe, or introduced on a pledget of cotton, acts instantaneously, and the relief is

frequently permanent. Sometimes a drop of a 5 per cent. solution of aconitine, or of atropine, does the same thing, but neither is so certain and swift as the mixture indicated. It seems scarcely necessary to warn against too frequent repetitions of any of the preparations, and especially against swallowing any of them.—*National Druggist.*

A New Depilatory.—A paste of sulphide of barium is recommended as a depilatory by Leistikow. To prepare the sulphide, sulphate of barium, charcoal, and linseed oil are made up into a thick paste and strongly heated; a dark blue mass consisting largely of BaS is obtained, and this is finely powdered. The sulphide is then mixed with oxide of zinc and starch, the following proportions being adopted :—

Barium sulphide.....	10 parts.
Zinc oxide.....	5 "
Starch.....	5 "

The ingredients are made into a thin paste with water and spread by a spatula or other suitable means upon the face, or where depilation is desired. When quite dry—which takes about ten minutes—the paste is washed off, and the surface of the skin will then be found perfectly smooth and free from hairs (*Monats fur prakt. Dermat.; through Ph. C., in Manufacturing Chemist.*)

A Polish for the Finger Nails.—For this purpose oleate of tin colored with carmine and perfumed with otto of roses is recommended. To prepare the oleate of tin a ten per cent. solution of stannous chloride is decomposed by addition of a solution of olive soap, the precipitate well washed, and, after drying, colored and perfumed (*Pharm. Ztg., in Manufacturing Chemist.*)

YOUNG DOCTOR.—"Just think! Six of my patients recovered this week."

OLD DOCTOR.—"It's all your own fault, my boy; you spend too much time at the club."—*Life.*

The Cruttenden Case.

THIS case was brought before Police Magistrate Denison, in the Police Court, Toronto, on June 1st, and was adjourned till the 4th, and subsequently till the 11th and 13th, when the trial went on.

The information was laid by Isaac T. Lewis, and was to the effect that the defendant not being registered pursuant to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and not having taken out a certificate pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, unlawfully did keep open a shop for retailing and dispensing poison, and did sell a quantity of carbolic acid to one Thomas Brock.

The defendant admitted selling drugs and keeping open store, but said that there was an understanding made with him that he should be allowed to sell till he came up for examination. Defendant admitted that he was not registered.

T. Cruttenden, sworn, states that "a qualified man owned this business until I passed my examination in a recognized college in New York. The qualified man then notified the Council that he had nothing more to do with the business, and I applied to be registered on my diploma. I was taken into a small room alone, with Mr. Petrie and Mr. D'Avignon, and they spoke to me and said it would be better for me to pass the examination before the Council here, and that if I ever ran for member of the Council, it would be thrown up against me that I had not passed their examination. I said that may be I could not pass their examination, and they said it would be all right, and that I would get through all right. They led me to believe that it was merely a matter of form for me to come up for examination, although they did not use those words. They said that they would not bother me till that time, and that the business could go on till then. I went up for my examination before the Council here, and I did not pass. I continued the business on and immediately applied to be registered under my New York diploma, and they refused to register me. I continued the business after I knew I had failed on my examination."

Alexander Petrie, sworn, states that "defendant was in the room with Mr. D'Avignon and myself. I asked him to withdraw his application to be registered under the New York diploma. We made no promise not to interfere with him till he came up for examination, but said he must legalize his shop. We never agreed to let him through his examination unless he passed it properly."

J. E. D'Avignon, sworn, states: "I was present at the interview with Petrie and the defendant. I told defendant that I thought he would pass our examination; but I did not promise that we would pass him. We never agreed to pass him on his examination as a matter of form."

The defendant was convicted and remanded till called on for sentence.

Merchant: "What do you mean by using such language? Are you the master here, or am I the master?"

Clerk: "I know I'm not the master."

Merchant: "Very well, then, if you're not the master, why do you talk like an ass?"—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Our Advertisers at the Ontario Medical Association.

AMONG the exhibits at the meeting of the Ontario Medical Association, last month, the instruments and surgical appliances of Messrs. J. Stevens & Son, of Toronto, attracted much attention. This was particularly true of a collection of sterilizable instruments, which, in these days of antiseptics, are indispensable. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. James, an old pharmacy student.

Another interesting display was that shown by Mr. W. Lloyd Wood, who represents the Canadian agency of Messrs. Gilpin, Langdon & Co., of Baltimore. The collection of powdered drugs was in open containers, so that quality might be tested by taste, odor, and feeling. We have never seen specimens in which the characteristics of pure fresh drugs were better marked.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. showed some of their specialties, more especially pellets, and other modern forms for the administration of dry medicines. They had also a select collection of coated pills, and some of their liquid preparations—as cascara cordial, and others well known to the profession. Mr. W. M. Grant, who will be remembered in connection with the Ontario College class of 1886, was in charge of the exhibit.

The Poison Register.

A young lady in Ingersoll, Ont., probably suffering from some misunderstanding or disappointment, committed suicide by chloroform. She procured from two local druggists separate supplies of the liquid, and, having saturated a piece of cotton batting, inhaled the vapor with fatal results.

On June 6th a well-known stenographer of Toronto died suddenly after taking some headache powders. It appears that he was frequently in the habit of taking such powders, which, we have been told, consisted of anti-febrin or phenacetin and caffeine. On the evening of his death he complained to his wife that he felt unwell and asked her to get him a glass of salt and water, and almost before she could do so he had expired. Shortly after entering the house deceased said to his wife, "I am afraid I have taken too many of them," evidently referring to the powders he was in the habit of taking for his illness. Medical aid was at once summoned, but the doctor pronounced the patient beyond the reach of medicine. It was decided to hold an inquest, but the result did not show any definite appearance which, as far as known, could be clearly attributed to the

The Month.

effects of the powders. Deceased for many years suffered from lung trouble, and probably his heart was weak, while this organ may have been further affected by the remedies taken.

On June 16th, at Woodstock, Ont., a young woman, suffering from toothache, inserted in the aching molar a piece of toothache gum. This appears to have had its effect, as she went to sleep, and the piece of gum becoming dislodged, was swallowed. The pain incident to the presence of carbolic acid in the stomach soon roused her, and a doctor was summoned. It was for a time thought that the young woman would have lost her life, but she ultimately recovered and has a lively conviction that toothache gum is not of the same kind as tutti frutti.

From the evidence in the Hartley case it appears not unlikely that another death will have to be placed to the credit of Rough on Rats.

J. G. W. Martin, a traveller or agent for patent medicines and druggists' materials, was found dead in a chair in the sitting-room of the Imperial Hotel, on Jarvis street, Toronto, about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, June 19th. The police were notified and the body removed to the morgue. An inquest called by Dr. Aikins revealed the fact that deceased's death was due to cyanide of potassium, probably self administered. The evidence of Drs. Dwyer and Wallace showed that traces of the poison had been found in the stomach. Mr. Maloney, proprietor of the Imperial, testified that deceased came to his house on June 2, and had registered as J. Martin. He had apparently died in his chair while smoking. Amongst the effects of deceased a bottle containing a fourth of an ounce of cyanide of potassium was found. There was little or nothing amongst the effects of deceased to throw any light on his place of residence, friends or relatives. Martin was well dressed, about 45, had blue eyes, brown hair, moustache, was about medium height, and of spare build. The letters found in his effects were purely of a business nature, showing his occupation to have been that of a druggist's agent or peddler of patent medicines. A prescription signed "Heath & Gunn, druggists, 185 Princess street, Kingston," which had been in the hands of druggists at Brockville, Woodstock, Cobourg and other places, was also found. A peculiar feature in the case is that everything that would lead to the identity of deceased had been destroyed. As only a small sum of money was found in his effects, it is supposed that Martin, being despondent over this fact, committed suicide.

At Toronto, on June 27th, a deserted wife committed suicide by means of hydrocyanic acid, of which the contents of an unlabelled bottle were taken.

Coughlin & Smyth have commenced business at Arthur, Ont.

Rowan & Co. have bought out R. P. Coulson, of Stouffville, Ont.

Dublois & Primrose, of Bridgetown, N. S., have been succeeded by S. W. Weare.

G. W. Berry, of Lucknow, Ont., has purchased the stock of G. A. Fear, of Goderich, Ont.

An opera house at St. Thomas, Ont., is being erected by T. H. Duncombe, druggist of that place.

A new business at Summerside, P.E.I., has been commenced by J. Manson, of Charlotte-town.

R. Davis has been admitted a partner with J. H. Nasmyth, of Brantford, Ont. The style of the firm is Nasmyth & Davis.

It is said that the reported sale of the business of the estate of the late J. J. Hall, Woodstock, Ont., has not been carried out.

Parker Brothers, of St. John, N.B., were burned out on June 3rd. The loss was about \$2,500, which is partially covered.

G. Marshall, formerly with G. W. Mingay, Parkdale, Ont., has gone to Crystal, Dakota, to take charge of the business of Anderson & Co.

J. C. Gordon is about occupying his new and handsome store at Winnipeg, Man., where every facility has been provided for a large and increasing business.

Prof. F. A. Fluckiger, of Bern, Switzerland, the eminent pharmacologist and author, is visiting the United States. He has been somewhat overworked and hopes to recuperate by travel.

Angus Buchanan, of Kemptville, was nominated for the Ontario Legislature for the constituency of Grenville, but the returns so far—27th—show over 200 majority against him.

A public fountain has been offered to the citizens of Hamilton, Ont., by A. Rutherford, of the firm of Garland & Rutherford, in the event of the proposed enlargement of Gore Park.

Professor Shuttleworth, of this city, who can now add to his name the letters F.C.S., he having been elected a member of the Chemical Society of England, has done a good deal of useful work in Toronto, especially in connection with the water supply, and his fellow-citizens will congratulate him on his new distinction.—*Toronto Mail, June 20th.*

It is reported that A. E. Jukes is about resuming his business at St. Catharines, Ont.

At the time of going to press we learn with regret of the accidental drowning, while bathing, of Clayton Broddy, assistant in the establishment of C. W. Cryderman, Walkerton, Ont.

Notices of the marriages of several druggists have appeared in last month's papers; among others the following:

LITTLE—SMITH.—At 456 Queen street west, Toronto, June 20th, by Rev. Mr. Williams, of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jackson L. Little, druggist, Spadina avenue, to Ida C. Smith, second daughter of James Smith.

A quiet wedding took place this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Hatch, 73 Goyeau street. Her daughter, Lillie M., was married to Gilbert P. Halls, druggist. The Rev. A. J. Vining tied the nuptial knot in the presence of the parents and relatives of the young couple. After luncheon the newly wedded couple took the G. T. R. to the east, where they will spend a couple of weeks visiting friends—*Windsor Record*, June 12th.

At high noon on June 14th, E. Elwood Parsons and Miss Erie Stewart, both of Walkerville, were united in marriage in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Walkerville, by the pastor, Rev. F. R. Ghent. The bride was given away by A. H. Asken, and the groom's best men were Sidney Robinson and E. Howard. The bridesmaids were Miss Schofield, of Port Dover, Miss May Asken, and Miss Stewart, the bride's sister. The church was filled with Walkerville's best society, and was beautifully decorated. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are away on a tour in the east. They will return and take up their residence on First Avenue, Walkerville.—*Windsor Record*.

As some communications respecting the former firm of E. B. Shuttleworth still continue to be received, it is necessary to make the explanation that Mr. Shuttleworth has no connection whatever with the business of a manufacturing chemist. In 1884 he disposed of his establishment to the Smith & McGlashan Co., Ltd., and acquired stock in the concern, and also continued a supervision of the manufacture of the preparations to which his name and trade-mark were attached. The business and this trade-mark were subsequently sold to Allan & Co., who later on disposed of them to T. Milburn & Co., who are now the proprietors of the line of fluid extracts and certain specified preparations to which the name and trade-mark are attached. Mr. Shuttleworth's interest in and supervision of these preparations ceased on the sale to Allan & Co., in May, 1891.

Market Report.

The state of trade continues very much as last month, and little improvement can be looked for until the fall, when it is hoped that the crops will turn out better than now anticipated. The drug market is this month without a sensation, except, indeed, it is in regard to bismuth, which, with its preparations, has declined heavily.

Drugs.—*Opium* is again becoming the subject of mild speculation, and has advanced slightly in New York, but is unchanged here. *Camphar* continues weak, the crude article being low in price. *Cloves* are very cheap. *Balsams* are dull generally. *Canada balsam* is a little easier, and *copaiba* is in light demand. Nothing has transpired regarding the new crop of *insect flowers*, and old stock is held at full prices. *Ergot* continues very flat and low. *Canary seed* is higher in New York, and the prices of *acacias* are also hardening. *Senega* is in good supply, and is easier, as also *soap bark*, though rates here are unchanged.

Chemicals, etc.—The drop in *bismuth* and its salts is elsewhere explained in this number. Since that item was written it has been reported that the cause of the break was the introduction of parcels of Bohemian rather than Bolivian metal. *Mercurials* are slightly dearer. *Soda salts* are all very cheap. *Chloride of lime* and *carbolic acid* are firm. *Citric* and *tartaric acids* continue depressed, and *borax* and *boracic acid* remain low. *Cream of tartar* is looking up. *Ammonia salts* are higher, and *arsenic* continues scarce. Dealers in border towns are sending *Paris green* into the United States, as the price is ten cents per pound lower in Canada than on the other side.

Alkaloids, etc.—*Quinine* is without change in price here, and excites little interest abroad. *Morphias* are lower, and *cocaine hydrochlorate* is considerably cheaper. The value of *phenacetin* has increased, but *salol* has been marked down.

Essential Oils.—There is little of moment to be reported in this line, though there are somewhat alarming reports of floods and damage in Wayne county, which causes a little stir in regard to *oil of peppermint*.

Paints and Oils.—*Turpentine* is advancing steadily. *Leads* continue as last month. *Cod-liver oil*, Norwegian, is offering a shade lower, but speculators are holding for better prices later on.

MONTSERRAT LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

“STANDARD OF THE WORLD.”

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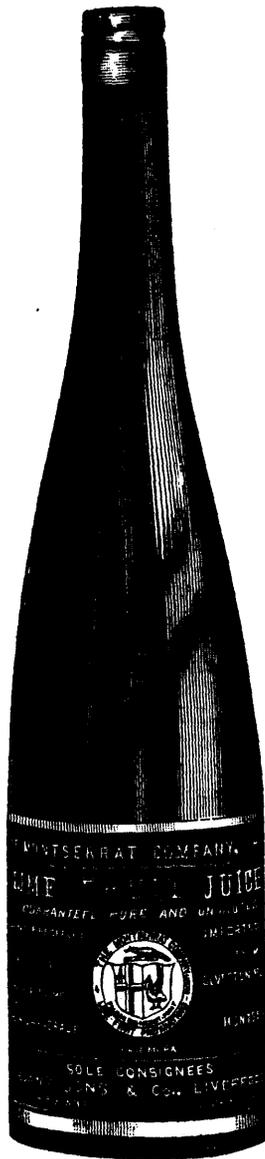
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87 to 41 St. Jean
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WESTERN BRANCH :
23 Front Street West, Toronto

Suggestions from New Arrivals:

TRADE

Adams' Pepsin Gum in Glass Jars	Potass Bromide ---	Ac. Tannic Lev.
E. & G. Vaseline Vaporizer, Vuicanite	Sod. Bisulphite ---	Acid Salicylic ---
Rhubarb Squares, S. & F., 55s	Sod. Sulphite Po. ---	Acid Citric ---
Hypodermic Syringe "E," Metal Case	Sod. Phosph. Powd.	Acid Tartaric ---
Smith's Chloroform -		
Smith's Liquor Opii -		
Cream Tartar -		
Detannated Sherry -		
Camphor, Hd's, Bells -		
Camphor, Hd's, Ozs. -		
Dunn's Mag. Cit. -		
Neave's Food -	Davis' Fly Pads	
S. & M. Panc. Emuls. -	Wilson's Fly Pads	
S. & M. Etherodyne -	Tanglefoot - - ---	
Condy's Fluid Red -	Ac. Carbolic, Xlt.	
Lamplough's Saline -		
Dunn's Fruit Saline -		
Kickapoo Remedies -		
Fruit Jar Rings -		
Colg. Cash. Bouq., 8 oz.		
Colg. Cash. Bouq., 4 oz.		
Sheep's Wool Sponges		
Mortars and Pestles, W. W., all sizes	Royal Pepsin Comp., $\frac{1}{4}$ s	Ammon. Mur. Tabs.
Maw's Cherry Tooth Paste	Oil Eucalyptus Austr.	Soda Mint Tabs.
Ol. Santal Flav. Ang., Horner's	Ol. Santal Flav. Exotic	Pot. Chlor. Tabs.
Cleaver's Glyc. and Cucumber Soap	Cleaver's Transp. Soap	Bromo Seltzer ---



 MARK

ELLIOT & Co - - - **Toronto**

Antiseptic Materials, Bandages, Etc.,

Manufactured and Imported by

W. A. DYER & CO.,

Pharmaceutical & Dispensing Chemists

14 & 16 PHILLIPS SQUARE,

Corner St. Catharine Street,

MONTREAL.

- Bandages, Roller, Muslin.
- Bandages, Cotton.
- Bandages, Absorbent.
- Bandages, Antiseptic Gauze.
- Bandages, Plaster Paris.
- All Sizes.
- Catgut, assorted.
- Cotton Wool, Absorbent.
- Cotton Wool, Borated.
- Cotton Wool, Salicylated.
- Cotton Wool, Sublimated.
- Drainage Tubes, Rubber and Bone.
- Gauze, Absorbent.
- Gauze, Borated.
- Gauze, Carbolized.
- Gauze, Eucalyptol.
- Gauze, Iodoform.
- Gauze, Naphthalin.
- Gauze, Sublimated.
- Gauze, Salicylated.
- Gutta Percha Tissue, Inhalers, Coghill; Inhalers, Celluloid Aurnasal.
- Jute, Plain Bleached.
- Jute, Absorbent.
- Jute, Carbolized.
- Jute, Naphthalin.
- Lint, Plain and Borated; McIntosh Cloth, Oakum Tarred, Peat, Silk, White on Reels; Silk, Iron Dyed, all Sizes; Sponges, Antiseptic; Sponges, Gamgee's Plain; Sponges, Gamgee's Eucalyptol, Sanitary Towels, Ladies'.

Physicians in ordering these Antiseptic Articles will please specify

W. A. DYER & CO'S.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO JULY, 1894.

The quotations appended represent average prices in the Toronto Market, 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.

Acetanilid,	lb.	\$0 75	\$0 90
Acid, Acetic,	lb.	12½	15
Arsenious, lump	lb.	25	27
Commercial	lb.	5	6
Benzoic, English, (from benzoin),	oz.	22	25
German,	oz.	12	14
Boric	lb.	18	20
Carbolic, Crystals, super, ..	lb.	1 40	2 40
Commercial,	lb.	25	30
Crude	gal.	0 75	1 60
Citric,	lb.	50	55
Gallic,	lb.	1 45	1 60
Hydrodromic	lb.	30	32
Hydrocyanic,	oz.	12	14
Lactic, concentrated,	lb.	3 60	4 00
Muriatic,	lb.	3½	5
chem. pure,	lb.	20	22
Nitric,	lb.	11	15
chem. pure,	lb.	25	27
Oxalic,	lb.	12	13
Phosphoric, syrupy,	lb.	55	75
dilute,	lb.	17	20
Salicylic,	lb.	1 80	2 00
Sulphuric,	lb.	2½	5 00
chem. pure,	lb.	19	22
Aromatic,	lb.	50	55
Tannic,	lb.	0 90	1 00
Tartaric, powdered,	lb.	38	43
Alcohol, pure, 65 o. p. by bbl., cash..	gal.	3 85	
by gal.	gal.	4 25	
Methylated	gal.	2 00	
Allspice,	lb.	13	15
Powdered	lb.	15	20
Aloin,	oz.	30	35
Alum,	lb.	2½	3
Ammonia, Liquor, 88o,	lb.	9	11
Aromatic Spirits,	lb.	52	55
Bromide,	lb.	70	75
Carbonate,	lb.	13	14
Chloride, powd.	lb.	13	14
Chloride, pure, powd.	lb.	35	46
Iodide,	lb.	5 75	6 00
Nitrate,	lb.	35	40
Amyl Nitrite,	oz.	15	20
Antifebrin,	lb.	0 75	0 90
Antipyrine,	oz.	1 00	1 00
Antimony, black, powdered,	lb.	13	20
and potas, tart,	lb.	52	55
Liver	lb.	30	35
Apomorphia,	gr.	4	5
Arrowroot, Bermuda,	lb.	45	50
Jamaica,	lb.	14	15
Aristol,	oz.	2 00	0 60
Arsenic, Donovan's solution,	lb.	30	30
Fowler's solution,	lb.	12½	13
White,	lb.	5	6
Atropine, Sulphate,	gr.	2½	00
Balsam, Canada,	lb.	50	60
Copaiba	lb.	65	75
Peru,	lb.	2 50	2 75
Tolu,	lb.	65	70

THE
Lyman Bros. & Co.,
 LIMITED.

New Goods for the Month.



Baldwin's Sachet Powders	ℂ	Ivory Fine Combs
“ Extracts	ℂ	Tweezers, assorted
Swans' Down	ℂ	Jewel and Handkerchief Cases
Gibson's Confectionery	ℂ	Champagne Taps
Tidman's Sea Salt	ℂ	Aluminum Fancy Goods
Rowland's Kalydor	ℂ	Razor Strops, large assortment
Bishop's Ground Eff. Cit. Potash	ℂ	Graduated Nursing Bottles
“ “ Lithia	ℂ	Glycerine Jelly Jars
Spooner's Phenyle	ℂ	Leiner's Bath Brushes

ENGLISH SOFT SOAP

GERMAN QUININE

TAPIOCA FLAKE

ANTIPYRINE

MAGNES. CARB., oz.

ACID TART. SALTS

MORPHIA SULPH.

JEY'S FLUID, in bulk

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

KIRK'S - TOILET - SOAPS

Exquisitely Perfumed See Samples.

**A NEW LINE OF SPONGES, good value.
 BRIGHTON SEA SALT.**

Bark, Bayberry, powdered	.. .. lb.	18	20
CanellaAlba,	.. .. lb.	15	18
Cassia,	.. .. lb.	15	20
ground,	.. .. lb.	22	28
Cascara,	.. .. lb.	25	30
Cinchona, Red,	.. .. lb.	50	60
powdered,	.. .. lb.	60	70
Calisaya, yellow,	.. .. lb.	40	50
pale,	.. .. lb.	35	50
powdered,	.. .. lb.	40	50
Elm, selected,	.. .. lb.	20	22
ground	.. .. lb.	18	22
flour, packets,	.. .. lb.	28	30
Prickly Ash,	.. .. lb.	25	30
Sassafras,	.. .. lb.	15	16
Soap Tree, cut,	.. .. lb.	13	15
" grd.	.. .. lb.	18	20
Wild Cherry,	.. .. lb.	10	12
Bean, Calabar...	.. .. lb.	45	50
Tonka,	.. .. lb.	1 00	2 75
Vanilla,	.. .. lb.	7 00	8 50
Berry, Cubeb,	.. .. lb.	0 75	0 8c
powdered,	.. .. lb.	0 85	0 90
Juniper...	.. .. lb.	10	12
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate,	.. .. lb.	2 75	2 90
Ammonio-Citrate	.. .. oz.	40	44
Iodide .. ..	.. .. oz.	60	64
Salicylate .. ..	.. .. oz.	50	56
Sub-Nitrate,	.. .. lb.	2 15	2 25
Liquor,...	.. .. lb.	35	40
Borax, .. ..	.. .. lb.	10	11
powdered,	.. .. lb.	11	12
Butter, Cacao,	.. .. lb.	75	80
Caffeine,...	.. .. oz.	35	38
Citrate,	.. .. oz.	25	30
Camphor, English,	.. .. lb.	60	65
American,	.. .. lb.	60	65
Cantharides, .. ..	.. .. lb.	2 00	2 12
powdered,	.. .. lb.	2 10	2 20
Capsicum, .. ..	.. .. lb.	25	30
powdered,	.. .. lb.	30	36
Carbon, Bisulphide,	.. .. lb.	16	20
Cerium Oxalate,...	.. .. lb.	1 50	1 65
Chalk, French, powdered,	.. .. lb.	6	10
Precipitated,	.. .. lb.	10	12
Prepared,	.. .. lb.	5	6
Chloroform, pure...	.. .. lb.	1 10	1 20
D. & F.	.. .. lb.	1 9c	2 0c
German,	.. .. lb.	65	70
Chloral hydrate,	.. .. lb.	1 00	1 10
Cinchonine, Muriate,	.. .. oz.	15	20
Sulphate,	.. .. oz.	20	25
Cinchonidia, Sulphate,	.. .. oz.	15	20
Cloves, .. ..	.. .. lb.	25	36
powdered,	.. .. lb.	35	40
Cocaine, Mur.	.. .. oz.	7 00	9 00
Cochineal, S. G.,	.. .. lb.	40	45
Black,	.. .. lb.	42	45
Codeine,...	.. .. oz.	8 00	8 50
Collodion,	.. .. lb.	75	80
Confection, Senna,	.. .. lb.	25	28
Copper, Sulphate,...	.. .. lb.	6	8
Copperas,	.. .. lb.	1	2 1/2
Cotton, absorbent,	.. .. lb.	45	80
Cream Tartar, powdered,	.. .. lb.	21	23
Croton Chloral,	.. .. oz.	50	56
Creolin, .. ..	.. .. lb.	50	60
Creosote, Wood,	.. .. lb.	1 00	2 30
Cudbear,...	.. .. lb.	18	20
Cuttle-fish Bone,	.. .. lb.	25	35
Epsom Salts, see MAGNESIUM SULPH.			
Ergot,	.. .. lb.	55	70
Ether, Acetic,	.. .. lb.	75	80
Nitrous, Spirits,...	.. .. lb.	30	60
Sulphuric, 725,	.. .. lb.	35	75
Eucalyptol, .. ..	.. .. oz.	35	40
Exalgine, .. ..	.. .. oz.	1 20	1 25

W. J. MITCHELL,
 Drug Valuator, Appraiser, etc.,
 96 St. George Street, - TORONTO.

WATSON'S :: ::
COUGH DROPS
 Are the Best in the World for the Throat and Chest.
 For the Voice unequalled.
TRY THEM. R. & T. W. stamped on each drop.

DR. BAKER'S
CELEBRATED ASIATIC CHOLERA REMEDY
 THIS positive cure for Cholera was wonderfully success-
 ful during the dreadful cholera scourges of 1849 and
 1854, and has been in constant use since then with unflinching
 success in curing cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and all
 bowel complaints. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by
The BAKER MEDICINE CO., 12 Gerrard street west, To-
ronto. Price, 60c. per bottle.

S. LACHANCE,
 1588 and 1540 St. Catharines Street,
MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the Following Specialties:
Father Mathew Remedy.
Dr. Sey's Remedy.
Persian Lotion.
Indigenous Bitters.
Audette's Hair Promoter.
Capilline.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

Carleton Works, Erskine Street, Hulme, Manchester, (and 1 Australian Avenue, London, England.)

SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a high reputation everywhere. They are put up in 1 lb., 2 lb., and 5 lb. bottles. Packed in casks or in 1 doz. cases as required. These sweets are absolutely pure, and we especially recommend

**LIME FRUIT TABLETS,
EVERTON TOFFY,
MIXED FRUIT DROPS,
ROSE DROPS.**

**ACID DROPS,
TIP TOP TABLETS,
GIBSON'S COUGH DROPS,
RASPBERRY DROPS.**

**LEMON TABLETS,
MALT TABLETS,
BUTTER SCOTCH DROPS,
STRAWBERRY DROPS.**

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Chlorodyne Cough Lozenges, Chlorodyne Jujubes, Peppermint Lozenges,

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

DIGESTIVE TABLETS. VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

For Singers and Public Speakers

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction. Put up in tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopoeia).

All Lozenges are sent out in 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. bottles. (Bottles free.) Proprietary Lozenges carefully prepared, stamped, and cut to any size or shape. Sold by all the best wholesale houses in Canada.

N.B.—It having come to the notice of Messrs. Robt. Gibson & Sons that some makers are not only closely imitating their label, but are actually putting their goods in Gibson's bottles. Chemists are respectfully informed that every original bottle of Gibson's is capsuled, and moreover, every drop and tablet is stamped GIBSON, without this none is genuine.

Extract Belladonna,	lb.	1 75	2 55
Colocynth, Co.	lb.	1 25	1 75
Gentian,	lb.	50	56
Hemlock, Ang.	lb.	1 00	1 10
Hembane, "	lb.	3 00	3 20
Jalap,	lb.	2 50	3 00
Logwood, bulk,	lb.	13	14
packages,	lb.	15	18
Mandrake,	lb.	1 75	2 00
Nux Vomic,	oz.	20	24
Opium,	oz.	90	95
Rhubarb,	lb.	4 00	5 00
Sarsa. Hond. Co.,	lb.	1 00	1 20
" Jam. Co.,	lb.	3 00	3 20
Taraxacum, Ang.,.. .. .	lb.	70	80
Flowers, Arnica,	lb.	25	27
Chamomile	lb.	30	35
Lavender,	lb.	13	15
Rose, Red, French,	lb.	2 40	2 60
Fuller's Earth, powd.,.. .. .	lb.	5	6
Galls,	lb.	20	25
powdered,	lb.	23	25
Gelatine, Cox's 6d.,	doz.	1 20	1 25
French,.. .. .	lb.	45	60
Glycerine, 30°,	tin or lb.	16	17½
Price's,	lb.	65	70
Grains Paradise, powd.	lb.	30	35
Green, Paris,.. .. .	lb.	16	18
Gum, Aloes, Barb,	lb.	25	35
Aloes, Cape,	lb.	18	20
powdered,	lb.	27	30
Socot,	lb.	45	48
powdered,.. .. .	lb.	70	75
Arabic, select,	lb.	65	90
" powderd,.. .. .	lb.	0 90	1 10
sorts,.. .. .	lb.	25	50
powdered,	lb.	75	90
Asafetida,	lb.	40	45
Benzoin,	lb.	50	1 00
Catechu,	lb.	17	18
powdered,	lb.	22	25
Gamboge,	lb.	1 10	1 20
Guaiacum,	lb.	75	1 20
Myrrh,	lb.	48	65
Opium,.. .. .	lb.	4 40	4 55
powdered,	lb.	6 50	7 00
Scammony, powderd,	lb.	6 25	7 00
Shellac, orange	lb.	40	45
bleached	lb.	45	50
Storax,	lb.	55	65
Tragacanth, flake,	lb.	75	1 00
common,	lb.	40	60
Herb, Chiretta,	lb.	25	30
Goldthread, in ozs.	lb.	90	1 00
Horehovnd, in ozs.	lb.	18	20
Lobelia,	lb.	18	20
Honey, Canada, best,	lb.	11	13
Hops,	lb.	22	25
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz.	doz.	8 50	8 50
Ichthyol,	oz.	40	45
Indigo, Madras,	lb.	75	80
Insect Powder, pure	lb.	25	30
Iodine, commercial,	lb.	5 00	5 25
Resublimed	lb.	5 50	5 75
Iodol,	oz.	1 30	1 35
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated,	lb.	16	20
Saccharated,	lb.	35	40
Chloride, solution, B. P.,.. .. .	lb.	15	18
Citrate and Ammonium,	lb.	70	80
and Quinine, 4 per cent.,.. .. .	oz.	17	18
" " 10 per cent.,	oz.	20	22
" " 25 per cent.,	oz.	23	30
" Quinine and Strychnine,	oz.	35	00
and Strychnine,	oz.	15	00
Dialyzed, solution,	lb.	50	60
Iodide, Syrup,	lb.	40	45
Pyrophosphate,	lb.	1 00	1 20

Lewy's Stainless



Packing Camphor

FOR THE PROTECTION OF

Clothing, Woolens, Furs, Carpets, Furniture, &c.

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WE have been printing them for twenty years and ought to know how. In one or more colors, bronze, or gold. Fancy and plain.

Printing of any description needed by druggists or physicians, or patent medicine manufacturers. Prices right.

Do not write for samples, but send us a small order.

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TORONTO

COUTTS' ACETOCURA

The External Remedy for
Rheumatism, Sciatica and Nervous Diseases

REV. ALEX. GILRAY, College Street Presbyterian Church, writes :

DEAR SIRS,—It is with much satisfaction that I learn that you have decided to establish a branch office in Toronto, believing as I do that the more widely your Acetic Acid remedy is made known the greater will be the gratitude accorded you for the relief experienced by many sufferers in Canada. We have used your Acid for over eighteen years and are now prepared to state that it is worthy of a place in every family. We have found it thoroughly safe and effective, and have commended it to many, for which we have been thanked. We wish you success in your new quarters, as we feel sure your success will bring relief here as it has already done to large numbers in the old land and other countries. Much will depend on the patient and persevering use of the Acid as set forth in your little book.

Toronto, 28th November, 1893.

ALEXANDER GILRAY,
91 Bellevue Avenue.

ACETOCURA may be had direct from us or through the wholesale trade.

Price per dozen, \$8.00

Sponges for application, \$2.40 per dozen

Ask for advertising matter.

Mention this paper.

COUTTS & SONS, 72 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

**E. B. Shuttleworth's
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES.**

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GREEN SOAP

(Sapo Viridis.)

This Soap has been in use for the past ten years in the Toronto General Hospital and by leading dermatologists, and may be thoroughly relied on as being in every way satisfactory.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

T. MILBURN & COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Iron Sulphate, pure,	lb.	7	8
Iodoform,	lb.	6 00	6 50
Jalapin,	oz.	65	70
Japonica,	lb.	8	9
Lanoline,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Lead, Acetate, white,	lb.	12½	15
Iodide	oz.	30	35
Sub-Acetate, sol.	lb.	10	12
Leaf, Belladonna,	lb.	25	30
Buchu,	lb.	22	25
Coca,	lb.	50	60
Digitalis,	lb.	20	22
Eucalyptus,	lb.	20	22
Hyoscyamus,	lb.	25	28
Jaborandi,	lb.	50	56
Matico,	lb.	75	80
Senna Tinnevely,	lb.	15	25
" India,	lb.	13	17
Stramonium,	lb.	25	30
Uva Ursi,	lb.	15	17
Leeches,	dz.	1 00	1 10
Leptandrin,	oz.	50	60
Lime, Chloride,	lb.	4	5
packages,	lb.	6	7
Hypophosphite	lb.	1 25	1 35
Phosphate,	lb.	35	38
Sulphite,	lb.	9½	10
Liquorice, Solazzi,	lb.	45	50
Pignatelli,	lb.	35	38
Y. & S. Pellets,	lb.	40	00
" Stick,	lb.	35	00
Other Brands,	lb.	14	35
Lithium, Bromide	oz.	40	44
Carbonate,	oz.	38	40
Citrate	oz.	25	00
Salicylate	oz.	35	40
Lye, concentrated,	dz.	90	1 00
Madder, best Dutch,	lb.	12½	14
Magnesia, Carb, 1 oz.	lb.	18	20
" 4 oz.	lb.	16	20
Calcined,	lb.	55	65
Citrate, gran.,	lb.	40	75
Sulphate,	lb.	2	3
Manganese, black oxide,	lb.	4½	6
Manna,	lb.	1 60	1 75
Menthol,	lb.	6 75	7 00
Mercury,	lb.	75	90
Ammoniated,	lb.	1 30	1 40
Bichlor,	lb.	0 90	1 00
Biniodide,	lb.	4 25	4 60
Bisulphate,	lb.	1 10	1 15
Chloride,	lb.	1 15	1 20
c. Chalk,	lb.	60	65
Nitric Oxide,	lb.	1 25	1 30
Oleate,	lb.	1 25	1 30
Oxide, yellow,	lb.	1 60	1 70
Milk Sugar,	lb.	25	30
Morphia Acet,	oz.	1 90	2 10
Mur,	oz.	1 90	2 10
Sulph,	oz.	2 00	2 15
Moss, Iceland,	lb.	9	10
Irish,	lb.	9	10
Musk, Tonquin, true,	oz.	46 00	48 00
Canton,	oz.	60	70
Naphtha, Wood	pt.	75	80
Naphthol, Beta,	oz.	10	12
Nutmegs,	lb.	1 00	1 05
Nux Vomica,	lb.	8	10
powdered,	lb.	22	24
Oil, Almond, Bitter,	oz.	75	80
Sweet,	lb.	50	55
Amber, rectified,	lb.	75	80
Anise,	lb.	3 00	3 20
Bergamot,	lb.	3 50	4 00
Caraway,	lb.	3 50	4 00
Cassia,	lb.	1 30	1 40
Castor,	lb.	9	11
Cedar,	lb.	75	1 25

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

Planten's Capsules

Known nearly Sixty Years for "GENERAL EXCELLENCE."

H. PLANTEN & SON, NEW YORK.

Established 1838.

FILLED CAPSULES

OF ALL KINDS.

Soluble Hard, Elastic Soft.

Improved Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandal, Compound Sandal, Apioi, Creosote, Terebene, etc.

PLANTEN'S SANDAL

Is celebrated the world over,

EMPTY CAPSULES.

For Powders, 8 Sizes; Liquids, 8 Sizes Vaginal, 9 Sizes; Rectal 8 Sizes. For Horses, Oral use, 6 Sizes; Horses, Rectal use, 3 Sizes.

Capsules for Mechanical Purposes.

Private or special formulas a specialty. New kinds constantly added. Send for samples new kinds.

Specify PLANTEN'S on all orders.

Take no other. Beware of substitution

o Hooper's o

Meloderma

FOR FACE, ARMS AND HANDS



The sale of this preparation keeps steadily increasing; you cannot do better than stock this well-known "Toilet Article."

Hooper's Lavender Water.

The strength and lasting quality of our "Lavender Water" gives it a sure and steady sale.

HOOPER & CO., Druggists,
TORONTO.

Young & Smylie's Licorice Preparations

Have been before the public for half a century ; this simple fact tells the story of their popularity ; and should convince the most sceptical of their intrinsic value, else why have they continued so long in the market ? The Specialties named below are for sale by all the leading and first-class houses in the country.

- Y. & S. Stick Licorice, 4s., 6s., 8s., 12s., and 16s. to the lb.**
- Y. & S. Acme Licorice Pellets, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.**
- Y. & S. Licorice Lozenges, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.**
- Y. & S. Tar, Licorice and Tolu Wafers, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.**
- Y. & S. Ringed Licorice, 17 sticks to lb., 5 lb. wood boxes.**
- Y. & S. Purity, pure one cent sticks.**

As the season is approaching when these goods are required, we beg to remind the trade that no stock is complete without an assortment of some of the above mentioned articles.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

YOUNG & SMYLIE,

54-64 South Fifth Street,

BROOKLYN, New York.

We also keep a fine line of CHOICE
SPANISH ROOT, selected, and put up
in 5 lb. bundles. Wired at both ends.

Oil, Citronella,	lb.	90	96	Resorcin,	oz.	18	20
Cloves,	lb.	1 10	1 20	Rosin, strained,	ddl.	2 50	3 00
Cod-liver, N. F.,	gal.	1 25	1 40	Clear, pale,	ddl.	4 00	4 75
Norwegian,	gal.	2 00	2 10	Root, Aconite,	bulk,	lb.	22
Cotton Seed,	gal.	95	1 00	Blood, powdered,	lb.	16	20
Croton,	lb.	1 50	1 60	Cohosh, Black,	lb.	15	16
Cubeb,	lb.	2 50	3 00	Colchicum, German,	lb.	40	45
Eucalyptus,	lb.	1 25	1 60	Columbo,	lb.	20	22
Geranium, India,	lb.	3 15	3 20	powdered,	lb.	25	30
Hemlock,	lb.	75	80	Curcuma, ground,	lb.	13	15
Juniper wood,	lb.	65	70	Elecampane,	lb.	15	17
Lavender, English,	oz.	1 40	1 50	powdered,	lb.	20	22
French, pure,	lb.	3 50	4 00	Gentian,	lb.	9	12
Garden,	lb.	1 50	3 50	ground,	lb.	10	13
Lemon,	lb.	1 75	2 00	powdered,	lb.	11	15
Lemon Grass,	lb.	1 50	1 60	Ginger, E. I.	lb.	18	20
Linseed, Boiled,	gal.	65	70	powdered,	lb.	20	22
Raw,	gal.	63	67	Jamaica,	lb.	24	28
Male Fern	lb.	2 00	2 50	powdered,	lb.	28	30
Neatsfoot,	gal.	1 00	1 10	Golden Seal, powdered,	lb.	50	55
Neroli, Bigarade,	oz.	4 25	4 50	Hellebore, White, powdered,	lb.	13	15
Olive, common,	gal.	1 20	1 25	Ipecac,	lb.	35	40
Salad,	gal.	2 40	2 50	powdered,	lb.	55	60
Orange,	lb.	3 50	3 75	Jalap, powdered,	lb.	65	00
Origanum,	lb.	65	85	Licorice, select,	lb.	12	23
Pennyroyal,	lb.	2 75	3 00	powdered,	lb.	14	15
Peppermint, English,	lb.	16 00	16 50	Mandrake,	lb.	13	16
American,	lb.	3 50	3 75	Orris, Florentine	lb.	30	35
Pinus Sylvestris,	oz.	10	12	powdered,	lb.	40	45
Rose, Kissanlik,	oz.	10 00	10 50	Pink,	lb.	80	90
good,	oz.	7 50	8 00	Rhubarb, E.I.	lb.	90	1 00
Rosemary,	lb.	75	80	fine trimmed	lb.	2 50	4 50
Sandalwood,	lb.	5 50	7 50	powdered,	lb.	1 00	2 50
Sassafras,	lb.	75	80	Sarsaparilla, Honduras,	lb.	50	53
Seal, pale,	gal.	55	60	Jamaica,	lb.	60	65
Sperm, Winter Bleached,	gal.	1 40	1 50	Sarsaparilla, Mexican,	lb.	22	25
Tansy,	lb.	4 25	4 50	Senega,	lb.	75	80
Union Salad,	gal.	1 25	1 30	Squill, white,	lb.	15	20
Wintergreen,	lb.	2 70	2 90	Valerian, English,	lb.	18	20
Ointment, Mercurial,	lb.	70	75	Salol,	oz.	30	35
Citrine,	lb.	45	50	Sal Soda,	lb.	2	2½
Opium.—See GUM.				by ddl.	lb.	1½	2
Orange Peel,	lb.	16	70	Epsom, by ddl.	100 lb.	1 75	2 00
Paraldehyde,	oz.	13	15	Salicin,	lb.	2 75	2 90
Pepsin, Morson's,	oz.	85	90	Santonin,	lb.	2 50	2 75
Saccharated,	lb.	2 50	6 00	Seed, Anise, Italian,	lb.	13	14
Pepper, Black,	lb.	13	14	Star,	lb.	35	38
powdered,	lb.	16	17	Canary, Sicily,	lb.	4	4½
White powdered,	lb.	22	25	Caraway,	lb.	13	15
Pill, Blue, Mass,	lb.	75	80	Cardamon, Malabar,	lb.	1 20	1 50
Pilocarpine,	gr.	12	15	decorticated,	lb.	1 50	2 00
Pitch, Black,	ddl.	3 50	3 75	Celery,	lb.	30	35
Burgundy,	lb.	13	15	Colchicum, German,	lb.	75	1 00
Phenacetine,	oz.	35	38	Coriander,	lb.	10	12
Phosphorus,	lb.	90	1 00	Flax, cleaned, Ontario,	100 lbs.	3 25	3 75
Podophyllin,	oz.	40	45	pure ground	lb.	3½	4
Poppy Heads,	100	90	95	Fenugreek, powdered,	lb.	6	8
Potassa, Caustic, white sticks,	lb.	65	70	Hemp,	lb.	4	4½
Liquor,	lb.	10	12	Mustard, white,	lb.	12	13
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb.	35	40	powdered,	lb.	20	50
Bicarbonate,	lb.	17	20	Rape,	lb.	8	9
Bichromate,	lb.	14	15	Saffron, American,	lb.	65	70
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb.	22	24	Spanish,	oz.	1 00	1 10
Bromide,	lb.	55	60	Sage, ozs.	lb.	18	20
Carbonate,	lb.	13	15	Silver, Nitrate,	cash, lb.	7 90	9 50
Chlorate,	lb.	15	18	Soap, Castile, mottled,	lb.	10	12
Cyanide, Fused,	lb.	35	45	White,	lb.	10	16
Iodide,	lb.	4 00	4 25	Soda, Ash,	keg or cask.	2½	2½
Nitrate,	lb.	7½	9	Caustic,	drum or lb.	3½	5
Permanganate,	lb.	50	55	Sodium, Acetate,	lb.	25	30
Prussiate, Red, powdered,	lb.	50	55	Bicarb, Howard's,	lb.	16	17
Yellow,	lb.	35	38	Newcastle,	keg.	2 75	2 75
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt),	lb.	25	27	Carbonate, crystal,	lb.	1½	3
Sulphure	lb.	25	27	Hyposulphite,	lb.	5	6
Quassia,	lb.	10	12	Salicylate,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Quinine, Howard's,	oz.	40	42	Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb.	1½	3
German,	oz.	30	32	Sponges, Grass	lb.	45	55
				Reef	lb.	1 50	1 75

Sponges, Slate,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Sheepswool,	lb.	2 00	3 00
Bath, loose, common	lb.	1 75	2 50
Bath, fine qual.,	100	10 00	40 00
Surgeon's	string	1 50	2 50
Turkey	string	3 00	10 00
Turkey, Cup, fine	each	0 50	1 00
Strychnine, crystals,	oz.	0 90	1 10
Sulphonal,	oz.	42	45
Sulphur, precipitated,	lb.	13	20
sublimed,	lb.	3	4
roll,	lb.	2½	3½
Tin, Muriate, crystals,	lb.	25	28
foil	lb.	30	32
Tamarinds,	lb.	15	16
Tar,	3 bbl.	3 50	3 75
Barbadoes,	lb.	15	16
Terebene,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Turpentine, Spirits,	gal.	50	55
Chian,	oz.	70	75
Venice,	lb.	12½	13
Veratria	oz.	2 00	2 50
Verdigris,	lb.	25	35
Wax, White, pure,	lb.	55	75
Yellow,	lb.	40	45
Mineral,	lb.	25	35
Woods, Camwood,	lb.	8½	10
Fustic, Cuban,	lb.	2½	3
Logwood, Campeachy,	lb.	2½	3½
Quassia,	lb.	10	12
Redwood,	lb.	3½	5
Zinc, Chloride,	oz.	12½	15
Oxide,	lb.	13	60
Sulphate, pure,	lb.	9	12
common,	lb.	6	9
Valerianate,	oz.	25	28
Sulphocarbonate,	lb.	1 00	1 10

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