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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 6.

STRATHROY, MAY, 1894.

No. 5.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,
PUBLISHER.

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Advertising Rates on Application

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,
16 Trulock Road, Tottenham,
LONDON, N.

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College Attendance.

As some attention has recently been called to the attendance at the Ontario College of Pharmacy during the term courses, we have obtained for our readers the true facts of the matter.

The number of students reported in attendance at the Council meeting in February is always less than the actual number who complete the course, as all have not paid their fees by that date, nor are their term tickets registered with the Dean by that time.

Ninety nine students completed the Junior Course in 1892, and ninety-six in 1893, while ninety-five completed the Senior Course in 1893 and the same number in 1894.

Such a record during the present depressed state of financial affairs is certainly creditable to the school and entirely frees it from any imputation of unpopularity which might be cast upon it.

The Pharmaceutical Examinations.

In this issue we give copies of the examination papers as submitted by the examining Boards of Pharmacy of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. These will be found particularly interesting to students, presenting, as they do, a guide to the description as well as the standard of questions usually submitted.

The fact that each year the papers are apparently becoming more difficult, and a high percentage being demanded as a condition of passing, does not seem to deter young men from entering the portals of our pharmaceutical institutions, as the number of students is increasing every year. The result of the examination in Quebec is given elsewhere in this issue, but that of Ontario was not received up to the time of our going to press. At the latter examination 87 candidates presented themselves.

Waste in Filtering,

The inelegancy and wastefulness of using an unnecessarily large filtering paper or a large amount of other media for filtering solutions is one of the first principles of manipulatory pharmacy taught to the apprentice. The reasons given are usually waste through absorption and evaporation, but a double reason is now given

to it through the researches of Messrs. Beadle and Gore, who have shown that there is an abstraction of salts by colloidal bodies in such a way that these cannot be again entirely recovered by washing. This is particularly noticeable in weak solutions, when the salts are partially decomposed, and the percentage strength of the solution much weakened, in some cases by as much as 80 per cent.

The principle, briefly restated, is that powdered glass, sand, paper pulp, cotton, etc., when placed in a solution of a salt, exercise a particular attraction for the solids in the solution, and in a very brief time that portion of the liquid which is in the immediate vicinity of the solid is found to be stronger than the remainder of the solution, and the solid is found to have acted as a solvent itself. These conditions vary with the nature and strength of the solution and of the colloidal body, but in very many cases not all of the salt, thus absorbed can be recovered by washing with the original solvent.

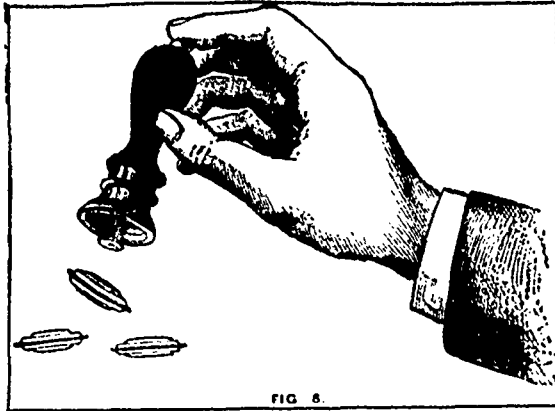
These facts, so far as they have been demonstrated, have an important bearing upon filtration, since the same phenomena must take place through the agency of filtering media. It explains, for instance, why the filtering of lime-water materially weakens it, and probably the same effects may be observed with other solutions. In the case of strong solutions this loss may be disregarded, but in weak solutions the question of filtration may prove to be an important one, and decantation may be more scientific as well as more convenient.
—N. E. Druggist.

Concentration.

A substantial business success means several things. It calls, in the first place, for concentration. There is no truth so potent as that which tells us that we cannot serve God and Mammon. Nor can any young man successfully serve two business interests, no matter how closely allied; in fact, the more closely related the interests, the more dangerous they are. The human mind is capable of just so much clear thought, and generally it does not extend beyond the requirements of one position in these days of keen competition. If there exists a secret of success, it lies, perhaps, in concentration more than any other single element.

During business hours a man should be in business, his thoughts should be on nothing else; diversions of thought are killing to the best endeavors. The suc-

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- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
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| T. C. BINKLEY, Hamilton. | R. A. DICKSON, Montreal. |
| FRED CLARKE, Hamilton. | N. BEAUDRY, Montreal. |
| I. R. L. MUNSHAW, Wingham. | J. W. BROWERT, Ingersoll. |
| W. A. McASH, Detroit. | C. A. OLINSTEAD, Ottawa. |
| FRED B. STACY, Brockville. | E. H. BROWN, Cornwall. |
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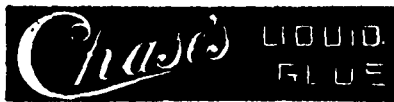
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Prices and Particulars on application.

Trade Notes.

R. N. Knight, druggist, St. John, N. B., has made an assignment.

Fred Wort of Toronto, intends opening a new store in Parkhill, Ont.

A. D. Ferguson is opening a new drug store at Wolseley, N. W. T.

John Reed has again embarked in the drug business in Vancouver, B. C.

A drug store will shortly be opened in Port Milgrave, N. S., by T. Foster.

Ball & Co., Elkhorn, Man., have sold their drug business to Dr. Goodwin.

N. C. R. Allen has purchased the drug business of W. S. Barker, St. John, N. B.

W. P. Duncalfe, formerly at Morden, is opening a drug business at Cartwright, Man.

The drug store of Alex. Barnett, Hillsboro, Ont., was destroyed by fire April 16th.

The proposed amendments to the B. C. Pharmacy did not pass in the Local Legislature.

J. K. Sutherland has purchased the branch drug store of H. McDonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.

Alex. D. Barnett, druggist, of Edgett's Landing, N. B., has been burned out. Insurance, \$600.

J. T. Pepper, of Brussels, has purchased the drug stock of the late J. J. Hall, Woodstock, Ont.

Dr. Olaf Stephenson, an Icelandic physician, is seeking license to practise in Winnipeg, Man.

Edward Evans, Jr., of Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, England, arrived in Montreal last month and left on his return May 4th.

Davis, Mack & Co., druggists, Fredericton, N. B., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Davis retiring. The firm is now R. T. Mack & Co.

C. McCallum, retail druggist, London, Ont., has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$30,000; assets, about \$7,000. The stock and fixtures, valued at \$6,012.91, are advertised to be sold by auction on Friday, May 18th.

C. Williams, O.C.P., medallist, 1892, intends opening a new drug store in Goderich, Ont., about the 15th inst. Mr. Williams is a native of that town and although this is the fifth store in town he will doubtless get his share of trade.

Fire and water caused damage to the amount of \$15,000 to the stock of Brayley, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, 13 and 45 William st., Montreal, on the morning of April 18th. The Turkish Dye and Chemical Co., in the same premises, suffered to the extent of \$3,000.

A very destructive fire occurred at Huntsville, Ont., April 18th, by which 32 business places, besides other buildings, were destroyed. Two drug stores amongst others were burned, viz.: C. A. Watson,

loss, \$2,000, insurance \$1,000; A. Sievwright, loss \$3,000, insurance \$2,000.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Victoria early in June. As some of the members of the old Council have declined re-election, it is probable that a majority of the in-coming Council will be "new blood." Nominations are now being received.

Acknowledgment.

Our thanks are due to Dr. H. M. Whelpley of the faculty of St. Louis College of Pharmacy for an invitation to the annual commencement of that institution held April 19th.

A Pleasant Re-union.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the Club Rooms St. James street, Montreal on April 20th by the representatives and managing staff of Messrs. Evans & Sons of that city and Toronto, the occasion being the annual visit of Edward Evans Jr., of Liverpool by whom the supper was given. Time passed very pleasantly enlivened by songs, speeches, and recitations, Mr. Rogers, as usual with him, being the life of the party, the affair terminating at the very respectable hour of 10.30 p.m. Mr. Evans left for England on the 4th inst., where he expects to take an active part in the approaching elections.

A Handsome Store.

The new drug store of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, corner of Queen and Richmond streets, Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been completed and was opened last month. From the *Guardian* of that city we take the following description of the store which it claims to be one of the handsomest in the Maritime Provinces. The fittings, which were put in by Messrs. Mark, Wright & Co., are solid ash with antique filling. Throughout, the designs are especially novel and pretty. Passing along Victoria Row the first glimpse of the new store makes one think it to be "all glass" below, the plate glass pane in the front being probably the largest in the city. Surmounting it is a panel of stained glass, which bears the legend "Johnson & Johnson, Drugs." Two superb hanging bottles in the window add a feature new in the city. Entering, to the left hand a counter extends along the southern side, set off by a show case on the eastern end which is a "thing of beauty" and whose contents might well be a "joy forever. On the right is a framework of shelves, with original ornamentation at the top, of pestle and mortar, and below four show-cases occupy the entire northern side furnished with unique sliding covers which are said to be the first seen here. In the rear of the store is the dispensing department, separated by a varnished screen, which has in front a large bevel plate mirror bearing on it in embossed

characters "Dispensing Department." But perhaps the most admirable feature in Messrs. Johnson & Johnson's new store is this Dispensing Room. A *Guardian* representative was shown in this department a locked case in which Poisons alone will be kept, thus avoiding any possibility of the mistakes which sometimes occur in the best regulated drug stores. A unique set of small drawers also in here, are a new and good idea. These will hold all the necessary small supplies of the dispensary. Altogether, the store exemplifies the most elegant finish, and best taste, and the most perfect apparatus with the greatest utility and comfort.

Captured a Prize.

Last summer, Merck & Co., the well-known pharmaceutical chemists and publishers of "Merck's Market Report and Pharmaceutical Journal," offered a prize of a free trip to Europe to the druggist and druggist's clerk writing the best essay on any subject allied to the drug business, the offer to be open to all Canada and the United States. About one hundred and thirty essays were handed in, and all were so good that the judges decided that "none of the papers submitted is of such distinguished character as to merit a prize of the value offered to the utter exclusion of all others." It was therefore decided to divide up the prize to be awarded according to merit to the best paper in each class. We are pleased to learn that Richard M. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Johnson, Charlottetown, P.E.I., was a successful competitor, taking third prize in the clerk's class and carrying off a cheque for \$30. Mr. Johnson took as his subject, "The Ideal Pharmacy," taking his points from the arrangements of Messrs. Johnson's up town store. The paper was deemed worthy of publication, and Mr. Johnson has been requested to forward an autobiographical sketch, as well as his photograph, to accompany the publication of his paper.

New Brunswick.

The drug business in St. John, N. B., during the month of April has been of the usual spring nature, good, indifferent and bad, according to the weather. Soda fountains are being cleaned up, and the decks cleared for the summer campaign, chest protectors and winter stock put away, stoves taken down, awnings put up, stores coming out in their summer attire, moth balls and insect powder to the fore. Individuals on being questioned as to the state of trade, are apt to growl about hard times and too much competition, this, however, is to be expected. The only time when the average druggist stops grumbling is when he is either dead or out of business. This reminds us of Punch's answer to the question, "Is life worth living?" -- "That altogether depends on the liver." And, considering the num-

ber of liver regulators, solid and liquid, free and patented, it might not be too much to expect of some of our pharmaceutical brethren, that they should take a little of their own medicine and thereby enable themselves to take a more cheerful view of their surroundings, to the infinite comfort of themselves and friends.

Next month the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society hold their annual meeting in St. John. The entertainment committee are now at work making arrangements for the occasion.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Thomas Doyle, formerly of Victoria, P. E. I., has opened a drug store in Souris, making the fourth drug store in that small town.

Mr. Manson's place at the Medical Hall, Charlottetown, has been filled by D. McKinnon, lately of Apothecaries' Hall.

Geo. Macdonald has returned from a well-earned holiday in New York.

The Scott Act has been demanded by a majority vote in Charlottetown. Several of the druggists are applying for vendorships.

Montreal Notes.

There is a general complaint in retail houses of lack of business. Accounts are coming in badly. A larger number of houses are unoccupied in Montreal this spring than for a number of years past, and very few contracts for new houses have been given out.

In the City of Quebec a wholesale dealer in drugs and photographic chemicals has brought about a very undesirable state of affairs by selling patent medicines to all comers at a microscopic shade over cost price. Having advertised largely, the retail pharmacists are obliged to follow suit, and a price war is the result which cannot but be disastrous in the end to both parties. Of course it is very pleasant for the public to have the privilege of buying goods at wholesale cost, but it is self-evident it cannot last.

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held last evening when Mr. David Watson, sr., was re-elected President, Mr. Lachance, Vice-President, Mr. Manson, Treasurer, and Mr. Muir, Secretary. The annual report showed everything to be in a flourishing condition.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association will be held this year in the City of Quebec. It is hoped that a goodly number of Montrealers will be present to hear the worthy President's annual address and to become better acquainted with each other. As a rule, retail pharmacists in the same city are scarcely as intimate with each other as they might be.

T. D. R., which, judging by the initials, stands for Dr. T. D. Reed, the popular Professor of Materia Medica in the Mont-

real College of Pharmacy, gives a very interesting account in the *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal* of the early days of the Pharmaceutical Association, tracing it back to 1865, when it made its debut under the name of the Montreal Chemists' Association. The first legislation regulating pharmacy in Upper and Lower Canada was an ordinance of George III., in the year 1787.

The question of inviting the American Pharmaceutical Association to hold its annual convention in Montreal next year came up informally at the annual meeting of the College of Pharmacy, and a small committee was struck to confer with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association on the subject. The matter will probably soon be decided and subscription lists opened, as neither the College nor the Association can, under their charters, vote money for the purpose. No doubt the Montreal pharmacists will go into the matter with enthusiasm and receive their brothers from the United States with open arms. The whole body, both west end and east end, must take an interest in the matter or the scheme cannot be a success.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 28th.

The event of the month, which concerns English druggists most, is certainly the increase in the spirit duty. To meet the exigencies of the financial situation, and also, it is suspected, to hit at the brewers and publicans for their hostility to the present administration, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has raised the duty from \$2.52 to \$2.64 per proof gallon. It is only four years since a similar increase of 12 cents per gallon was made, and chemists know to their cost how adversely the increase affected them. Whilst the brewer and publican can easily adjust their products and increase their prices to the public so as to recoup themselves, it is very different for the pharmacist. As soon as the budget speech was made the wholesale druggists, with singular unanimity, raised their prices for tinctures 2 cents and 4 cents per pound, and spirits were raised 6 cents. These additions, whilst coming heavily on the druggist in the aggregate, are too small to enable him to raise his prices for tinctures, sal-volatile, etc., to the public, as their purchases are chiefly by the ounce. Hence the peculiar disadvantageous position in which pharmacists are placed. Again, it is generally assumed that the publicans will meet the extra cost of whiskey, etc., by dilution, and this procedure is actually advocated by the temperance party. Although not illegal, within certain attenuated limits, the method is really indefensible and shows that the system of taxation is bad when it leads to such mal-practices. It is universally admitted that to tax the alcohol used in medicine as if it were a beverage is unfair; but the great difficulty

has always been to suggest a method which would safeguard the revenue and yet allow a reasonable abatement in the tax where alcohol is not used for its taxable properties.

The recent issue of the sixteenth edition of Squire's "Companion to the Pharmacopœia" is of considerable pharmaceutical interest. During the last five or six years the editions have materially improved in value, and show that Messrs. P. W. and A. Squire are alive to the competition from Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia." As a more ambitious work, representing here what the dispensatories are to the U. S. P., they have sought to introduce new matter wherever and whenever available. Some credit is due to them for original work done in their laboratory and communicated in the volume before me. Thus the ash of many articles used in materia medica has been estimated, although no reference is made to the large proportion of inorganic matter in goa powder. Nearly all the results obtained by Wright and Farr in their researches upon tinctures are reproduced, but only in one or two instances are their names mentioned. Under aconitine, Messrs. Squire draw attention to Dunstan's work and criticize his statement respecting the absence of a pure article in commerce. Since then they have developed their attack by challenging the melting-point of Dunstan's aconitine, and introducing Merck's aconitine as in every way equal to that produced by the Professor and his colleagues. It may be that this is only a side issue in the general dispute which Freund and Beck have with the whole of Professor Dunstan's work. It is notorious in pharmaceutical circles that Freund and Beck have received the active support of the celebrated Darmstadt house in the researches upon aconitine by substantial grants of considerable quantities of the purified alkaloid. Whilst Professor Dunstan and the workers in the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society have had to economize with 5 grammes at a time, the German chemists have received grants of ten times that quantity. The final result is awaited with keen interest as the research on aconite has been the *piece de resistance* of the laboratory for over three years.

Owing to the generosity of Mr. S. M. Burroughs, of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., a cottage hospital is being built at Dartford, where the firm's works are situated. Mr. Burroughs generously gave \$4,000 towards the hospital, and Mr. H. M. Stanley has just laid the foundation stone appropriately enough. The new hospital is to be called the "Livingstone Cottage Hospital." The little town was *en fete* on the occasion and a distinguished party of medical men and local celebrities assembled for the purpose of witnessing the first stage in its erection.

Carbolic acid is not to be scheduled as a poison. This is the reply of the Privy Council to the third and latest petition of the Pharmaceutical Society upon the sub-

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Will kill more Flies than 300 sheets of any sticky paper on the market?



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You will admit that attempting to banish these pests by the use of sticky paper is fruitless and absurd.

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ESTABLISHED 1855 (39 YEARS.)

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WE OFFER to the trade full lines of the following Standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not classified under any of the general heads, but fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, any of which will be mailed, post-paid, on application.

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PILLS—SUGAR COATED, of all tints. **GELATINE COATED**, extremely soluble with continuous coating, no pin holes.

(We have perfect facilities for turning out Pill work of all kinds, and solicit correspondence.)

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS ; DIGESTIVE FERMENTS ; Lozenges, Eff. Granular Preparations.

CASCARA SAGRADA—In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordials, Pills, and Granules.

PERFUMES—Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders.

SPECIALTIES.

STEARNS' WINE OF COD LIVER OIL WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON.

and alkaloids. Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains. Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, a readily assimilated and valuable form of iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties. In pounds, \$8.00 per dozen.

An entirely new and original preparation which contains 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active principles

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC. (THE ORIGINAL)

gentle in effect, and in addition does not gripe. An ideal laxative, prescribed by physicians everywhere. Price, \$1.20 per pound, not more in cost than ordinary bitter fluid extracts.

A fluid extract of prime and selected two-year-old Bark, which is sweet in taste instead of being bitter, as is the ordinary fluid extract, powerful yet

DIKE'S PEPSIN

Indefinitely. It is free from peptone and other bodies which attract moisture and make a pepsin gum up. On this account it can be combined safely with powders without special precaution.

To recapitulate:—If a reliable, odorless, sweet, beautiful, non-hygroscopic Pepsin in scales, which is reasonable in price, of full strength of the U.S. Ph., is wanted, Dike's will fill the bill, and is the only pure Pepsin that will meet all these requirements.

Price, 75 cents per ounce.

STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE

and makes customers wherever sold. \$1.50 per dozen. Kept in stock by all leading wholesale houses.

Is the best and most satisfactory preparation of the kind on the market. Sells on sight

We will be pleased to mail samples of our Specialties to any druggist or physician, on request.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists.

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

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

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

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

CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists.

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

BUY

ADAMS' ROOT BEER.

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

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

The Canadian Specialty Company,

DOMINION AGENTS.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

ject. The inference in the reply is that the usefulness of the disinfecting properties of carbolic acid would be diminished by restricting its sale through chemists. Something in the way of regulations as to its being compulsory to label it properly was hinted at; but in the face of its growing popularity as a means of committing suicide, such informal protection is altogether inadequate. In these days of sanitas, izal, Condy's fluid, Esset's fluid, Jeyes' purifier, etc., and other non-poisonous disinfectants, it is perfectly absurd to demur at any restrictions which control the sale of carbolic acid. Perhaps the Privy Council think the hecatomb is hardly large enough to warrant their intervention.

The Pharmaceutical Society have introduced a new bill, which, at the moment of writing they intend to ask Parliament to sanction. It is merely an enabling measure, permitting alterations and extension in the constitution of the Society. As such it is hardly likely to meet with any serious opposition; but the absence of any provisions which would materially affect the interests of the trade, precludes any demonstrations of enthusiasm from pharmacists, either from within or without the ranks of the Society.

The recommendations from India and the Colonies towards improvements in the new B. P. cannot be said to be pouring in. Acknowledgments alone have reached the General Medical Council and Professor Atfield, but in India a step has been taken to gather a committee upon the subject. If a little more interest is not stimulated the Imperial Pharmacopœia bids fair to be only a revised version of the 1885 edition, with a few additions and corrections. In England we are still waiting the formation of the pharmaceutical committee, and, as their work will be onerous, it is unfortunate that it has been delayed.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1894.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—W. MURCHISON. Time Allowed—2 Hours.

- | No. | Value. |
|---|--------|
| 1. (a) What is a prescription? | 10 |
| (b) State your views as to its ownership, giving reasons for same. | |
| (c) What is the difference between officinal and magistral formulæ? | |
| (d) When, if at all, should the renewal of a prescription be refused? | |
| (e) State the relationship which exists between prescribing and compounding. | |
| 2. (a) Give one or two rules for approximating doses. | 10 |
| (b) Governed by such rules, what would be the maximum dose for a child four years old | |

of the following: - Acetanilide, Solution of Trinitrin, Castor Oil Mixture, Phenazone, and Tincture Strophanthus?

3. (a) Name the cardinal numeral adjectives up to twenty, and the ordinal from first to tenth, and illustrate the cardinal symbols. 10
 - (b) Assign to their respective places in a prescription, the cardinal and ordinal numeral adjectives and numeral adverbs.
 4. Give short definitions of the following: Anæsthetics, Antilithics, Chologogues, Desiccants, Diuretics, Emollients, Hemostatics, Nutritives, Sedatives, and Sialagogues. 10
 5. Convert fully into English the following recipe: 10
- R Piperis nigri.
Helenii Radix, singulorum libram
Feniculi Seminum, libras tres.
Mellis.
Sacchari purificati, singulorum libras
duas; Aridasimul in pulverem subtilissimum tere; dein, adjecto Melle, contunde, donec corpus unum sit.
6. Translate the following:--Detrahere, vires, usque, bene, dolor, non est, si, ut, gossypium, usque ad vesicationem, inspergere, caput, digita, vel, ejus, iterum, crastinus, durante, tere and subinde. 10
- 7 to 10. Oral.

PHARMACY.

Examiner—F. T. HARRISON. Time Allowed—2 Hours

1. Give a brief description of a Vacuum Pan, stating its use in pharmacy. 6
2. Give process of purifying three of the following salts, and state how they may be granulated: Chlorate of Potassium, containing Chlorides of Potassium and Calcium; Chloride of Ammonium, containing iron; Acetate of Lead, containing Carbonate of Lead; Ferrous Sulphate, which is somewhat effloresced and oxidized; Commercial Oxalic Acid. 9
3. State method of ascertaining the Specific Gravity of a substance soluble in, and heavier than water. 6
4. Give a brief outline of the preparation and standardization of Liquid Extract of Cinchona, stating reasons for the use of Acid, Glycerine, and the temperature employed in preparing the Extract, and state the alkaloidal strength of the finished product. 15
5. (a) What are the different methods employed in preparing tinctures in the B. P.? Give an example of each. 12

(b) In what cases should maceration be adopted, and why?

6. Describe the preparation of four of the following:--Syrup of Rhubarb, Wine of Ipecacuanha, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Lead Plaster, Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury, Fowler's Solution. 12
7. Define Crystalline, Amorphous, Isomorphous, Mother-Liquor, Water of Crystallization. 10
8. State what you know of the advantages and disadvantages, if any, of the following substances as bases for ointments:--Lard, Benzozated Lard, Lanoline, hard and soft Paraffin. 10
- 9 and 10. Oral and recognition of samples. 20

BOTANY.

Examiner—CHAS. R. SNEATH. Time Allowed—2 Hours.

1. Explain fully the difference existing between angiosperms and gymnosperms. 10
2. Compare sterile, complete, imperfect, symmetrical and irregular flowers. 10
3. Describe plant nourishment, where obtained and how made use of, noting especially the essential elements that enter into plant food. 15
4. Explain fully the structure of the stem of the Indian corn. What are the leading characteristics of plants of this class? noting the flower, root and seed. 15
5. What is the placenta? Name and describe the different modes of placentation. 10
6. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the cryptogams? How may the series be classified? Explain your classification. 10
- 7, 8, 9 and 10. Oral. 30

DISPENSING.

Examiner—O. F. BOSTFORD. Time Allowed—2 Hours.

W. C. COLEMAN, ESQ.

1. R Ol. Terebinth ℥iv 22
Pulvis Acacie ℥ii
Ammon. Carb. ℥i
Syrupi Simplicis ℥iv
Aque, q. s. ℥v
- Misce et fiat emulsio.
Sig: ℥i omne hora dum tussis infestat.
- JOHN COUSINS, ESQ.
2. R Creasoti M: vi 20
Olei Olivæ M: xxiv
- Misce bene et in capsulas sex accurate metire.
Sig. Unam omnibus tribus horis per sex septimanas.
- MR. A. O. FORDMAN.
3. R Camphoræ gr. xiv 20
Pulvis Opii gr. ii
Pulvis Rhei gr. xii
- Misce et Fiat pulvis et in chartulas septem divide.

Sig: Unam omnibus duabus horis diarrhœa perstante.

MISS A. B. CHAMBERS.

4. B Extracti. Bellad 5ss 16
Acid. Tannici.....gr. xx
Vaselini.....q. s. 3i

Misce et Fiat unguentum.

Sig: Applicata ter in die more dictu.

MRS. JOHN WESTCOTT.

5. B Emp. Cantharides, q. s. 22

Fiat vesicatorium super emplastrum adhesivum extendendum pro post aurem sinistram.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner:—B. JACKES. Time Allowed 2 HOURS.

1. Write a short account of the chemistry of Nickel, pointing out its relations to Fe. Co. and Manganese. 11

2. Describe the action of the common acids on Lead, and state what difference of action river water and distilled water has on Lead, and why? 9

3. Point out the resemblance between Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen, and explain how they may be distinguished by chemical and physical tests. 10

4. A Silver Salt is said to contain C 14.37, H 1.79, Ag 64.68, O 19.16. Find the formula of the acid. 10

5. Give different reactions for obtaining N from its compounds, and give tests to prove the gas is N. 9

6. State the general methods for obtaining the atomic weights of Elements; give an account of determining that of Zinc. 11

7. Explain the process of manufacturing Sulphuric Ether, giving chemical equations. 10

8. How may NH₃ be prepared (a) by synthesis, (b) from HNO₃, (c) from Ammonium Salts? Give equations. 10

*How much Nitrous Oxide measured at a temperature of 60°C. and a pressure of 760m.m. Bar. may be obtained from 100 grammes of Ammonium Nitrate? (Give work.)

*The contents of a stomach are supposed to contain poison; describe briefly how you would conduct the analysis.

9 and 10. Oral examination and recognition of samples. 20

*The two unnumbered questions may be substituted for numbers 7 and 8, if so desired by the students.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—J. TOLBERT PEPPER. Time Allowed—2 HOURS.

1. (a) What are Volatile Oils? (b) Name the two most important classes of volatile oils. (c) Of what two principles do volatile

oils proximately consist? (d) What is the most characteristic feature of volatile oils? (e) Describe two methods by which volatile oils may be obtained, with an example of an oil obtained by each process. (f) How may the adulteration of volatile oils by a fixed oil be detected? (g) How may the presence of Alcohol be shown? (h) What is the source of Oil of Origanum? (i) What is the chemical synonym for Oil of Wintergreen? (j) Give its official name. (k) Give the botanical name of the plant yielding it. (l) From what other plant is much of the Oil of Wintergreen of commerce obtained? (m) Do these oils differ greatly in properties and composition? (n) What Acid may be prepared from it? (o) What is the most common adulterant of Oil of Wintergreen, and how may it be detected?

2. Describe the microscopic appearance of a cross section of Honduras Sarsaparilla Root, and Senega Root. 10

3. (a) What is Camphor? (b) Give the botanical name of the plant. (c) Give the habitat. (d) State the part from which it is obtained, and how? (e) How is it purified? (f) What is the difference between Camphorated Oil and Oil of Camphor? (g) How may Camphor be powdered? (h) With what other crystalline substance does Camphor become liquid? (i) What are the medicinal properties of Camphor? (j) Name B. P. preparations containing Camphor. 20

4. (a) Give the botanical name of the plant that produces Coca. (b) Where does it grow? (c) How can you distinguish the leaves from other leaves? (d) What are its active principles? 6

5. (a) What is a poison? (b) What is an antidote? (c) What is meant by a counterpoison? (d) Name a poison and its antidote. (e) Name a poison and its counterpoison. (f) What alkaloids are obtained from Nux Vomica? (g) Give symptoms of poisoning by the principal one and the antidote. (h) How would you distinguish one from the other by chemical means? 12

6. Zingiber.—(a) Name the chief commercial varieties. (b) Where do they grow? (c) What part of the plant is used? (d) Name the chief constituents of the drug. (e) What are its medicinal properties? (f) What menstruum is generally used for extracting its medicinal constituents, and why? (g) Name the

B. P. preparations into which it enters.

7, 8, 9 and 10. Oral examination and recognition of specimens.

[The paper on Practical Chemistry had not been received up to time of going to press.—Editor.]

Notes.

R. M. Johnson, who secured one of the prizes offered by Merck & Co., and mention of which is made elsewhere in this issue, attended the O. C. P. course of 1892-93, graduated May, 1893, took first class honors at the University of Toronto examination for degree of Phm. B.

John T. Shapter, who for many years was the senior partner of the firm of Shapter & Jeffrey, Toronto, died at his home at the corner of Springhurst Avenue and King street, on Tuesday morning, May 8th. at the age of 72 years.

W. Grant, a graduate of the O. C. P. of the Autumn Term of 1886, and the popular representative of the firm of Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. for a number of years past, has recently accepted a position with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. The latter firm and its new representative are both to be congratulated.

A fire in the building opposite the drug store of T. N. Sampson, Dundas street, Toronto, was so intense as to crack four large plate glass windows in his store.

The Gottingen Prizes.

The Philosophical Faculty of the University of Gottingen have just announced the particulars of the Beneke prizes for 1897. They say that, in view of the recent researches of Van 'tHoff and Roozeboom on solutions, and the similarity between many of the phenomena observed with solutions (liquid) and mixed crystals, the term solid solutions may, perhaps, be used for many of these bodies. The prizes will, therefore, be awarded for the best research on this subject. The theses must be sent in by August 31st, 1896, and may be in German, Latin, French or English. They must be marked in the usual way with a motto, and the motto and name must be enclosed in a sealed envelope. The first prize will be £170 (3,400 marks), and the second will be £35 (680 marke). The award will take place on 11th March, 1897, the birthday of the founder of the prizes.—*Apotheker Zeitung*.

TO CLEANSE HYPODERMIC SYRINGE POINTS.—If you cannot pass a fine wire through, heat the points; this will burn out all foreign substances. Should a wire be rusted in, then dip the point into oil and heat—this will enable you to pull out the wire; force oil into the point and heat again, and you can remove all traces of rust. Wash with alcohol.—*Zwitschische Reform*.

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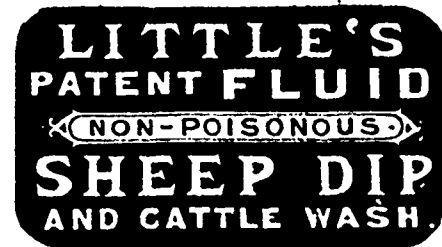
"Impart a Delightful Odour to the
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Put up in the Pretty, Novel, and Convenient Pocket Bottle.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK THIS
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MAY BE OBTAINED FROM
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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

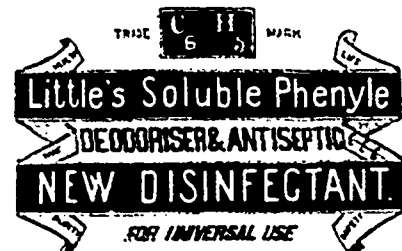
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A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

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

10 Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65 cts.; single Points, 25 cts. Discount to the trade.

Address all orders—VACCINE FARM.

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KENNEDY'S

Magic Catarrh Snuff

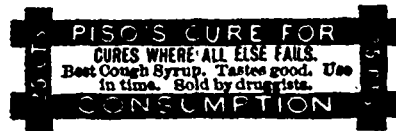
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This preparation has been proved to be a POSITIVE CURE for

Catarrh,
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PROPRIETOR—T. Kennedy, Montreal.

Wholesale of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
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And all leading Druggists.



GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

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THESE SPECIALTIES,

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

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Major's Cement.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Universally acknowledged to be the Best and Strongest preparation ever offered to the public.

For repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerscham, Vases, Books, Leather Belting, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.

Price, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz. 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of Leather Goods.

Price, 80c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz. 10, 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes and all kinds of Rubber Goods.

Price, \$1.00 per doz.; 15c. per bottle.

The Leather and Rubber Cements are superior to any in the market, and can be used by any one, as the directions are given so explicitly. It is put up in two ounce bottles, one quart and one gallon cans.

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In "Locksley Hall Up to Date" (if it should ever be written) will be found the following lines:

In the Spring the rays actinic exercise a greater strength;
In the Spring the time exposure dwindles to a lesser length;
In the Spring a lens is purchased which you know you cannot use,
And you find yourself bankrupted buying stuff to take new views.

These lines will strike a responsive chord in the heart and purse of the vast army of photographers all over the world, and among these are a great many pharmacists.

Instead of being a source of expense the passion for picture making may, in the case of the pharmacist, be readily turned into a source of income, not directly but indirectly.

W. H. Hostelly, of Philadelphia, in an interesting contribution to our "Tips on Advertising" last year suggested that the pharmacist use the views taken by him as premiums to be given those purchasing more than a certain amount from him each year. As these views would be full of local reminiscences they would be much appreciated by the customers in the smaller towns.

Carrying the idea of utilizing the fad a step further we find pharmacists in a few instances awakening to the fact that they can with propriety and profit carry a stock of photographic appliances and materials. The knowledge of chemistry and of chemical manipulation already possessed by the pharmacist will make it a simple and easy thing for him to learn sufficient of the processes of the photographer to carry them out himself and to explain them to his patrons.

First of all the pharmacist himself or some of his staff should take up photography, if they have not already done so. This can be done with but little outlay of time and money and with great gain of knowledge and pleasure. An expensive outfit is not necessary. For the sake of the example as well as for the pleasure and convenience of the pharmacist in its use I would recommend that for his own use he purchase a hand camera carrying 5 x 7 plates and fitted for the attachment of a roll holder if desired and of good quality.

Such a camera, with an ordinary lens finished in plain wood, may be had at from \$15 to \$25. A more compact form is the folding hand camera, costing from \$25 to \$60, the price depending largely upon the character of the lens. The price of all the necessary outfit may be summarized as follows:

Hand camera and lens.....\$15 to \$60
Tripod 2 to 5
Developing and printing outfit. 4 to 10

Or a total of from \$25 to \$75 or upward, as may be determined on by the purchaser.

If this is purchased with the stock of

photographic goods that are to be laid in, a discount of about 15 to 20 per cent. can be secured from the list prices.

Before ordering, whether for your own individual use or for a stock, catalogues and discount sheets should be obtained from all the leading dealers together with some rudimentary book of instructions on the subject.

Fortunately the pharmacist already carries in stock many of the chemicals required, and it will be taken for granted in the lists given below that he carries such a stock of chemicals as is found in the average drug store. If he happens to have a supply of any of the chemicals named they may be omitted in making up his stock order.

It might be possible to embark in the business with a stock costing less than \$100 outside of chemicals, but an effort to limit the investment to less than that amount will make it necessary for the pharmacist to depend to a considerable extent upon his special order business, and if a purchaser has to wait until his purchases are ordered from the city he is apt to order himself direct from the wholesaler.

While one or two small, cheap cameras should be embraced in the outfit, it should be borne in mind that the boy who has but \$5 or \$10 to spend on a camera will not very likely be able to spend as much for plates and materials afterward as will the youth or man who spends from \$15 to \$50 to begin on. Consequently it is better policy, as a rule, to cultivate the sale of the better class of cameras. Besides, the results obtained with the very cheap camera will probably be so poor as to discourage the amateur, and thus lose him to photography.

The use of roll holders and films should be rather discouraged for two very different reasons. The first and most important is that they are less certain in their results than are plates, particularly in the hands of beginners, and even when used by experts they occasionally turn out badly on account of some some sort of electrical phenomenon taking place on the surface of the film. The second reason is that being more troublesome to develop than plates and being so convenient to send away there is a greater disposition on the part of the amateur to send his roll to the maker of his camera to have the pictures developed, printed and mounted, and the roll filled and sent back to him. The pharmacist would then get nothing out of it at all after once selling the camera.

The catalogues of dealers always contain a series of cheap "outfits" for developing and for printing and toning. It might be as well for the novice to include a few of these "outfits" in his first order so that he may be able to see just how they are put up. Afterwards he can get up "outfits" of his own, purchasing separately the necessary apparatus, etc., to make them up.

It will be advisable, and in the smaller towns almost necessary, for the pharm-

cist to fit up for the use of himself and his patrons a photographic dark room where plates may be developed. This need not entail any serious trouble or expense, the most serious problem generally being the water supply, drainage and light.

If there is no closet supplied with running water which can be appropriated for this purpose, a small tank, something like a large cooler with a faucet, may be put in with a tub in which to catch the waste water.

A very good way in which to avoid the heat entailed by having a light burning in so small a room is to have a gas jet or a lamp placed outside the dark room immediately in front of a window opening into the room. This window may be anywhere from 12 x 14 to 18 x 36 and should be provided with light double sash sliding sideways. Fill one of these sashes with a pane of orange or amber glass and the other with a pane of ruby glass. In this way when both are closed at once there is practically no danger of the light having any actinic power whatever if the correct shades of glass have been selected. This glass might with advantage be included in the first stock order, as not all red and amber glass is non-actinic. Ruby and amber tissue may be stretched in the sash instead of the glass, though the results are not so satisfactory as with the use of glass.

If it is preferred a dark room lantern may be purchased, preferably one fitted for a gas jet if you can get one put into the closet without too great trouble. Such a lantern would cost from \$1 to \$3.

Lastly, do not be too sanguine. While there is money to be made in some sections and under some circumstances it should be borne in mind that in this as in other fields competition is increasing, new things are coming out, old ones showed to the wall and dead stock thus accumulated.—*American Druggist.*

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association—Semi-Annual Examinations.

APRIL 1TH AND 5TH, 1894.

PHARMACY.

Examiner—CHARLES NELSON. Time—2 HOURS.

(1.) Define the meaning of the word Pharmacy: giving its source, and a short resume on the subject.

(2.) How many official solutions of Arsenic are there? Name each, giving dose, color and antidotes.

(3.) How is Lactic Acid prepared? State its solubility in Water, Rectified Spirit, Ether and Chloroform.

(4.) How and from what is Aloin obtained? Give dose and solubility in Ether?

(5.) What official Spirits of Ammonia are there besides the Aromatic? Give dose, ingredients and mode of preparation of the latter (Aromatic).

(6.) Calamina Praeparata. From what is it obtained, how prepared and into what official preparation does it enter?

(7.) Give mode of preparation, ingredients, dose and incompatibles of Vinum Ferri.

(8.) How many official preparations of Iodine are there? Name them, giving the doses of those taken internally, and antidotes.

(9.) Acid Tartrate of Potassium. How is it prepared; appearance, taste, dose? Solubility in cold and hot water, and in what official preparations is it a component part?

(10.) Give official name of Sacrose (Syn.), its solubility in water, and Rectified Spirit; general use in Pharmacy, and the official preparation thereof.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—CHARLES NELSON. Time—2 Hours.

(1.) Define the following:—Chemistry, Elements, Atoms, Molecules, Combustion, Solids, Liquids and Gases.

(2.) Give the formula, symbols and atomic weights of the following:—Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium; also briefly state the analogies of these and their compounds.

(3.) Describe the B. P. method of preparing strong Solu. Ammonia Acet., giving the diagrams, and also the other solutions of Ammonia.

(4.) Give name, atomic weight, and sources of the following:—Au., Cr., Sn., Pt. and Cd.

(5.) Describe the analogies between Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine and their compounds, giving briefly the properties of each.

(6.) Describe mode of the preparation of Hydrocyanic Acid. Give equation of the re-action, stating how much real acid there is in 1 oz. of the B. P. liquid.

(7.) KIO_3 . What is it? How prepared? Give formula of the re-actions.

(8.) $H_2C_4H_4O_6$. Name? From what and how obtained, and how is it distinguished from other acids?

(9.) Name two or three acids which contain Hydrogen, Sulphur and Oxygen, giving formula and mode of preparation.

(10.) By what tests would you find impurities or adulterations in Acids Benzoic and Boric, Cocaine Hydrochlor and Elaterium.

DISPENSING AND READING OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—T. M. HENDERSON.

Critique the following:—

i-℞ Potass. Nitrat. drs. 1
F. F. Hyosciam oz. 1½
Potass. Bicarb. oz. 1
Syr. Limonis oz. 2½
Aqua ad. oz. 6

Sig.—A dessertspoonful three times a day in water.

2-℞ Acid Arsenios grs. 2½
Ferri Sulph drs. 4
Ext. Nucis Vomica grs. 30
Ext. Belladonna grs. 10
Ext. Gentian q. s.

Div. in Pil. No. 12.

Sig.—One three times a day before meals.

(3.) How would you make the following mixture?

℞ Ferri Sulph. grs. 25
Potass. carb grs. 30
Gum Myrrh } grs. 60
Saccharum }
Spts. Myrist drs. 4
Aqua Rosa oz. 9½

(4.) Give the Latin names of (a) Bitter Root. (b) Calaber Bean. (c) Bonset. (d) Canada Snake Root. (e) Cascarrilla. (f) Black Cohosh.

(5.) Give the English names of (a) Turnera Aphrodisiaca. (b) Paullinia Sorbillis. (c) Stillingia Sylvatica. (d) Krameria Triandra. (e) Phytolacca Decandra. (f) Piper Methystricum. (g) Mica Panis.

(6.) Give maximum dose of (a) Elaterium. (b) Tinct. Aconito B. P. (c) Ext. Opii. (d) Acid Hydrocyanic Dil. (e) Liq. Strychnin Hydrochlor. (f) Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. (g) Soda Arsenias.

(7.) Reading and translating original prescriptions.

(8.) Dispense the following:—

℞ Soda Bicarb drs. 4
Soda Bibor drs. 2
Acid Carbolic drs. 2
Glycerine drs. 1½
Aqua ad oz. 6

Sig.—Use as directed.

℞ Ext. Aloes Aq. grs. 1.
Ext. Nucis Vomica gr. 4
Ferri Sulph grs. 1
Pil Rhei Co grs. 2
Pt. Pil: Mitte 24.

Sig.—One twice a day.

℞ Ext. Opii grs. 2
Ext. belladon grs. 4
Ol. Theobrom drs. 3
Pt. suppos., No. 6.

Sig.—One to be used when required.

BOTANY.

Examiner—H. H. WATSON. Time—2 Hours.

(1.) (a) What is Botany? (b) Protoplasm. What is it? What are its characters, its appearance and its chemistry? What effect has Alcohol on it? Give a test for Protoplasm.

(2.) (a) Of what use are deadcells? (b) What do you mean by assimilation? (c) How are new cells formed? (d) Chlorophyll. What is it, and what are its functions?

(3.) (a) Draw a transverse section of a Dicotyledonous stem, showing interfloral arrangements of bark, etc. (b) What are Lenticels? (c) How do Monocotyledonous stems differ from Dicotyledonous stems?

(4.) (a) What are adventitious super-numary and naked buds? (b) What causes formation of knots? (c) What are Offsets, Bulbs and Rhizomes, and give two B. P. Rhizomes and Botanical names?

(5.) (a) What is a root, how many kinds are there, and how do they differ from stems? (b) What is Inflorescence?

(6.) (a) What are Bracts, and what are the different terms applied according to

their arrangement? (b) What causes the death of the leaf? (c) What is Praefloration? (d) Praefoliation? (e) Stipules?

(7.) (a) What is the Anther? (b) What is Pollen? (c) What are the male and female organs of the flower called? (d) What are the terms used to indicate the number of Carpels in the Gynaeceum? (e) How do you distinguish between seeds and fruits? (f) What do you mean by Germination, and what are the necessary conditions?

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—H. H. WATSON.

(1.) What do you understand by Materia Medica?

(2.) Glycerine. State briefly how and from what obtained? Name some of its solvent properties. Mention the source of Castor, Croton and Olive Oil, and give doses. Name ten (10) products of animal origin in B. P. What is the best plan for storing Essential Oils, Cantharides, Insect Powder, and Prussic Acid to prevent deterioration?

(3.) Give B. P. name, Botanical name, Natural order, Habitat, Parts used, and preparations into which the following enter:—(a) Nux Vomica. (b) Opium, (ten preparations). (c) Ergot. (d) Cinchona. Also state Alkaloids if any obtained from the foregoing drugs.

(4.) Name seven (7) Alkaloids of B. P. Give their source and doses.

(5.) Give antidotes for the following poisons:—Carbolic Acid, Oxalic Acid, Prussic Acid, Morphia, Cocaine, Strychnine and Atropia.

(6.) Define the following terms:—Antiseptic, Anaesthetic, Alcoholic, Emmenagogue, Anthelmintic, Hypnotic.

(7.) Name ten—barks and eight leaves of the B. P. Give their natural order and doses.

Questions 8, 9 and 10 oral and specimens.

PROF. DR. KOSINSKI, Conducting Physician, Jesus Hospital in Warsaw, reports in the "Medycyna" in Warsaw:—Antinervine is a remedy that quickly lowers fever and has no hurtful influence on the action of the heart. As an antirheumatic and antinervine it is to be preferred to all others in reducing and removing pain, because, without doubt, it neither induces stomache troubles nor noises in the ears. For adults, 0.5 to 1 gramme 4 to 5 times daily can be prescribed. It is a very cheap remedy, useful alike in private and hospital practise. Besides its use in rheumatism, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, it can also be employed to advantage in fever cases with quickly rising temperature.

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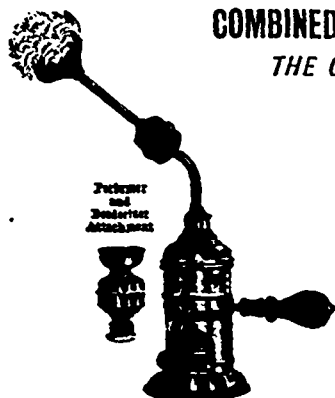
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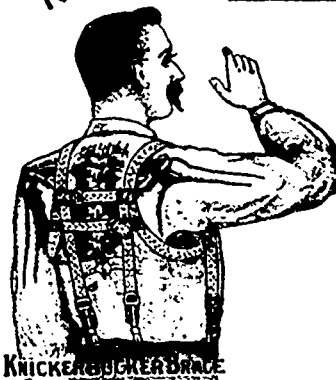
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greater profit than any other line of business for similar wares, he is compelled, from the very nature of things, to charge for time, accuracy, head-work and responsibility, as they are as expensive and tangible items as the rent itself.—*Merek's Market Report.*

Some Toilet Preparations.

JABORANDI HAIR TONIC.—Cantharidin 0.5 gramme, philocarpine 0.1 gramme, acetic ether 25 grammes, rectified spirits 100 grammes, castor oil 30 grammes, rosemary oil 20 drops, neroli oil 6 drops.

CREME DE PSYCHE (for chapped lips).—White wax 30 grammes, spermaceti 30 grammes, almond oil 150 grammes. Melt and stir in 3½ grammes of balm of Gilead and then add, with constant stirring 0.5 gramme of acetate of lead.

ROSE GLYCERINE CREAM.—Perfumed spermaceti 15 grammes, almond oil 60 grammes, white wax 30 grammes, and glycerine 125 grammes with rose oil.

BRILLIANTINE.—Almond oil 22.5 grammes, rose oil 4 drops, neroli oil 2 drops, glycerine 7.75 grammes, 95 per cent. alcohol 60 grammes.

ANGELINE.—Bergamot oil, lemon oil and clove oil, of each 100 grammes, rose oil 10 grammes, mignonette oil 30 grammes, thyme oil 10 grammes, ambergris essence 25 grammes, alcohol 10 liters, glycerine 500 grammes. Serves for perfuming soaps and for the preparation of *eau de toilette*.

POMADE FOR DYING HAIR.—Pyrogallol 3.75 grammes, jasmine pomade 1.25 grammes. Must be protected from the light.

BOROLYCERINE CREAM.—Dissolve by heating 1 part of boric acid in 210 parts of glycerine and allow the solution to cool. On the other hand melt 5 parts of lanoline free from water and 70 parts of petrolatum and color the mass with 0.01 parts of alkanin. Mix the boroglycerine with this mass, stir thoroughly and perfume with rose oil 1 drop and oil of bergamot 1 drop. Finally fill into tin tubes. Boroglycerine creams serve as a remedy for chapped hands, lips, etc.

VASELIN AND COLD CREAM.—White wax 75 parts, spermaceti 75, almond oil 450, American vaselin 200, distilled water 200, borax 1, cumarin 0.03, rose oil 1, bergamot oil 1, French geranium oil 5 drops, rosewood oil 2 drops, orris root oil 1 drop, civet tincture 5 drops. Prepare like ordinary cold cream.

LAVENDER SALTS.—Fill a wide-neck bottle provided with a ground stopper and having a capacity of about 200 cubic centimeters with ammonium carbonate in cubes about 1 centimeter square and fill the interstices with the following essence: Lavender oil 10 parts, alcoholic solution of ammonia 5 parts, absolute alcohol 85 parts. By opening the stopper for a few minutes the air of a room is purified and acquires a certain freshness.

CAMPHOR COLD CREAM.—White wax 80

parts, spermaceti 80, camphor 50, oil of almonds 500, distilled water 270, borax 5, cummin 0.03, rose oil 1.5, French geranium oil 5 drops, ylang-ylang 5 drops, volatile oil of bitter almonds 2 drops, orris root oil 1 drop, musk tincture 10 drops, civet tincture 5 drops. Prepare like ordinary cold cream.

BRILLIANTINES.—The following formulae are given by a French journal: I.—Alcohol 100 grammes, castor oil 30 grammes, rose oil 1 gramme. II.—Alcohol 100 grammes, castor oil 20 grammes, perfume 20 grammes. III.—Alcohol 100 grammes, glycerin 200 grammes, perfume 2 grammes. IV.—Glycerin 100 grammes, rose water 20 grammes, rose oil 1 gramme. V.—Glycerin 200 grammes, parathoe 10 grammes, perfume 2 grammes.

WALNUT HAIR OIL for dyeing the hair, eyebrows, etc., is obtained, according to the *Wiener Droguist Zeitung*, by boiling 30 grammes of fresh green walnut peels in 350 cubic centimeters of water for ten minutes, then dissolving 3½ grammes of resorcin in the decoction and straining. Then add water to bring the whole to 250 cubic centimeters, add 15 grammes of tincture of cantharides 45 grammes of glycerine and perfume as desired.—*Perfumer and Saponifier.*

Somnal.

Somnal is a new hypnotic, which was introduced a year ago by Radlauer of Berlin. It is formed by a union of chloral, alcohol, and urethane, but the resulting compound is a complex body and not at simple mixture. Its physical characters are thus described by Dr. Frank, Woodbury, of Philadelphia, who administered it in several cases, in doses of from twenty to thirty minims, with very favorable results:

Physical Characters.—Somnal is a colorless liquid, resembling chloroform in its appearance and behavior when added to cold water, in which it forms globules and refuses to mix or dissolve. When shaken with water the mixture is milky, but quickly separates. It is soluble in hot water and alcoholic solutions, and dissolves resinous substances and fats. The odor is faint, not very penetrating or disagreeable, and resembling that of the spirits of nitrous ether or recrystallized chloral. The taste is very pungent, and for administration it needs free dilution. It may be given with whiskey or syrup of licorice. Somnal is inflammable, burning with an alcoholic flame; it does not evaporate quickly, and leaves a greasy stain upon blotting paper. Specific gravity greater than water, reddens litmus paper slightly."

Physiological Effects. In its action it resembles chloral in quickness of effect and naturalness of the sleep produced. No marked depressing influence was exerted upon the pulse or respiration rate, though it was noticed that the breathing became slower and the pulse slower and

fuller, as in natural repose. No disagreeable after-effects. The head was clear and the stomach was unaffected; the patients generally had an appetite for breakfast. No constipating effect. The kidneys acted rather more freely than usual.—*Dietetic Gazette*

Crystallized Knowledge.

CLASSIFICATION OF PREPARATIONS.

Solids. Abstracts, resins, pills, confections, triturations, ointments, plasters, extracts, masses, troches, powders, papers, cerates, suppositories.

Liquids. Waters, mucilages, syrups, infusions, decoctions, solutions, mixtures, honeys, fluid extracts, tinctures, wines, spirits, elixirs, oleo-resins, collodions, vinegars, liniments, oleates, glycerites.

Semi Solids. Confections, plasters, oleates, cerates, liniments, extracts, suppositories, ointments.

Comparison of Weights and Measures.—Metric and apothecaries. Gramme equals 15.5 grains, 0.1 equals 1.5 grains, 0.01 equals .15 (or 1-6) grains, 0.001 equals .015 (or 1-64) grain; 1 gr. equals .06 gramme; 1 dr. equals 4.0 grammes, 1 oz. equals 32.0 grammes; 1 c. c. equals 15 min. or ¼ fl. dr. (approximately).

Young's Rule for Dosage.—Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age, to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator of which is 1. Thus, for a child two years old, 2 plus 12 divided by 2 equals one seventh.

AID IN MEMORIZING DOSES.

1. The dose of all infusions is 1 to 2 ozs., except digitalis, which is 2-4 drams.
2. Of all poisonous tinctures, 5 to 20 mins., except tinct. of aconite, dig, and nux. which is one to 5.
3. Of all wines, from ½ to 1 fl.-dr., except wine of opium, colch. rad., which is 5 to 15 mins.
4. Of all poisonous solid extracts you can give ½ gr., except extract of calabar bean and cannab. ind., which is 1-16 to ¼ gr., ext. belladonna, ½ gr.
5. Of all dilute acids, from 5 to 20 mins., except dilute hydrocyanic acid, which is 2 to 8 mins.
6. Of all waters, 1 to 2 fl.-ozs., except aqua lauro cerasus and aqua ammonia, which is 10 to 30 mins.
7. Of all syrups, 1 dr.
8. Of all mixtures, ½ to 1 fl.-oz.
9. Of all spirits, ½ to 1 fl.-oz.
10. Of all essential oils, 1 to 5 mins.—*Clifford's Manual*

ATROPAMINE.—Hesse stated that belladonna root contained, in addition to hyoscinamine and atropine, an alkaloid which he termed atropamine. According to Merek this base is identical with Pesci's apotropine. Further researches seem to conclusively prove that this is the case.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

Canadian Druggist

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MAY 15TH, 1894.

Uphold Our Honor.

Mr. Edwin Dickey, late secretary of the Ontario Reform Club, Toronto, and now organizer and secretary of the Licensed Victualler's Association of Ontario, claims that every where throughout the Province, the druggists flagrantly violate the law under which they are privileged to sell liquor for medicinal purposes; and, that in nearly every case where prosecutions have been made, the liquor supplied has been of the vilest character.

A statement coming from such a source gives some food for thought, and naturally occasions an enquiry as to what it means.

There is little room to doubt that ninety per cent. of all the convictions registered against druggists have been brought about through prosecutions for illegal sales of liquor, either as to time of sale or quantity sold, yet in not a single case has attention been directed to the supplying of an inferior article, so that a reason for the latter statement must be looked for elsewhere.

The reason for the onslaught upon the drug trade which is apparently about to be made, may be found in this: The temperance wave has again swept over the country, and the licensed victuallers are at their wits' end to devise means of diverting attention from themselves. They have about given up looking for sympathy or support from either of the political parties, and as they can't well appeal to any other source, because no other source derives a revenue from their traffic, they have as a last resort, decided to draw attention upon the druggists, in the hope that by discrediting them and in depriving them of the privilege to sell, they may for a time longer enjoy a sale which it is difficult to cut off altogether. We are thoroughly convinced that this is the course about to be pursued and we will be glad to receive from any source any information which will verify this opinion. The matter is not now being pursued by local officers of the law, but by paid informers of the Association referred to, who will not be apt to adopt any straightforward means of accomplishing their object.

The Association has avowed its intention to arouse such a feeling of indignation against the drug trade as will render it an easy matter for some of their sympathizers in Parliament to bring in an amendment to deprive them of the right to sell liquor for any purpose whatever, and we judge them to be quite capable of attempting to carry out such an intention in the way and for the purpose we have stated.

If there are those in our ranks who are in any sense lax in observance of the law

we want to advise them to be careful, not only for their own sake, but for the honor of the trade. While we practise under the law we should live up to it, and when we do so we will have nothing to fear.

A Profitable Line and How to Commence it.

It is gratifying to learn that several druggists throughout the country are acting upon the suggestions made in this journal in regard to the adoption of photographic appliances and materials as a side line.

There are, however, many who hesitate to lay in a stock because they fear that the outlay would have to be greater than they care to risk in a new branch.

It will, however, surprise many to know that \$50.00 will purchase sufficient material to make a start with, including a simple amateur camera, dry plates, chemicals and all the etceteras, and stock can be readily replaced and increased as required.

As we are not writing in the interests of any particular firm, it is out of our province to recommend any dealers, but every druggist has the means at his disposal of obtaining the addresses of the different Optical Cos. and by procuring catalogues they can easily see how much smaller the outlay need be to what they thought necessary. The chemicals are as a rule cheap (silver intrate now being used now, dry plates having taken its place) and any amateur knows that their knowledge of developing and toning baths gives them the power of making developers, etc., for particular plates and so creating a demand for their own special preparations. There is a fair business to be done in developing and printing the negatives of those amateurs who either have not the time or else who do not care for the trouble of going through the processes for themselves. Perhaps it may be said we would be encroaching upon the province of the professional if we went very deeply into the business, but we believe that the regular photographers are not anxious to finish amateur work, they having their own business to attend to. Even supposing that the professional photographer does object—we do not see why the druggist, supposing him capable, should not do regular photographic work. It is as much allied to the drug business as any of the lines now handled. Our business is becoming so cut up that we will have to "tread upon somebody's toes" in order to replace those lines which appear to be leaving us. There is no one who will deny that the suggestions given above are more in line with the professional instincts of our confreres than are those sometimes given, that we must go in more extensively for cigars, soda water, mixed drinks, etc., "à la Chicago;" we still hope to be preserved from such a fate.

Iridin is a glucoside obtained from orris root.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, were held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagachetiere street, commencing on Tuesday, April 17th, and closing on Thursday night. Twenty-one candidates for the major and twenty three for the minor examination presented themselves, and of these the candidates who are named in order of merit passed, and are entitled to be placed on the register of the Association as "Licentiates of Pharmacy" and Certified Clerks, respectively, as follows:— P. J. A. Alderie Brault, R. A. Tascherneau, J. A. Peltier, Henri Lauront, Wm. Lynn, J. A. Picotte, Wilfred L. Taylor, J. E. A. Gauvin, Nisto Bourque, as "Licentiates of Pharmacy," and James H. Goulden, R. G. Rioux, J. C. A. Bates and T. E. Huot (equal), Alex. Lemieux, Osborne Thomas Pinch as "Certified Clerks." The candidates were submitted to a severe written and oral examination in chemistry, materia medica, botany, practical dispensing, weights and measures and reading of prescriptions.

The examiners were S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman, J. R. Parkin, Montreal; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo, and R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

Filtering Powder.

The difficulty of obtaining perfectly bright solutions of essential oils in water is well known. Calcium phosphate is inadmissible with acid fluids and kaolin requires frequent returning before the filtrate becomes bright. To obviate these disadvantages Mr. E. W. Lucas proposes the use of a mixture of powdered paper, asbestos, and kaolin, in some such proportions as the following.

Paper powder (obtained by rubbing dried white filter paper through a 20-hole sieve)	5 j
Asbestos (sifted)	5 j
Kaolin	3 x

Mix lightly together, finally sifting. The powder should be shaken up with the turbid liquid for a few minutes and poured on the previously wetted filter, the filtrate being returned until it passes through bright, which it does in a short time. Using this admixture, the filtering of such refractory liquids as acid glycerole of pepsin is rendered effectual and expeditious, while turbid solutions of essential oils in distilled water, etc., are very readily dealt with.—*Pharm. Journal.*

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Observations on Some British Pharmacopœial Preparations.

E. W. LUCAS, PH. G.

The following suggestions for additional tests and descriptions, which the author is of opinion might be usefully included in the next British Pharmacopœia were read before the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at an evening meeting.

Aloes.—No chemical test is official for distinguishing between the two varieties of aloes. Cold nitric acid produces a fugitive red color when added to powdered Barbados aloes, while Socotrine aloes, when so treated, gives no coloration until warmed, when it turns reddish brown. Also—it might be added—the surface of hepatic aloes is invariably covered with minute wrinkles, and the odor of either variety becomes much more marked if gently breathed upon.

Balsam of Tolu is occasionally mixed with common turpentine, but its presence may be readily demonstrated if, after adding strong sulphuric acid to the suspected sample, sulphur dioxide is given off, accompanied by blackening—whereas pure balsam only turns cherry red.

Buchu.—Although it is mentioned that buchu leaves are marked on their margins with oil glands, yet stress might be laid on the fact that one gland is situated on each serrature, and especially one at the apex. *Empleurum serrulatum*, which somewhat resembles *Barosma serratifolia*, has no gland at the actual apex.

Catechu and Scammony.—The percentage of ash yielded by these substances is not specified. Catechu is required to be entirely soluble in boiling water. This it rarely, if ever, is, a more or less turbid mixture being generally produced. Some impurity is invariably present, and it would be well to limit the ash to 6 per cent., as is now done by the German Pharmacopœia. Scammony is notoriously adulterated; even the prefix "virgin" is not always a guaranty of its purity, and the limit of ash would be an additional safeguard, 3 per cent. being looked upon as the maximum.

Poppy Capsules.—When poppy capsules are used for extract and for syrup they are directed to be freed from the seeds. Should not this direction be extended to the decoction? As it stands the capsules are ordered to be bruised, which implies that the seeds are to be used as well. It is, I know, urged by some that a little of the oil is removed from the seeds and remains suspended in the mucilaginous liquid. This may be so to a small extent, but I think it must be a very small one, and it seems doubtful if any special therapeutic value can be accredited to it. Moreover, poppy capsules are so often broken in storage and transit that most of the seeds escape, and frequently the decoction is prepared with anything but the fair percentage that belong to a capsule.

Digitalis.—Everyone knows the difficulty experienced at times in distinguishing broken specimens of dried leaves. Digitalis, for instance, is common in certain parts of the country, and many pharmacists no doubt have the leaves collected and dried under their own supervision. This is as it should be, but unfortunately it cannot always be done, and then one has to fall back on dried material, obtained as a rule in a more or less broken and crumpled condition. Under such circumstances, a detailed acquaintance with the leaf is desirable, and it might usefully be noted that in foxglove leaves the veins run well down into the petiole, thus distinguishing them at once from numerous possible substitutes, including the not uncommon one of *Inula Conyza*.

Plasters.—In several of the official plasters curd soap has been substituted for hard soap, and I have to strongly advocate a return to the latter. According to Dr. Paul, powdered curd soap contains from twice to three times as much water as most other soaps, and whether it is due to this fact or not, certain plasters made with it are not as easy to roll into sticks as they were formerly. *Emplastrum plumbi* and *emplastrum resine* are notable examples of this alteration for the worse. I also have to suggest the addition of a little rubber to the principal bases, to counteract the tendency to crack when kept spread. A process involving little trouble is to dissolve the rubber in chloroform and anhydrous wool-fat, in a wide-mouthed bottle, fitted with a long upright condenser, applying just sufficient heat to keep the mixture gently boiling; one part of rubber and two parts of wool-fat are good proportions. The semi-fluid mixture should not be added to the other ingredients until nearly cool, when if well stirred, the chloroform is soon dissipated. A little extra care has perhaps to be taken in the manipulation, as if a heat much exceeding 200° F. is used to melt the plaster, the rubber has a slight tendency to come out in lumps. This, however, is no disadvantage, as ever practical plaster spreader is much too wise to use a greater heat than that afforded by a water-bath. I have here *emplastrum ferri* and *emplastrum picis*, to which only half per cent. rubber and one of wool-fat were added, and yet they are at this length of time still sufficiently pliable to admit of being rolled up and sent out in a cylindrical case without cracking, an operation to which few, if any, pharmacopœial plasters would submit to half an hour after solidification had taken place. Rubber is now so extensively employed by large plaster spreaders that no serious objection is likely to be lodged against its introduction, particularly as the quantity would be so small.

Extracts The solid extracts are mostly ordered to be evaporated to a suitable consistence for forming pills, or else to the consistence of a soft extract. This

leaves a good deal to the discretion of the operator. If an extract is to be really of a consistence for pill making it must be hard indeed, as a fact very few extracts could be made into pills without the aid of some addition, and they are very rarely so prescribed. Would it not be better to order all the solid extracts to be evaporated to a soft consistence, say that of fresh honey, for it is obvious that both requirements cannot be complied with. With regard to those intended for pill making, it has been my own experience that the official ones are better evaporated fairly low down, and while still warm sufficient finely sifted althea or sugar of milk stirred in, to bring the whole up to pillular consistence when cold. An ordinary extract requires about ten per cent. of moisture to be driven off, and replaced with an equivalent quantity of some inert powder to effect this. There are however, three the extract of colocynth, rhubarb and cascara—which even if treated as described are a constant source of trouble to the dispenser. These, it is suggested, should be evaporated at a proper temperature to dryness, and either be brought up to the weight or kept as "species," the equivalent of which is to be used instead of the soft extract.

Extract of *Nux Vomica* and *Opium*.—These are both adjusted to definite strengths, the finished product varying considerably in consistence, which alters still farther on prolonged keeping. This renders the standardizing abortive, and it is suggested that these two also should be evaporated to complete dryness, and adjusted with sugar of milk.

Extractum *Bela Liquidum* already contains about 20 per cent. of rectified spirit, but it is insufficient to prevent the tendency to decomposition during very warm weather. In hot climates it is a common practice to add a little chloroform or salicylic acid to preparations whose keeping properties are not of the best, but I doubt if such a procedure is admissible in England, although on some of our summer days the thermometer may register an almost tropical temperature.

Extractum *Cinchona Liquidum*.—Our present process for this liquid extract is undoubtedly a vast improvement over the old method of exhaustion with distilled water, but even now the alkaloids are only partially removed, and serious loss, with consequent increase in the cost of production, is the result. After several trials I have found that the best results are obtained by percolating at an elevated temperature. The apparatus employed is simply an ordinary percolator provided with a hot water jacket, and can easily be fitted up in any laboratory. The coarsely powdered drug is moistened and packed in the percolator, the hot menstruum being poured on until the liquid begins to drop, when the orifice is closed and the whole allowed to macerate at a temperature of about 150° F. for twenty-four hours, when percolation is allowed to proceed (still maintaining the tempera-

ture) until solution of soda ceases to cause a precipitate with the droppings. The percolate is afterward evaporated on a water bath and standardized in the usual way. Working on small quantities I have found that each pound of bark requires about four pounds of the B. P. menstruum for exhaustion, although operating on a large scale this quantity could probably be reduced. The comparative value of the two processes will be seen by the following: Two pounds of powdered red cinchona bark, practically containing five per cent. of total alkaloids, was divided into two equal portions. One half was exhausted by hot percolation, the second by the B. P. process. In the first instance the standardized product was as nearly as possible sixteen ounces, in the second only a little over thirteen ounces, although it had been percolated by the full amount of liquid ordered, followed by an additional four or five pints of water. These facts appear to indicate a temperature of about 150° F. as the most suitable for complete extraction, with a reduction in the volume of menstruum and consequent shortening in the time of evaporation and exposure.

Liquorice Root (Dried).—This may be used in either the peeled or unpeeled condition. Would it not be well to insist on its being peeled, as if the cortical portion which contains an acrid principle is included the sweetness is somewhat impaired?

Rhamnus Frangula bark is ordered to be kept for at least one year before being used. Should not this direction be extended to *cascara sagrada*? It has been stated that extract made from seasoned bark is not only less bitter, but is less liable to disagree with the patient.

Glycerin of Starch was, I believe, introduced by Mr. Schacht some thirty years ago under the name of "Plasma." His original formula, which was practically adopted by the 1867 pharmacopœia, produced a fairly still translucent jelly, but now that one-third of water is substituted for an equal volume of glycerin, the product is too soft to answer the same purposes the old one was fitted for; moreover it has a great tendency to separate after being kept a short time. If made with glycerin alone the plasma does absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and a little water may be an advantage, but 33 per cent. appears far too much.

Guaiacum Resin is occasionally adulterated with pine resin. The sophistication may, however, be detected, if a terebinthinate odor is exhaled when thrown on burning coals, or if the precipitate caused by the addition of caustic potash solution to the tincture remains undissolved in excess of the alkali.

Infusions.—Bruised leaves are ordered to be used in making infusion of buchu, and the rhizome in No. 20 powder for infusion of serpentary. In the case of the first-named a mucilaginous liquid is pro-

duced, the viscosity of which at times may be so magnified as to render straining almost an impossibility; while the infusion when so made is much more liable to suffer rapid decomposition. In the case of the second, if serpentary infusion is made with bruised material, the hot water takes up an appreciable amount of starchy matter, the result being that if prescribed with tincture of iodine, as it frequently is, a turbid blue mixture is produced, owing to the fixation of the iodine, which is hardly what the prescriber intends. Under these circumstances it would appear advantageous to omit the directions for bruising either drug when ordered to be infused with boiling water.

Rhubarb in powder may be adulterated with turmeric, and it would be useful if a test were inserted for its detection. Perhaps as good a one as any is to add a little saturated solution of boric acid to a weak tincture of the suspected powder, when a brown coloration ensues if turmeric is present.

Sodium Arseniate contains more than half its weight of water of crystallization, part of which may be lost if the salt is exposed, the effloresced salt then containing a varying proportion of water. The anhydrous salt on the other hand is stable and easy to store and weigh, and it would be a distinct gain if it could be substituted for that now official.

Syrup of Phosphate of Iron is peculiarly liable to change, and in spite of many attempts no form has yet been devised yielding an unalterable preparation. In the official process sulphate of iron and phosphate of sodium react on each other, forming ferrous phosphate and sulphate of sodium, the resulting free sulphuric acid, which would keep a portion of the iron in solution, being nearly neutralized with bicarbonate of soda. After washing, the precipitate is dissolved in phosphoric acid, and this solution converted into syrup, which is therefore presumed to contain acid ferrous phosphate. But during the washing the original white precipitate has turned blue from the formation of ferroso-ferric phosphate, and this oxidation continues to some extent in the syrup, notwithstanding the protective action of the sugar, thus probably accounting for the change in color on exposure. Under such circumstances it would appear advantageous to direct a solution to be made directly from iron wire and phosphoric acid, in such proportions that, when mixed with simple syrup, one grain of phosphate should be contained in each fluid drachm. This is by no means a new idea, as it has been recommended by several very eminent pharmacists for a considerable length of time, and no doubt many chemists already manufacture their syrup thus; still it would be better if authority were given for doing this.

Tincture Quinine Ammoniated, although so useful is perhaps the nastiest medicine in the whole pharmacopœia combining as it does a sharp alkalinity with

such intense bitterness. I wish to show you a specimen containing the full amount of quinine sulphate and solution of ammonia, partially disguised by the addition of glycerin and compound tincture of chloroform. I cannot claim that its admixture with water is any more elegant than that now official, but I think it would be much more readily taken by the fastidious. A fluid drachm forms only a slightly opalescent mixture with a wineglass of water. The suggested form is:

Quinine sulphate.....	grs. 160
Diluted alcohol.....	oz. 8
Comp. tinct. of chloroform....	oz. 2½
Solution of ammonia.....	oz. 2½
Glycerin to produce	oz. 20

Mix the quinine with the diluted alcohol, and add the tincture and ammonia, previously mixed together; shake and make up with glycerin to one pint. In this, as in the official form, there are nearly 8 minims of ammonia solution in each drachm. This appears somewhat large, and the mixture would be rendered much more palatable if the quantity were reduced to an ounce and a half.

Effervescing Preparations.—The proportions of the two acids in the effervescing preparations in the addendum require a little adjusting to secure strongly cohering granules. As now prepared, they are very apt to crumble to powder during the sifting, or even before such an advanced stage is reached. In effervescent sulphate of magnesia the citric acid should be increased to 6½ ounces, with a consequent reduction of ½ oz. of the sugar. In effervescent phosphate of soda the amounts of the acids would be better if more nearly equalized, thus:

Powdered tartaric acid	12 ozs.
Powdered citric acid.....	10½ ozs.

Mucilages and Injections.—In the three mucilages, and one of the hypodermic injections, distilled water is employed, the exceptions being made with camphor water, and they are all more or less prone to change if kept any length of time, even protection from light being insufficient to obviate this. Perhaps it is impossible altogether to prevent decomposition, but a vehicle might be used, possessed of such preservative powers that solutions made with it would keep unimpaired for a reasonable period. Water that has been boiled with the residue left after manufacturing syrup of tolu has one of the strongest claims in this respect, and could with advantage be employed in many pharmaceutical operations. Injections of ergotin and apomorphine hydrochlorate both keep well when made with it; while morphine injection not only does not turn brown so rapidly, but is less liable to deposit crystals of alkaloids. Mucilage of tragacanth already keeps fairly well, but the mucilages of starch and acacia are noted for their tendency to spoil. Specimens of these preparations with tolu water a month or more old, which have been kept at varying temperatures, are here, and I think they are all in a very fair state of preservation. There is perhaps one little

drawback if mucilage of acacia is made with this water, and that is, the color is slightly deepened, but it is not too serious to prevent its adoption.

Pills.—In our present formulae for pills it appears as if we are trying to combine two practically incompatible conditions, viz.: a soft mass which will mix easily with other ingredients, and a pill mass of sufficient consistence to roll, which when rolled and cut ought to yield pills that will keep their shape. Three masses alone answer these conditions: most of the others are much too soft when first made, and much too hard if kept for any length of time, and the ones that do not come under either category are of such consistence as to adapt themselves with singular exactitude to the shape of the containing vessel. Such pill masses as those of aloes and iron, or of aloes and *asafoetida* if kept for a short time, become almost as hard as the mortar in which they were compounded, while others, as Plummer's pill, are just as unsatisfactory from never really hardening or drying at all. It would be a decided advantage, and a change that would be welcomed by most dispensers, if the official pills, with certain exceptions, were kept in powdered "species," say four grains to equal five grains of mass, the excipient being left to the discretion of the prescriber or dispenser. The exceptions of the pills of iron, iodide of iron, mercury, and phosphorus, none of which would lend themselves to such alteration if it were desirable. I may, perhaps, be allowed to suggest the omission in the next edition of the synonym for *pil. saponis co.*, for if one is to judge by recent correspondence that has appeared in our journals, considerable doubt may be engendered in the mind of the dispenser as to what is meant when *pil. opii* is ordered in a prescription.

Ointments.—When unguentum cetacci is made without the benzoïn it will not keep for more than a week or two under ordinary circumstances. If benzoated it is not entirely satisfactory, for this reason that there are certain persons who cannot apply benzoic acid to the skin without its causing more or less irritation. This may be due to idiosyncrasy, but nevertheless it is the case, and only on the morning before I wrote this a case came under my notice in which much pain and smarting had been experienced after its application to the eyelids. Here it is proposed to make use of oil of theobroma. The following proportions yield an ointment almost indistinguishable from the official one, and probably much blander in operation, while the preservative properties of cacao butter are almost as marked as those attributed to benzoïn:

Spermaceti	4
White wax	2
Almond oil	18
Oil of theobroma.....	6

Filtration Methods.—Anyone who has had to manufacture simple elixir and such like preparations knows the difficulty there is in obtaining perfectly bright solutions of the essential oil in water. The

use of calcium phosphate, as suggested in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, partially gets over the difficulty, but if acid liquids are under operation an inert powder must be substituted. Recourse must then be had to kaolin, as directed by the B. P. C. Formula. But a new difficulty arises from the extremely fine state of division in which kaolin exists, in suspension it can only be removed by filtering through a layer of itself and the constant turning back of the filtrate to secure this involves a great deal of time and trouble. To obviate these disadvantages I have to propose the use of a mixture of powdered paper, asbestos, and kaolin, in some such proportions as the following:

Paper powder (obtained by rubbing dried white filter paper through a 20-hole sieve) . . .	1 oz.
Asbestos (sifted)	1 oz.
Kaolin	10 ozs.

Mix lightly together, finally sifting. The powder should be shaken up with the turbid liquid for a few minutes and poured on to the previously wetted filter, the filtrate being returned until it passes through bright, which it does in a short time. Using this admixture, the filtering of such refractory liquids as acid glycerole of pepsin is rendered efficient and expeditious, while turbid solutions of essential oils in distilled water, etc., are very readily dealt with.—*Amer. Druggist.*

How to Fit Spectacles.

There is a time in the life of every man and woman when a pair of spectacles becomes as necessary as their daily bread. This time is usually put off as long as possible, which is a great injury to the eyes. There is no article sold that will pay a larger profit and wherein so large a trade can be worked up, with as little attention paid to it, as the sale of spectacles. For the information of such of our customers as have no knowledge of the subject we give a few simple rules that will enable any dealer to sell spectacles satisfactorily.

The focal numbers of spectacles vary, from No. 5 (which is a very strong lens for old people), to No. 60 (which is a very weak lens). Each focus is plainly marked by a tag on the glass or stamped on the end of temple. The numbers mostly run from eight to thirty. For convenience of customers an assortment of each dozen can be had, the best selling assortments being 8 x 30 and 10 x 36, also an assortment of stronger focus (5 x 16), and one weaker (12 x 48).

A person not requiring spectacles can read ordinary newspaper print comfortably holding the paper twelve to fourteen inches from the eyes. Whenever a paper has to be held *more than fourteen inches* from the eyes to be read comfortably it is a sign that the eyes are beginning to fail and the person can improve his sight by wearing spectacles.

We will suppose, for instance, that a customer comes to a dealer for a pair of spectacles. First, give him a newspaper and notice *how far* from the eyes he holds

the paper to see the print with the naked eye. If it is held at arm's length it is evidence that he needs quite a strong lens. For experience try, say, a No. 12 focus (the number on the paper tag pasted on the glass or stamped on the temple is the focus of the spectacles). You will notice that when looking through the spectacles the customer will immediately bring the paper much closer to the eyes and the print becomes sharper and plain. er. Should the No. 12 bring the print too near, the lenses are too strong, and you must try a weaker glass—say No. 15 or 18. This will put the paper further away from the eyes. Suppose, on the contrary, that the No. 12 spectacles brought the paper to, say, fifteen or sixteen inches from the eyes. That would show that it is not quite strong enough, and a No. 8, 10, or 11 should be tried, to bring it a little closer, so that the customer can read comfortably at twelve or fourteen inches. *Dealers must bear in mind* that when a customer tries on a pair of spectacles that do not fit properly that a *smaller* focus number than the one he tries will bring the paper *closer* to the eyes and a *larger* focus number will take the paper *further* from the eyes.

This simple rule makes it easy to determine what number spectacles is required to suit with few trials. The above rules will not apply to near-sighted people nor to exceptional cases, but will answer most cases that will come to your notice.

Spectacles are used by so many people everywhere that they are always good stock in a drug business, and always bring a fair profit for handling.—*Registered Pharmacist.*

Hoping for Better Days to Come

Is the title of a beautiful new song and waltz chorus just received. It is composed by F. N. Castleton. The music is perfectly lovely. All those who sing it may hope for Brighter Days to Come.

FIRST VERSE.

We all have our troubles in life as you know,
And all is not gold that glitters.
There's many a sad heart behind a bright face,
If we could but read them in letters.
But still, darkest clouds, no matter how big,
Can not forever last.
If we only have patience until they blow o'er
Our griefs will be things of the past.

CHORUS

Hoping for brighter days to come,
Dark days can't last forever,
Sunshine will always come after a storm,
They never can come together.
So what can we do but hope for the best,
For all things are bound to come right;
It takes but a time to give things a test,
And change the dull days to bright.

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A Popular Fallacy Regarding the Drug Business.

DR. GEO. F. PAYNE.

It is somewhat difficult to understand why so many long-exploded superstitions still find a quiet abiding-place within the brains or at least the intuitions of the average human being. A man may insist that he does not believe in ghosts or intangible spirits, yet in the wee hours of the night, when nature is wrapped in its deepest sleep, a small unexplained and ambiguous sound sometimes fills his being with an intuitive dread that shocks his common sense and makes him wonder if superstitions are not hereditary.

Times possibly have been when the druggist's profits were large upon his investment of capital, time, study, responsibility and human endurance. Dear old Shakespeare, with his wonderful insight into human affairs, recognized in the lean and lank apothecary already, how venerable a "chestnut" the druggist's profits had become. But the dear public seems to have ever held to this ancient superstition, and a new priesthood has arisen in the modern "cutters" who cater to this inherited superstition and claim to do business without a profit, and yet flourish because they do so much of it.

In modern business life the fees of able men appear to be growing larger instead of diminishing, except in the profession of pharmacy, where they are steadily decreasing. To graduate as a pharmacist and secure a license to practice pharmacy, usually requires: first, three years' practical experience in a drug store; secondly, two years in a college of pharmacy; thirdly, an age of twenty one years; and fourthly, after securing a diploma, a most thorough examination by a state board of pharmacy, to obtain a license. This is just as it should be; for the pharmacist holds life and death in the hollow of his hand. Certainly no more training is required of the lawyer or of the physician. A lawyer, a physician, and a pharmacist, each alike proficient in his profession and standing among the foremost in his own line of work, are most unequally rewarded for their skill. Many an able lawyer or successful physician can command a greater remuneration for one day of his time than a pharmacist, equally well skilled in his profession, can command in a month.

The idea of barter clings to the public mind in all transactions with the pharmacist. It enters even into the compounding of the most intricate prescription. Little does the customer stop to think of the incessant study, vigilant watchfulness and long hours of the patient man who compounds the life-giving remedies of the physician, or corrects his inadvertencies. "Errare est humanum"; a slip of the pen or a moment's absentmindedness occasionally causes a physician to sign his name to a death dealing potion. The ever vigilant pharmacist, familiar with the doses of every well-known drug or particular

hobby of the practitioner, quietly delays the customer, sees the physician, corrects the error, saves the reputation of the prescriber, and—is grumbled at by the customer for his slowness, which he quietly takes and says nothing.

There is probably not a single pharmacist of large experience but who has repeatedly corrected errors which would have been fatal, errors which were all corrected without the patients being made aware of their narrow escapes. Such work is done by the pharmacist; yet the average customer only considers the cost of the drug itself and wonders at the profit. Some minds are ever vigilant to get their money's worth, like the man who peered through the screen at the prescriptionist who was weighing out strychnine to go into a few small doses, and called to him: "Give me down weight, doctor; give me down weight!" Such winds, of course, are incorrigible.

The average modern retail drug-store sells soda-water, cigars, brushes, combs, perfumes, various toilet articles, patent medicines, drugs and prescriptions. The pharmacist prides himself upon the excellence of his soda-water, but charges no more for it than the street vendor charges for the veriest slops. He sells cigars and certainly his profits on them would not please the proprietor of a cigar store. Brushes, combs, perfumes and toilet articles are sold in direct competition with the dry goods stores. The druggist sells a better article, but has to take a smaller profit for selling them. Patent medicines are often sold at actual cost, to cater to the public fancy that the druggist's profits are large. No one, of course, understands these matters better than the pharmacist himself; but when it comes to prescriptions, the ancient superstition regarding enormous profits has been inherited even by some pharmacists themselves.

When the prescription business is looked into closely, it proves to be far less profitable than the pharmacist himself fondly imagines. "How profitable our business would be," exclaimed one, "if we could all keep busy putting up prescriptions"! Upon actual count with this gentleman it was found that his three prescriptionists, if kept going all day, could compound one hundred and twenty prescriptions,—or forty each, at an average of fifty cents each. This was twenty dollars a day to each man. The same clerk, if kept steadily employed selling toilet goods all day, could readily dispose of one hundred and sixty dollars' worth; this at the rate of twenty-five cents for a fifteen-cent tooth-brush, one dollar for a seventy-five-cent hair brush, ten dollars for an eight-dollar dressing-case, etc., would pay at least a clear profit of thirty-two dollars. The prescription clerks were men who each drew \$100 monthly salaries. The fancy goods could be sold just as well by a \$50 man or woman. Yet, suppose all the prescriptionists' work were profit, which is far from true, how much poorer is the reward won by the hard day's labor and mental strain of the prescriptionist

than that of the ordinary salesman? To the proprietor this is really a serious matter; competent prescriptionists he must have, and if they are kept judiciously employed, their cost is kept at the lowest point. Yet the smaller the number of prescriptions compounded by the establishment upon any given day, the greater the proportionate expense; as but for the necessity of keeping men ready for this compounding, cheaper men could take their places for the ordinary work.

As an illustration, the following is an actual occurrence. A customer brings in a prescription calling for Leptandrin, Podophyllin, and Calomel, to be made into two pills. He is charged twenty five cents, and exclaims, "Why, you must make 100 per cent. on that."—"My dear sir," was the reply of the pharmacist, "I make 1,000 per cent.—on the cost of the drug; in fact, viewed in that way, it is all profit. The medicine only costs a small fraction of a cent; you are welcome to help yourself to more than this prescription calls for free of charge. But if you will consider the responsibility involved in preparing the prescription, and will figure its cost to me in actual expenses I am sure you will appreciate my position. In the first place, you will concede that a pharmacist's time is worth as much or more than that of a plumber. A plumber's time is usually conceded to be worth fifty cents an hour, even when he is sitting down waiting for his helper to go on an errand. The time and skill of a dentist is considered still more valuable. As it takes the pharmacist fifteen minutes to put up the prescription, record and label it, you see that twelve and a half cents of the charge is on account of the skilled workman required. It costs one-half cent to keep the record and file for each prescription. The pill-box costs three cents. This amounts to sixteen cents as cost for the prescription. Almost any little 25 cent trifle picked up in a dry goods, fancy or hardware store costs originally twelve or fifteen cents each. So you see the profit is small when the heavy responsibility is considered. Your physician probably spent fifteen minutes' time with you, and his fee of \$2 was thought perfectly fair; yet you wonder at the enormous profit of the pharmacist on a twenty-five cent prescription, which may be actually the means of saving your life, if prepared properly, or of destroying it, if not compounded correctly."

The customer seemed struck with this view of the matter, and apologized, remarking that he had really never understood the subject before. Neither does the general public, nor the average newspaper writer, understand the peculiar position of the pharmacist of to-day—forced to sell his wares like the veriest huckster, yet compelled to compound and dispense them with all the skill and ability of the trained scientist. Let us all join in a mighty and continuous effort to teach the dear people that the pharmacist is entitled to some compensation for his professional skill; that, while asking no



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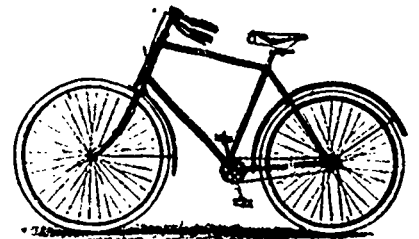
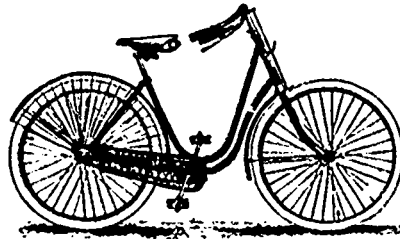
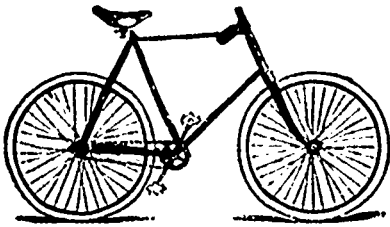
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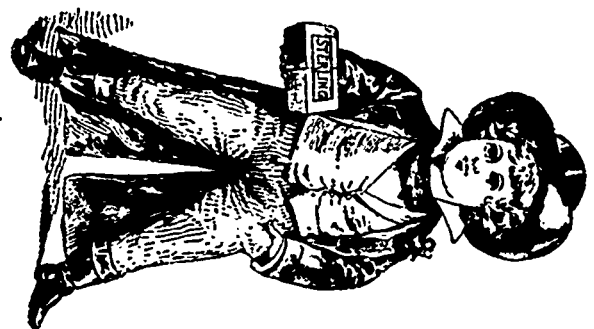
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Dispensing Percentage Prescriptions.

C. A. MACPHERSON.

Read at a meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association:

Percentage prescriptions may be roughly divided into two classes (1) those in which *n* parts are added to 100 parts, and (2) those in which *n* parts are contained in 100 parts. The following are examples of the first class:

I.

℞ Emp. plumbi
Paraffin, mell. ʒi. { = 960 grs. }
Acid. salicylic 2% { = 19.2 " }

II.

℞ Magnes. carb. pond. ʒi. { = 480 grs. }
Cretæ preparat ʒi. { = 480 " }
Thymol 1% { = 9.6 " }
Acid. carbolic 1% { = 9.6 " }

Fiat pulv.

In dispensing this the thymol should be mixed with the carbonate of magnesia, and the carbolic acid with the chalk, and then all mixed together thoroughly.

III.

℞ Camphor
Chloral ʒi. { = 120 grs. }
Veratrine 1% { = 1.2 " }

In the foregoing examples the apothecaries' ounce and drachm are indicated, and the percentages are accordingly calculated upon their values, but in the following the basis of calculation is different, the imperial ounce being used.

IV.

Cret. præcip 1 oz. { = 437.5 grs. }
Camphor 10% { = 43.75 " }

So far, no difficulty has occurred, but when a prescription like the next one is presented, a doubt arises as to how the percentage is to be calculated.

V.

℞ Mucilag. amyli. ʒiv. { = 1,920 minims, or }
alide { = 1,750 gr. meas. }
Tinct. opii 2% { = 38.4 minims. }
Plumbi acet. 1% { = 17.5 grs. }

Where there is no special knowledge of the prescriber's intention, and in the absence of any generally understood rule, the better plan appears to be to follow Pharmacopœial precedent — weigh solids, measure liquids, and calculate parts by weight in like parts by measure.

The first example of the second class is a logically true percentage preparation and presents no difficulty.

VI.

℞ Acid salicylic 2 per cent.
Resorcin 5 per cent.
Adipis ad. ʒi.

Here the proportions are 2, 5, and 93, equivalent to 9.6, 24, and 446.4 grains respectively in the ounce of 480 grains.

In the next set of examples, which contains solids and liquids combined, the same difficulty presents itself as in the last example of the first class, and for several reasons it is expedient to follow the procedure indicated.

VII.

℞ Sol. hydrarg. bichlor ʒvi.
1 in 500.

(437.5 × 6) ÷ 500 = 5.25; the number of grains of hydrarg. bichlor. required.

VIII.

℞ Menthol 2 per cent.
Ol. eucalypti ʒi.
Spt. vini. rect. ad. ʒiiss.
As 1½ fluid ounces equal 656.25 grains measure, the quantity of menthol is 13.125 grains.

IX.

℞ Glycerin acid. borie ʒii.
12
875 × — = 105 grs. boric acid
100

X.

Make ʒi. application tannic acid and glycerine 10 per cent.
10
437.5 × — = 43.75 grs. tannic acid.
100

XI.

℞ Ammon. chlor q. s.
Aq ʒii.
Sig. A teaspoonful added to half a pint of water — 1 in 800.

Here we have first to ascertain the quantity of ammon. chlor. in a teaspoonful of the solution, and from that the amount required for the two ounces (437.5 × 10) ÷ 800 = 5.46875, the number of grains of ammon. chlor. in the teaspoonful, which multiplied by 16 gives 89.5 grs. as the total amount required.

In making carbolic acid preparations the difficulty arises in using crystallized acid as to whether it should be weighed or melted and measured. The better way seems to be to weigh it and make up to the required measure with the required solvent. The resulting product will be practically identical in strength with one made from the official liquefied acid by measure.

XII.

Make 2 ounces of a 10 per cent. sol. carbolic acid in equal parts of water and glycerine.

This can be made by using 87.5 grains of crystallized or 96 minims of liquefied acid, and making up to 2 fluid ounces with a mixture of equal volumes of water and glycerine. In like manner the following may be dispensed:

XIII.

℞ Lot. carbolic, 1 in 40. mitte ʒvi.
(437.5 × 6) ÷ 40 = 65.625 grains crystallized acid. (480 × 6) ÷ 40 = 72 minims liquefied acid.

But crystallized acid alone should be used for the next one.

XIV.

℞ Ol. carbolic ʒiii. 10 p. c.

For this 131.25 grains of acid are required, together with sufficient oil, to make up the measure of 3 fluid ounces.

Another way of ordering the class of preparations now being considered is to prescribe a definite weight of solid in a definite volume of liquid:

XV.

Make ʒi. sol. atrop. 1/50 gr. in every 10 minims.

XVI.

℞ Sol. atrop. sulph.
ctmorph. acet. ʒiv. { 1/50, 1/10 gr. in }
5 minims.

This is the preferable way, and one where there can be no dubiety as to what is meant. As much cannot be said for the following, where, owing to the quantities ordered and the purposes for which

they may be required, the doubt may arise whether the percentage should be calculated on grain measures or minims.

XVII.

℞ Hab. sol. atropin. sulph. ʒii.
½ per cent.

XVIII.

℞ Sol. morph. acet ʒv.
4 per cent.

XIX.

Make ʒi. sol. cocain. hydrochlor.
7½ per cent.

The safer way would seem to be to make these according to the general rule already referred to, and calculate on grain measures, unless the prescription bears internal evidence that the prescriber intends a definite amount of active ingredient to be administered, as by hypodermic injection, then the percentage should be calculated on minims.

In the following it is difficult to make out what the prescriber's intention is.

XX.

℞ Acid borie gr. 40.

Glycerin ʒvi.
Acid. salicyl ½ per cent.

The simplest way seems to be to measure the glycerin, and on the combined weight of it and the boric acid calculate the required amount of salicylic acid.

In view of the importance of this subject to dispensers and students, as well as to the public, it would be well if some general rule for dispensing percentage prescriptions could be agreed upon, so as to ensure uniformity; but better still it would be if practitioners in prescribing were to take care to leave nothing indefinite.

In the discussion of this paper there was a general consensus of opinion that the difficulty in correctly dispensing such prescriptions arose chiefly in the case of solutions. There was a general agreement that in all probability the prescriber intended the solution to contain a given number of grains by weight in 100 minims. This was indicated by the fact that occasionally prescriptions directed say 1 50th of a grain of atropine sulphate in 10 minims of water, and also by the fact that hypodermic syringes are graduated in minims.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Salumine.

Under this name, the firm of Riedel & Co., introduce the salicylate of aluminium which is recommended for inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat. It is insoluble in water and alcohol, but is soluble in alkalis. It forms a neutral double salt with ammonia which is soluble in water and glycerin, and is pretty stable in concentrated solution, whilst the dried salt soon becomes insoluble. To the double salt with ammonia dissolved in water or glycerin, the name *solubis salumino* is given.—*Hyg. Chemist.*

Practical Laboratory Notes.

FRANK EDRI.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SQUILL.—It is the practice of many pharmacists to make compound syrup of squill from the compound fluid extract of squill. In making this syrup in this manner, it becomes murky and turbid on the addition of the solution of tartar emetic in the amount of hot water ordered by the pharmacopœia. This can be largely, if not entirely, overcome, by making the solution of tartar emetic as ordered, and adding 3 fluid ounces glycerin to same for every pint of syrup wanted. Thus will be obtained a clear and otherwise improved compound syrup of squill.

BAV RUM.—This article has a large sale everywhere, and numerous formulas have appeared for making same. After trying many of them without satisfaction, the writer has adopted the following formula as the best:

Oil bay.....	4 fl. ozs.
Oil orange.....	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol } an.	2½ gals.
Water } an.	
Precip. calcium phosphate	q. s.

Mix the oil and calcium phosphate, add the alcohol and stir, then add the water, and filter clear; finally add enough rectified Jamaica rum to give color.

This makes an elegant bay rum, and in my experience, covering very many gallons, it is the best I have ever seen.

SOAP LINIMENT.—Some time ago the writer called attention to the fact that if the brand of castile soap known as "Conti's" were used in the making of soap liniment, no trouble would be experienced in obtaining an elegant preparation. It is the practice of some pharmacists to use castor-oil soap for making this liniment; this answers quite nicely when fresh, but is open to the objection that it gets very hard if allowed to stand before using; however, if oleic acid be used as a base for the soap, no trouble will be had in making a soap that will readily remain in solution and make a nice liniment.

OLEATES.—It has always appeared to the writer that the methods of prescribing oleates by per cent., is wrong in principle as well as practice, and consequently very unscientific. In the first place, oleates are definite salts just the same as sulphates are; and there is just as much reason in prescribing sulphates in that manner as there is with oleates. In the second place, these normal oleates are very easily made and keep much better in this form than any other. For instance, the 10% oleate of mercury is very unstable, while the 20% oleate keeps far from well. The normal oleate or precipitated oleate, on the other hand, keeps very much better; in fact, with any kind of care, it keeps almost indefinitely. This might be called a 28% oleate, to still conform to old usage. The same is true of all the oleates—lead, iron, copper, zinc, silver, manganese, etc., and if the practice of prescribing the normal oleate and ordering its dilution as wanted, were followed, the result would

lead to greater uniformity in dispensing this class of prescriptions. The writer does not like the method of making sodium oleate by simply dissolving white Castile soap in water, but much prefers the method of preparing this salt, as well as the potassium oleate, by neutralizing the oleic acid with soda or potassa. Of course, these remarks cannot hold good with oleates of active alkaloids,—these being generally solutions of the bases in excess of acid. Quinine oleate, however, is permanent; but the same cannot be said of solution of quinine in excess of oleic acid. After a number of experiments with the precipitated oleate of lead, the writer has adopted this in making diachylon ointment, in place of the lead plaster of the U. S. P. It makes just as nice and efficacious an ointment, besides shortening the process of preparation.

PERCOLATION.—In percolating drugs with a strongly alcoholic menstruum, there is no trouble in exhausting the drug; but in cases where a weak alcoholic menstruum is used, this is not so easily accomplished. In many cases the writer has used what might be called intermittent percolation, with good results. It is conducted as follows:—The properly-moistened drug is packed in a percolator, and the menstruum added as directed in the U. S. P. Then the percolator is closed and the drug allowed to macerate for 24 hours,—percolation being then allowed to proceed until 4½ parts of the reserve of 9 parts are obtained. The percolator is then closed again and maceration allowed to continue for 24 hours. Percolation is then allowed to proceed to 4½ parts more, which should be reserved, and the process completed as directed in the U. S. P. It is the belief of the writer that in many drugs this process is superior to that directed in the U. S. P., and that by its use a larger percentage of extractive matter will be found in the reserve than by 48 hours' maceration to exhaustion, reserving the first 9 parts; and this, in the opinion of the writer, is a result much to be desired. It is an established fact that heat does, to say the least, no good; in many cases it does serious harm. It naturally follows that the more nearly the reserve contains the extractive matter and strength of the drug, the less harm the heat necessary in evaporation can do.—*Merck's Report.*

Tincture of Iodine.

C. F. HENRY.

Read at a meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association.

Tincture of iodine has long been a subject of controversy, and after fifty years it cannot be said we have a satisfactory preparation, though various and varied have been its formulae.

The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia tincture, which is still in considerable demand, had a strength of 1 in 16, and was made with spirit alone, by the aid of heat. The London Pharmacopœia preparation, teru-

ed tinct. iodinii co., contained iodine 1 in 40, and potassium iodide 1 in 20. The 1864 Pharmacopœia ordered 1 in 40 of iodine, with 1 in 80 of potassium iodide, and this was retained in the 1867 edition. In 1870 Mr. Martindale (*Pharm. Journ.* [2], vol. xi., p. 601) pointed out that this proportion of potassium iodide was insufficient to render the tincture miscible with water, and in the 1885 edition the proportion was increased to 1 in 40, making the quantity of potassium iodide equal to the quantity of iodine.

A comparison with foreign pharmacopœias gives approximately the following results:—French Codex, 1 in 15½; German and Russian, 1 in 13; United States, 1 in 14½; Austrian, 1 in 17; Dutch, 1 in 16. These are all made without potassium iodide, and are all very much stronger than the British preparation, which is 1 in 40. It is the weakness of the British tincture that has been most criticised, and it has several times been emphatically condemned.



Against the plea that the present tincture is too weak, it may be urged that it is intended for internal use, and that the liniment is meant to supply the need for an external application. Against this plea I would urge, first, that the tincture is frequently prescribed for external use, and fails in its purpose. Secondly, that the tincture of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia is regularly prescribed by many on account of its suitability, and the existing pharmacopœia should contain a preparation which would obviate recourse to an obsolete pharmacopœia. Thirdly, that the frequency with which the liniment is diluted when prescribed shows that it is too strong in most cases. Fourthly, because there should be no difficulty in having a preparation suitable for both internal and external use, which should take the place of the present tincture and liniment. To suggest a formula for such a tincture is the object of this note. The author detailed a series of experiments which pointed to the conclusion that the following formula most suitably met all requirements:

Take of—

Iodine.....	1½ ounce.
Iodide of potassium.....	1½ ounce.
Distilled water.....	½ fl. ounce.
Glycerin.....	½ fl. ounce.
Rectified spirit, sufficient to make 20 fluid ounces.	

Add the iodine and iodide of potassium to the water, allow to stand till dissolved, then add the glycerin and sufficient rectified spirit to make twenty fluid ounces. Such a tincture (1 in 16) would be suitable for both internal and external use, and is like the present tincture, miscible with water in all proportions. The dose would be 2 to 5 minims, and 24 minims to the fluid ounce would make a vapor iodine corresponding to the present official vapor iodine.

In Switzerland a humbug medicine is sold guaranteed to hasten the gestation of cows. Analysis proves the powder to be mainly borax.

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

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Special Circular to the Trade.

Toronto, January 20th, 1894.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER having made such immense headway during the last six years throughout America, Australia, Great Britain, and Canada, with sales constantly increasing, it has been found necessary that some one uniform package should be used, to be handled exclusively by the Trade; and, therefore, all arrangements have been now perfected by which we can supply the Trade with the remedy in 40-oz. square glass bottles, amber color, with the "name and trade mark" blown in the glass on one side, and the other three sides covered with a handsome label. Each label will have on it the "trade mark" and give the names of the ingredients used in the manufacture of this wonderful medicine, also explicit directions how to use, and the price, \$1.00.

Retail druggists are requested to order through their wholesaler, if desirable, or direct from headquarters. The price to the Trade will be \$7.50 per dozen bottles net, 5% off 30 days. No orders for less than a dozen will be filled, however, from the factory.

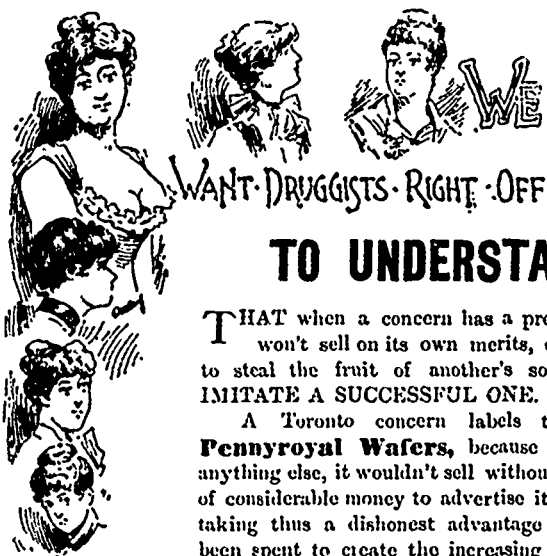
P. S.—Of course we shall also continue to put up the remedy in wine gallons, same as heretofore. Prices on application.

Very respectfully,

WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO. (Limited),

Sole Manufacturers for Canada and Newfoundland.

TORONTO, ONT.



WANT DRUGGISTS RIGHT OFF

TO UNDERSTAND

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

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

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

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.

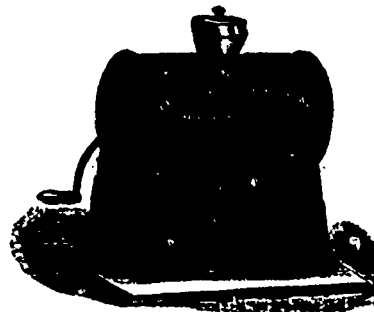
JONES' Drug and Baking Powder MIXER AND SIFTER,

For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

Suitable to mix—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at \$6, \$12 & \$18 each.

Easily
Cleaned
and
no Wood
to Scent.



Dust
Proof
and
Changeable
Sieves:

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

A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine mixes powders thoroughly, then forces same through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

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

Formulary.

LAVENDER TOOTH WASH.

Tinct. krameria	} aa..... fl. 3 i
Tinct. lavender	
Tinct. myrrh	
Oil rose.....	ii
Menthol.....	grs. xvi
Glycerin.....	fl. 3 ii
Tinct. white soap (20 per cent. hydro-alc.)	enough to make O i

Mix well, macerate during three days and filter.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA AND COCA.

Calisaya bark, No. 60 powder.....	640 grains
Oil of orange.....	1 dram
Oil of lemon.....	10 minims
Oil of coriander.....	5 minims
Alcohol.....	4 fluid ounces
Hydrochloric acid.....	10 minims
Water.....	3 fluid ounces
Glycerin.....	3 fluid ounces
Fluid extract of coca.....	2 fluid ounces
Syrup, enough to make	1 pint

Percolate a mixture of the oils and alcohol, hydrochloric acid, glycerin and water, adding alcohol and water mixed in the above proportions to make the percolate measure 10 fluid ounces. To this percolate add the coca and sufficient syrup to make 16 fluid ounces. Add to this a little Fuller's earth, shake well and filter, adding through the filter sufficient simple elixir to preserve the volume. This elixir is calculated to contain the virtues of 5 grains of calisaya bark and $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains of coca leaves.—*Amer. Druggist.*

COMPOUND AROMATIC SYRUP OF SENNA.

(GRIFFITH'S FORMULARY.)

Alexandria senna.....	4 troy ounces
Jalap.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ troy ounces
Rhubarb.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ troy ounce
Cinnamon.....	1 dram
Cloves.....	1 dram
Nutmeg.....	30 grains
Oil lemon.....	20 minims
Sugar.....	24 troy ounces

Reduce the crude drugs to a number 50 powder and percolate with diluted alcohol until the powdered drugs are exhausted. Evaporate by means of a water bath to 18 fluid ounces, filter, dissolve the sugar, and add the oil.

Dose, 2 to 4 fluid drams.—*Era.*

POWDER FOR PERSPIRING FEET.

Carbolic acid.....	1 ounce
Burnt alum.....	2 ounces
Starch.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds
Powdered soap stone.....	2 pounds
Oil of lemon.....	1 ounce

Mix thoroughly. Sprinkle on the inside of stocking.

PASTE FOR LABELS ON TIN.

Rye flour.....	3 pounds
Brown sugar.....	1 pound
Water, about.....	1 pint
Powdered alum.....	1 ounce
Oil of cloves.....	5 drops

Put the flour with part of the water, then add the sugar. Boil until the flour is well cooked, stirring constantly and adding more water when necessary. Allow to cool and add the alum and oil of cloves.

GLYCERINE JELLY FOR THE HANDS.—(Pharm. *Fig.*)—An excellent emollient for

use against chapped hands and face, is said to be preparable as follows: 8.5 grammes (2 drs.) of gelatin are soaked in 180 grammes (6 fl. oz.) of rose water, dissolved in the water bath, and admixed, after cooling and while the mass is still liquid, with 20 grammes (5 drs.) of albumen. On heating the mixture again, it becomes perfectly clear—from the precipitation of the albumen. It is then admixed with a solution of 75 centigrammes (12 grs.) of salicylic acid in 180 grammes (5 fl. oz.) of glycerin. The liquid, well mixed and filtered through a hot-water funnel, is finally poured into wide-mouthed bottles, where it solidifies.—*American Medico-Surgical Bulletin.*

BOOK BINDERS' VARNISH FOR LEATHER.

(SPIRIT-VARNISH.)

Amber rosin.....	3 lbs
Seed lac.....	12 ozs
Methylated spirit.....	2 galls

Dissolve.

Clarify with freshly-slaked lime or kaolin if necessary.

(OIL-VARNISH.)

Canada balsam.....	1 part
Oil of turpentine.....	2 parts

If too thick add more turps, or

Sandarac.....	4 oz.
Seed lac.....	4 oz.
Strasbourg or Venice turpentine.....	2 oz.
Oil of turpentine.....	2 pints.

Dissolve and decant.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

CATARRHAL SPRAY.

(To be used with an Atomizer.)

Boric acid.....	30 grains
Menthol.....	5 grains
Alcohol.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce
Glycerin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce
Fluid hydrastis.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounce
Carbolic acid.....	5 minims
Water enough to make.	4 fluid ounces

Mix them and use with an atomizer.—*Fenner.*

CRYSTALLINE.—This substance is a solution of pyroxylin in methylic alcohol. It is quite analogous to collodion, and differs from it in that the solvent evaporates far more slowly, leaving a firm and quite transparent skin. The only inconvenience in its use is its somewhat disagreeable smell. According to Dr. Phillips, an "elastic crystalline" is obtained similar to "elastic collodion" as follows:

Crystalline.....	20
Castor oil.....	5
Canada balsam.....	10

And a useful white varnish is prepared by the addition of zinc oxide:

Crystalline.....	30
Castor oil.....	4
Zinc oxide.....	8

Crystalline easily dissolves pyrogallol and salicylic acids, chrysoarobin, sublimate, and many other medicaments, and is used as a vehicle for them in many varieties of skin disease, such as eczema, psoriasis, syphilitic sores, &c.—*Union Pharmaceutique.*

NON-INFLAMMABLE PAINT.—To a gallon of a mixture of equal parts of lime-water and vinegar, one half-pound of salts, one quarter-pound of alum, and one quarter

pound of white vitriol are added, each in the form of a powder. The mixture is then boiled. One gallon of linseed oil or drying oil of any other convenient sort is added and the boiling repeated. After the addition of one gallon of crude petroleum the mixture is once more heated to the boiling point and is then ready.

Antinervine.

Radlauer's Antinervine, a combination of peptonised Salicylic brommilid, is a white powder possessing a slight acid but not unpleasant taste. It is partially dissolvable in cold water, but dissolves readily in hot water, alcohol and ether. In its effects, it unites the excellent properties of the antifebrin and the bromides, without showing any of the unpleasant after effects of the antifebrin. When administered in doses of 0.1 to 0.25 for children and 0.5 to 0.8 for adults, it reduces the temperature in cases of fever by nearly 2° C., whereas with antipyrin 5 to 7 hours are required. It is, therefore, worthy of special recommendation in all cases of fever, influenza, colds, typical fever, tuberculosis of the lungs, asthma, diphtheria and pneumonia. Owing to the presence of salicylic acid Radlauer's antinervine forms an excellent antineuralgic where rheumatic and neuralgic pains are present, as well as a specific for gout, podagra and tabes.

As an antinervine, it takes especial effect, owing to the presence of bromine, in diabetes, migraine, obesity, neuralgia and nervous affections. Radlauer's antinervine is not attended with unpleasant after-symptoms, and is easily supportable by the stomach. In the different forms of neuralgia, migraine, gout, influenza pains, rheumatism and tabes, Doctor Bozzolo and Prof. Dr. Filippi have attained very good results even in cases where antipyrin and phenacetin have failed to take the slightest effect. Prof. Woodbury and Dr. Drobner have used antinervine with very good results in influenza. In fever attending influenza (grippe) antinervine works promptly, removes the feverish and catarrhal symptoms and reduces very soon the pains usually experienced in the head, back and limbs. The extraordinary low price of antinervine (it is nearly 3 times cheaper than antipyrin) renders it of practical use among the poor and in factories. As it does not readily dissolve in cold water, it is prepared and prescribed for as a powder, in compressed tablets, or in wafers, according to the following formula:—

FOR ADULTS.

Antinervine (Radlauer).....	0.5
Sacchar. alb.....	0.5
M. f. p. dent. tal. dos. 12.	1 powder every 1 to 2 hours, giving from 4 to 6 daily.

A few sheets of Tanglefoot properly displayed in the Holder will serve the double purpose of ridding your store of flies and will increase your calls for it.

Tridim is a glucoside obtained from orris root.

Photographic Notes

COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATH FOR GELATINE CHLORIDE PAPER:—

Hypo-sulphite of soda.....	5½ oz.
Citric acid	2 drs.
Acetate of lead	3 "
Sulphocyanide of ammonia	7 "
Alum	2 "
Chloride of gold.....	15 grs.
Water	14 oz.

HOW LONG SHOULD PRINTS BE WASHED? This, says Herr Liesegang, in the *Archiv*, depends on the manner of washing. He recommends the addition of a substance to the toning and fixing baths, which shall act as an indicator. As such, cosine, in the proportion of 0.02 per cent., has given him the best results. He washes until the red coloration has disappeared from the backs of the prints.

BLOOD-RED TONES ON BROMIDE PRINTS. According to the *Paris Photographie*, such tones are obtained in the following way: The print, after being fixed and washed, is immersed in a fifteen per cent. solution of bichloride of copper. The elimination of the excess of copper salt having then been removed by careful washing, the print is placed for several seconds in a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium—strength not stated,—is again thoroughly washed, and then once more passed through a solution of cupric chloride, when the red image is immediately seen to appear.

INCREASING THE SENSITIVENESS OF A PLATE.—Mr. P. B. de Laborre says that to impart a high degree of sensitiveness to a plate, in order, say, to take an instantaneous portrait in the studio, it should be immersed for a minute or two in the following solution:

Bichromate of potassium.....	2 parts.
Distilled water	100 "

This is said to make the plate more sensitive, and it should then be exposed, without washing, and while still wet.—*British Journal of Photography*.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND DERMATOLOGY.—Dr. E. Schiff, of Vienna, has been applying photography to the study of the human skin, and by the aid of a small incandescent lamp and a metallic reflector has been able to project on that part of the epidermis undergoing examination a light so strong, that by the use of very rapid plates all the details of the texture of the skin, and such small markings as are ordinarily non apparent and are occasionally present, were obtained. The enlarged positives on matt paper are carefully coloured, and the results are said to be of great interest to dermatologists.—*British Journal of Photography*.

A NOVELTY.—Paper prints mounted in optical contact with glass, known nowadays as opalines, are very effective, but a much superior effect can be produced by a thin transparency developed with hydroquinone, backed up with white paper; this gives a picture of much more bril-

liancy. It has also the advantage of not being so likely to fade owing to any impurity of the paper. The effect produced is exactly similar to that seen when developing a correctly exposed lantern slide, with its white background of unaltered emulsion before fixation. The whole of the delicacy of a glass transparency is preserved.

A NEW TRACING PAPER.—A new tracing paper has been made of material taken from a Japanese plant, and the inventor, says *Invention*, who also hails from Japan, claims that although no oil is used in the making of it, it is as transparent as the ordinary oil paper. We understand that samples sent to Europe have been tested and were found highly satisfactory, for the paper is very tough and quite transparent. If these statements are correct, it seems probable that this tracing paper could be used for photographic purposes as well as for drawing; but it is doubtful whether its manufacture in Europe would be altogether profitable, unless the plant could be acclimatised and trained here.—*Printer and Stationer*.

ELIMINATING THE YELLOW COLOR FROM NEGATIVES.—A method outlined by Mr. A. Cowan at the London and Provincial Association, as reported in the *British Journal of Photography*, consists in first bleaching the negative with a weak solution of perchloride of iron and then in redeveloping with the ferrous oxalate developer. This changes the film to a dark black and produces any desired density. If the yellow color extends over the whole surface of the film, the plan does not answer as well, as a veil will redevelop. Yellowness in dry plate negatives is due to insufficient fixing or insufficient washing after the negative has been fixed, and no remedy for it at all satisfactory has been devised. It cannot be removed by the ordinary clearing solutions recommended for eliminating pyro stains.—*Scientific American*.

WASHING ALBUMEN PRINTS.—In the first number of *Das Atelier des Photographen*, which is under the editorship of Dr. Miethe, the latter discusses the experiments of Messrs. Grundy and Haddon on the amounts of silver and sulphur left in albumenized prints at different stages of washing. These he summarizes as follows: 1, ten minutes' washing eliminates all soluble matter; 2, further washing extracts no more sulphur or silver, supposing that that all the free silver salt of the print has been converted into the soluble silver hyposulphite. To assure the latter condition, the author recommends fixation in a first hypo bath—forty to fifty grammes of salt in 400 or 500 c. c. of water per sheet,—to wash for ten minutes in running water, and then place the prints in a second hypo bath—six to ten grammes of hypo in 150 c. c. of water, per sheet,—leave in for at least eight minutes, and finally wash in running water for from ten to fifteen minutes.—*Scientific American*.

Ink for Writing on Photographs.

Potassium Iodide	10 parts
Water	30 parts
Iodine	} of each 1 part
Gum	

This formula is said to produce an ink that is very serviceable for marking proofs. The writing being made on a dark portion, the lines soon bleach, in consequence of the conversion of the silver into an iodide.

A High Gloss Lubricator for Albumen and Gelatine Prints.

White wax.....	100 grains
Rectified oil of turpentine ..	100 grains
Damara varnish	4 grains

For use, melt the wax and add the turpentine and Damara under constant stirring. When the mixture is too hard, add more turpentine.

Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.

A simple combined toning and fixing bath for papers of the aristotype class:

a Water	1000 cm.
Nitrate of lead	10 grains
Hypo.....	200 grains
b Water	100 cm.
Chloride of gold.....	1 grain

For use, add to solution a 50 cm. of solution b. The bath is now ready for use. It is, however, advisable to fix a few spoiled prints in the bath first. An addition of 3 per cent. boracic acid hastens the toning process, and gives fine purple tones.—*Scientific American*.

Coloring Gelatino-Bromide Prints

The *Archiv* gives the following plan for getting different colors on bromide prints. The prints are feebly developed with eikonogen, fixed, washed, and then immersed in a solution of—

Nitrate of lead.....	4 parts
Red prussiate	6 parts
Water	100 parts

This bleaches the image, which may then be colored thus:

BROWN.

Schlippe's salt.....	10 parts
Ammonia.....	5 parts
Water	150 parts

YELLOW.

Neutral chromate of potash..	4 parts
Water	100 parts

GREEN.

Immerse the yellow prints in:

Iron perchloride	1 part
Water.....	10 parts

RED.

Immerse the yellow prints in:

Chloride of Copper	1 part
Water.....	50 parts

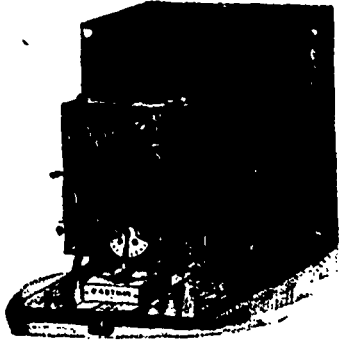
NICKLE GREEN.

Chloride of nickel	1 part
Water.....	10 parts

ORANGE.

Mercury bichloride.....	3 parts
Potassium iodide.....	4.5 parts
Water.....	100 parts

\$15.00 Size, Folded 5 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 6 1/2 in.
Size of Picture 4 x 3 in.



The Folding Kodak. Equal to any glass plate camera in the market except our Sixty Dollar Folding Kodak. Latest improvements, new shutters, finest adjustments. Adapted to snap shot or tripod work. Handsomely finished in mahogany and leather.

The Folding Kodak with one double plate holder. \$15.00
Roll Holder for film (Ready in 30 days) 10.00

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,

Send for '94 Catalogue. Rochester, N. Y.

Rubber Goods

—AT—
RIGHT PRICES.

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

Sure Selling Specialties :

Carson's Bitters
Pectoria

Silver Cream

Allan's Cough Candies
1/2 gross Boxes at \$1.00 per Box.

Soap Bark

In 5c. Packages, 1/2 gross Box, \$1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

ALLAN & CO.,

53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

PHOTOGRAPHERS Leading Professional and Amateurs
—USE THE—
WALPOLE HYPO-SULPHITE SODA
OF
Every lot tested chemically and photographically before shipping. If your supply man does not keep the Walpole Hypo we will supply your wants, 1 lb. or less.
WALPOLE CHEMICAL WORKS, Walpole, Mass.

Drug Store Fittings

A SPECIALTY.

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

THE CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO., (Ltd.)

PRESTON, - ONTARIO.

ATTENTION !

\$2.00 buys a Sample of our No. 1, **RAPID WRITER FOUNTAIN PEN.** The best pen on the market.

CIRCULARS FREE. AGENTS WANTED.

Address—**FOUNTAIN PEN CO.,**

Manufacturers, Newton, Ont., Canada.

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines,

43 & 45 William St., - MONTREAL.

Our Specialties :

TURKISH DYES.

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING :

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

Boulanger's Cream Emulsion

Of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda and Concentrated Milk. The best Emulsion on the market. Sells itself.

Le Vido Water of Beauty.

A specific for Skin Diseases, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, etc.

Our preparations are handsomely put up and extensively advertised.

PROPRIETORS

THE MONTREAL CHEMICAL CO.'Y

MONTREAL.

Sold to the Trade by **LYMAN SONS & CO.,** Montreal, and all leading Jobbers throughout the Dominion.

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

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warron, Pa.

BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP.



Over 2,000,000 Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling Toilet Soap in the World.

Excels any 25 cent Soap on the Market. Nets the Retailer a good profit.

When sold at a very popular price it will not remain on your counters. Try a sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green Lrouze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware of imitations.

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,
185 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.
F. W. HUDSON & CO., - Toronto,
Sole Agents for Canada.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,

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

SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

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

SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

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

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

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

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

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

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

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

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

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

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Pyrotechnic Formulas.

FLASH POWDER.

Flash powders serve for theatrical purposes and are also particularly valuable as a source of light for instantaneous photography. Since the mixtures explode on concussion the materials should be mixed immediately before being used, by means of a piece of card or paper. Small capsules can also be made of from one-half to two grammes (7 to 30 grains) capacity, paper saturated with nitrate of soda or potash being used as an envelope for the capsule or cartridge. When this is done it is only necessary to apply a match to the exterior of the cartridge to set it off.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| | Grammes. |
| (a) Potassium permanganate in number 50 powder40 (617 grains) | |
| Magnesium, number 30 powder60 (926 grains) | |
| (b) Aluminium in number 30 powder30 (462 grains) | |
| Antimony sesquioxide in number 30 powder15 (232 grains) | |
| Potassium chlorate in number 20 powder65 (1080 grains) | |

Both mixtures are very satisfactory in operation.

Translucent Emulsion.

W. H. Prestwich, of Tottenham, England, has patented a very simple, but, we believe, valuable addition to the ordinary gelatino-bromide emulsion. It is the addition of starch in the proportion of about 200 grains to 20 ounces of emulsion, which, according to the patentee, will prevent solarization and halation—which we very much doubt; and give to transparencies the appearance of being on finely-ground glass—about which we have no doubt at all.

In an emulsion for printing-out paper the starch gives a beautiful mat surface, and the following formula is recommended as giving excellent results:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Water | 20 ounces |
| Starch | 200 grains |
| Gelatine | 600 grains |
| Citric acid | 50 grains |
| Sodium carbonate | 50 grains |
| Barium chloride | 53 grains |
| Silver nitrate | 150 grains |
| Alcohol | 1 ounce |

The mixture of water, gelatine and starch to be raised to a temperature not exceeding 150° Fahr. and the barium chloride and silver nitrate to be added at a temperature not exceeding 110° Fahr. — *Photo Beacon*.

Ozokerite.

Ozokerite appears as a natural product which is said to be found only in Utah. Prof. Hirschling, of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, has prepared an analysis of several specimens of the product and accompanies his report with some interesting information about it. He finds the specific gravity to be 0.85 and the fusing point 60 deg. It is used as a substitute for Bees Wax.

It occurs in beds of Bituminous deposits near thistle and contains from 66 to 86 per cent of Paraffin. If Ozokerite be dissolved a White Paraffin is obtained which can be employed in the manufacture of candles and can also be used in ointments, pomades. With diluted Sulphuric Acid it is rendered perfectly white, and after fractional distillation a hard black waxy residue results, which is valuable as an electrical insulating material. — *Pacific Drug Review*.

Alkaloidal Reactions.

The paper lately published by M. Turret on this subject, gives a vast amount of detailed information with regard to the methods it is necessary to employ in preparing reagents which will give constant results, and also with regard to the phenomena observed when the conditions are varied. Theobromine, he says, will not precipitate with Valsler's reagent, but gives a black precipitate with Bourchard's solution. Colchicine behaves as if it were a mixture of true alkaloids, one of which is precipitated in acetic, and the other in sulphuric solution. No glucosides, he states, are precipitated by iodo-mercuriate of potassium in acetic solutions, whereas some of them are if in sulphuric solution. Such are vincetoxine, convallamarine and digitaline. The paper concludes with an account of the reactions of albumenoids, albumen and peptones, with the usual alkaloidal reagents. — *Journal des Pharmacie*.

How Licorice is Grown.

As grown at Pontefract, England where 300 acres are under cultivation, the plants are grown in rows, and attain a proper size in about four years. If allowed to grow five years the root is tough and woody. During the last two years, the plants being small, potatoes and vegetables can be grown between the rows, and these are of a superior sort, as the licorice ground is heavily manured. The roots extend downward from four to six feet, and as they are all dug up by hand the expense is quite an item. The digging takes place in September. The roots are stored in a cool place or packed in hand. They are next trimmed of all superfluous shoots and fibers, which are ground into powder, while the root proper is used for its juice. The buds and runners of the plant are saved, as it is from these that new roots are grown and not from seed.

Asaprol.

Still more notes on this new remedy are appearing. The last is a most useful account of its more characteristic reactions. Of these the following may be cited:— (1.) Acid nitrate of mercury gives in a 16 per cent. solution of asaprol a wine red color. (2.) With nitrate of uranium in acetic solution a puce colored solution results. (3.) With KOH and

chloroform a fine blue color results. (4.) With perchloride of iron a green color results, changing to blue. M. Ismail points out that the salts of quinine are incompatible with this new remedy, since they at once precipitate a resinous body which adheres to the sides of the vessel, which is quite insoluble in water. — *Repartour de Pharm.*

A New Test for Albumen in the Urine.

Dr. F. Spiegler (*Germ. Sp. di Farmacia*) recommends the following reagent, in testing for albumen, in the urine:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| R Distilled water | 200 gms. (5 vjss). |
| Sublimate | 8 gms. (ij). |
| Tartaric acid | 4 gms. (ij). |
| Cane sugar | 20 gms. (vj). |

Some of the reagent is poured into a test tube and the urine is added, little by little, after previously being filtered and acidulated, taking care that the two fluids do not mix. If it contains albumen there appears at the point of contact a white precipitate at the zone of separation. This reagent will detect one part of albumen in one hundred and fifty parts of urine. — *Medical and Surgical Reports*.

Indian Native Pharmacy.

Competition among the natives is intensely keen, especially dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, which are taken from door to door, till a price lower than any already quoted is obtained, purity of drugs being left entirely out of question. In one street alone, near the Medical College, there are no fewer than 95 druggists' shops, all carried on by natives, some of them the merest hulks or boxes, where the proprietor (Messrs. Small Price & Co., or Messrs. Cheap John & Co., as actually copied from their signs) sits outside in the street inviting the patronage of a drug-loving public. — *B and C. Druggist*.

Testing Plaster of Paris.

Plaster of Paris is tested by simply rubbing a portion of it between the fingers; if particles of grit are felt, it indicates that the plaster has absorbed water and become deteriorated. A supplementary test may be observed by taking a pinch of the plaster again and immersing the fingers in water, then rubbing again. If, in both these tests, no grit is felt, and the plaster forms a thin creamy mixture in the water which easily rubs off the fingers, the plaster is fit for use. — *Charlote Med. Jour.*

Guaiacol iodoform is prepared by digesting 4 parts of guaiacol, 1 part of iodoform and 1 part of expressed oil of almonds on a water bath. The oil is necessary to keep the iodoform in solution. It is recommended in tuberculosis of the joints. From 0.5 to 1 gm. is given at one injection. — *Pharmaceutisches Centralblatt*.

Pharmaceutical Association of
the Province of Quebec.

MINOR EXAMINATION.

Montreal, April 17th, 1894.

N. B. You are requested to—

1. Write on one side of paper only.
2. Number your answers so as to correspond with the printed questions.
3. Number the sheets of paper in their proper order.
4. Candidates will be careful not to commence a new subject on the same sheet with another, and fold each subject separately, putting on the back of your sheet your number and name of the subject treated.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. (a) What are gubbanum and tragacanth? (b) Whence and how are they obtained? (c) Name the B. P. preparations of each.

2. (a) What is Squill? (b) Give its source, (c) habitat, (d) and name its official preparations, with strength and doses. (e) What is the difference in strength between the fresh and dried powder.

3. (a) State the percentage of the active ingredients in each of the following compound powders: Pulv. kino. co. pulv. ipecac. co. : pulv. rhei. co. : pulv. opii. co. : pulv. scam. co. : pulv. antimonia. (b) Give the dose of each.

4. Give the doses of the following: strychnine, arsenic, rhubarb, calomel, cocaine, codeine, eserine and opium.

CHEMISTRY.

1. (a) What is an alkaloid? (b) Why is it called alkaloid? (c) Name five alkaloids and one salt of each.

Give three laws of Chemical combination and explain each by example.

3. What is atomic weight? Give atomic weights and names of K.-Na.-Sb.-P.-S.-Sr.-N.-I.- What is molecular weight? Give the molecular weights of the following salts: KI - K₂CO₃ - BiONO₃ - KClO₃.

4. Give the physical characteristics of chlorine, iodine, hydrogen, oxygen, sulphur. How are they obtained?

PHARMACY.

1. How is sulphurated potash made and of what salts is it a mixture?

2. Name the official decoctions of the B. P. with strength and doses of each.

3. Name the B. P. inhalations with their strength.

Write out in full in Latin the formula for making one gross of pills, each pill to contain 15 gr. quinine, 14 gr. dried sulphate of iron, 110 gr. ext. nuc. vom.

Direction.—One pill three times a day after meals.

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA AND TOXICOLOGY.

1 (a) What is Codeia? (b) How is it obtained? (c) What are its distinctive characteristics and give the dose.

2. (a) Give the natural order, habitat and official parts of henbane, belladonna, Indian hemp, chiretta and manna. (b) Give their medicinal properties. (c) Name the preparations of each with their respective doses.

3. Give the toxic doses and chemical antidotes of the following substances: phosphorus, carbolic acid, blue vitriol, prussiate of potash, prussic acid, laudanum, chloral and atropine.

4. From what sources is elaterium obtained? How is it collected? How would you extract its active principle and what percentage should be obtained? What are the doses of elaterium and elaterin respectively?

BOTANY.

1. Define the terms: syncarpous, hilum, apetalous, tetradyamous, laciniate, hermaphrodite, dehiscence and extrorse.

2. Describe the germination of the dicotyledonous seeds and give the chemical changes which occur.

3. Diagnose the natural orders of Rosaceae and Papaveraceae, and name three official drugs of each.

4. Describe the course and elaboration of sap, and give an official example of a plant with (a) colored, (b) acrid, (c) milky, (d) resinous, (e) saccharine juice or sap.

CHEMISTRY.

Antimony—Give symbol, atomic weight and sources. Explain the difference between antimonii sulphidum and antimonii sulphidum purificatum. What is liq. antimonii chloridum of the B. P.? How is it prepared? Illustrate its preparation by equation.

2. How is the volume of gas affected by (a) changes of temperature, (b) changes of pressure? Suppose one litre of gas at 40° F. and 747 m. m. pressure, subjected to the temperature of boiling water and 996 m. m. pressure; what variations of volume is to be expected?

3. How would you distinguish chemically (a) nitrate of potash and chlorate of potash; (b) sulphate of zinc and sulphate of magnesium; (c) sulphate of morphia and sulphate of quinine?

4. How may we get the formula of a compound from its percentage composition? An organic body gives on analysis:

-O, 51.06
C, 54.68
H, 4.255

99.995

Give its name, formula and official preparations.

PHARMACY.

1. Give tests of identity for morphia, narcotine, codeine and meconic acid. How may one gallon of tr. opii. B. P. be made with samples of opium containing 7½ per cent. and 11¼ per cent. of morphia?

2. What is lead plaster chemically? Represent in diagrams the changes which take place in its manufacture. Name the

plasters and ointments which contain lead.

3. How is liq. ammon. made? A druggist has five pounds of liq. ammon. of 28 per cent., how shall he make it into liq. ammon. B. P., and how much of the latter will he have in fluid measure?

4. What are the official suppositories of the B. P. with their strength? Which mode of preparation do you consider the best, and give reasons for?

Pharmacists in South Australia.

The *Pharmaceutical Register* of South Australia for 1894, gives a total of 194 names, five being females. As to qualifications, 73 are registered as being members of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia; 50 as in business before October 14th, 1841; 63 as assistants, and 5 as dispensers prior to that date; and 3 on British certificates. It must not be thought that the 73 members mentioned above represent the full strength of the Pharmaceutical Society. As a matter of fact it embraces at present 141 of the total registrations.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

TIHOFORM.—The basic di-thio-salicylate of bismuth is being put forward under this name as a good antiseptic, possessing all the virtues of iodoform without its disagreeable odor.—*L'Union Pharmaceutique*.

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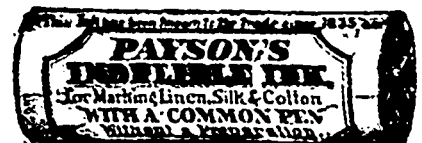
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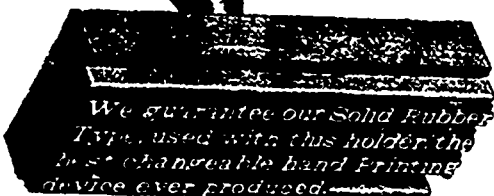
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As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this Journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Canadian Optical Institute.

The Optical Institute of Canada, announces the commencement of their next class of instruction for June 4th. See advt.

A Bushel of Flies.

We have received a copy of Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co's. new Show Bill "A Bushel of Flies." This is a great improvement on the one issued last year and will prove a most attractive advertisement for Fly Bads.

Do You Want a Wheel?

Read the advt. of the Gendron Iron Wheel Co. in this issue and examine the styles offered. A card sent to the office in Toronto, Ont., or at Toledo, Ohio, will bring you their complete catalogue if you mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Holiday Fancy Goods.

Hemming Bros. & Co. announce in this issue that their travellers are now on the road with an exceedingly handsome display of fancy goods for the holiday trade. They are showing some new lines this season which should prove rapid sellers and are decidedly moderate in price.

Clinical Thermometers.

The Twin Half-Minute Clinical Thermometer advertised in this issue should prove a very acceptable one to the medical profession, and an examination of its claims will convince druggists the advisability of stocking this line and bringing them to the notice of their physicians.

Tanglefoot.

Besides being good policy it is always a pleasure to sell the best goods, goods your customers will be pleased with and for which you need never apologize, and one meriting your attention, with sticky Fly paper as with every other article there is only one best, and that is Tanglefoot, it is always uniform, never disappoints,

Malt Tablets.

The attention of the trade is invited to the advt. of the Gibson Malt Tablet Co., on the 2nd page of cover in this issue. The Malt Tablets prepared by this firm are of superior quality, both in appearance and taste and although only introduced to the trade within a few weeks have proved remarkably good sellers. These goods may be ordered direct as may be seen by the advt. or through the jobbing houses.

A HASTY count through the new Baltimore, Md., city directory shows a list of 925 physicians, of whom 46 are homœopathic, 17 colored, 32 women; five of the women are homœopathic, and one colored woman belongs also to that school.—*Ex.*

Books & Magazines.

The Delineator

for June is called the "Summer Number," and is a superb issue in every respect, the amount of practical and interesting reading matter being largely increased.

Pleasing For Women.

The womanly side of Queen Victoria is pictured exceedingly well—and appropriately, too, in this, the month of her seventy-fifth birthday—in an article on "The Womanly Side of Victoria," which Arthur Warren contributes to the May issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Among the pictures in the article, those showing the Queen at breakfast and in her pony carriage are interesting and new.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.

In the May number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* appears, under the characteristic heading "On the Spot," the first of a series of personal reminiscences of an artist at the front, in the Secession War of 1861-65. These reminiscences, written and illustrated by Mr. Joseph Becker, the famous original "special for *Leslie's*," touch upon the contrasted humors and tragedies of war from the point of view of the soldier in the ranks; and, being copiously illustrated with fac-similes of documents, sketches made on the field under fire, etc., present aspects of the great struggle in a new and peculiarly vivid light.

Scribner's Magazine

for May opens with an article of unusual importance, entitled "Some Episodes of Mountaineering," by Edwin Lord Weeks, describing some of his own stirring adventures, while mountain-climbing in the Alps, with illustrations furnished by the same hand. The other illustrated articles in the number are "The Provincials," by Octave Thunet, (one of her Sketches of American Types) with illustrations by Frost; "Climbing for White Goats," a narrative of hunting adventures in the Rocky Mountains by George Bird Grinnell, with pictures by Ernest E. Thompson, and Philip Gilbert Hamerton's brief article on Jules Muenier, whose painting, "A Corner in a Market," serves as a frontispiece for the number.

The Review of Reviews

for May, in its "Progress of the World" department, covers the important topics of national aid to the Nicaragua Canal, our position in the Pacific Ocean, the question of trans-Pacific cables, our policy in Samoa, England's administration of the Fiji group, Hawaii's constitution-making, the patrol of Behring Sea, England's costly armaments, the Pope and the French Republic, the premierships of Lord Rosebery, the eight-hours day in England and other affairs of international interest. In the field of domestic politics, the quorum question in the House or Representatives, the tariff and the income tax in the Senate, New York's reform movement, the

abandonment of prohibition in Iowa, and the liquor question in South Carolina, receive editorial treatment, and comment is made on the careers of the late Senator Colquitt and Vance.

The Pharmaceutical Era.

The May 1st issue of the *Pharmaceutical Era* is called its "Moving day Number," and commemorates the removal of that paper from Detroit to New York. We understand that the copies of this issue are the most elaborate ever sent out by any drug publication in this country, and the edition is said to be the largest ever issued by that class of papers. Over the regular cover of the journal has been placed a lithographed cover showing a moving scene on the front page, and a conspicuous New York view on the back cover. The reading pages of the issue have been materially increased, and are embellished throughout by attractive illustrations. Among the special articles is a sketch of the history and mechanical production of the *Era*, also an article on "A Druggist's Visit to New York." The advertising pages are very numerous, and the publication, as a whole, a credit to its publishers.

Antikamnia.

T. D. Finch, M.D., Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, says

"I am convinced there is no remedy so useful and attended with such satisfactory results in the treatment of melancholia with vasomotor disturbances, anemic headaches, emotional distress and active delusions of apprehension and distrust, as antikamnia. It also increases the appetite and arterial tension, as well as being particularly serviceable in relieving the persistent headache which accompanies nervous asthenia.

As an antiseptic and antipyretic and antiperiodic, it is good, nothing better. It is especially beneficial in spasmodic asthenia, in hay fever, in whooping cough, in headaches, particularly of the nervous variety, also that from disorders of the digestive organs, or from the various neuroses.

In mild hysteroid affections, in the various neuralgias, particularly ovarian, in the nervous tremor so often seen in confirmed drunkards, also in delirium tremens, it is of particular service.

The pain of locomotor ataxia yields to treatment with antikamnia in a remarkable degree, its analgesic power being of a peculiar kind, in that it will relieve painful affections due to pathological conditions of the peripheral nerves, as neuritis, etc., also lumbago, sciatica and myalgia.

When pain is the prominent symptom, it is a desideratum, as its province is relief of pain in any and every form. And best of all, there is no danger of morphinism, no nausea nor malaise so common with opium and its preparations.—*Cincinnati Lancet Clinic.*

That Russia Leather Smell.

Birch tar oil is obtained by dry distillation, and the process by which the Russian peasants effect the operations is the most simple that can be imagined. A cauldron capable of being hermetically closed, set in a brick fire place above the ground, is connected by means of a pipe with another cauldron buried in the ground. This is the whole of the apparatus. The upper cauldron is filled with dry birch bark, closed up, and then heated. The vapor which the enclosed bark gives off finds its way to the buried cauldron, is there condensed, and becomes a dark brown liquid. This is birch tar. The tar is allowed to get quite cool, and during this process there rises to the surface a vegetable acid contained in the tar, which must be skimmed off. On the tar being distilled, an oil with a peculiar smell, something like that of cedar wood, is formed, and it is this which imparts to Russia leather its peculiar odor.—*Cal. Druggist.*

The Paris Green Combine.

The American manufacturers of Paris green have succeeded in re organizing their combination and have advanced the minimum price from 10 cents to 17 cents. This is for quantities of five tons and over, which could last year be purchased from manufacturers outside the combine

for 9½ cents. For smaller quantities the price is scheduled at 20 cents when the insecticide is contained in arsenic kegs, the rebates from this price, which are subject to the rules and regulations made in conformity with the request of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, ranging from one to three cents for from five hundred to ten thousand pounds respectively. No doubt this advance will enable the manufacturers to avoid their last year's surrender of all profit and allow them to make money out of their works once more. But if it results in a reduction of consumption the combine will soon go to prices again in the rush to make sales.—*Journal of Commerce.*

To REMOVE THE ODOR OF CODLIVER OIL.
—Carlo Pavesi recommends the following process: Put into a glass matrass 1 part of purified ivory black and two parts of finely ground roasted coffee to every 40 parts of the oil. Close the matrass with a cork, place it in a water bath and heat for fifteen minutes at a temperature of 50° to 60° C. (120°-140°.) Let cool slowly, leave in contact for three or four hours, and finally filter. Keep in well-corked bottles. The oil thus treated loses every particle of its disagreeable taste and odor.

Hydrocyanic acid is formed, according to Burls and Evans, in the manufacture of oxalic acid from sugar and nitric acid.

—: OUR :—

Latest Importations.

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

Your Orders Solicited.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

IMPORTERS,

London, - Ontario.

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IN 1862.

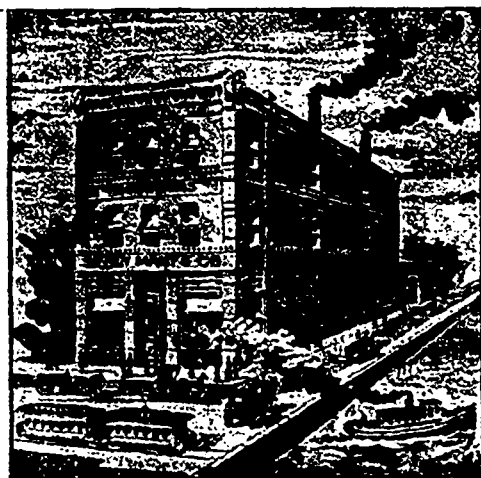
Seely, The American Perfumer.

{ DETROIT, MICH
{ WINDSOR, ONT.

List of Jobbers who handle our

**Celebrated
Perfumes :**

- Lyman, Knox & Co. } Toronto.
- Lyman Bros. & Co. }
- Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.
- J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.
- J. A. Kennedy & Co., London.
- H. T. Baird, Woodstock, N. B.
- T. B. Barker & Sons, } St. John, N. B.
- S. McDermid, }
- Brown & Webb, }
- Simson Bros. & Co. } Halifax, N. S.
- Bolt, Wynno & Co., Winnipeg.
- W. Brunet & Co., Quebec.
- Langley & Co., Victoria, B. C.



OUR CANADIAN LABORATORY.

Seely's
TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP
HEIGHT OF PERFECTION
 SOFTENS & PURIFIES THE SKIN
ABSOLUTELY PURE NO ALKALI
 SPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR USE IN BATHING INFANTS
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS
 PRICE, \$1.75 PER DOZEN
Seely The American Perfumer
 DETROIT, MICH.

Should you need an assortment of Seely's Perfumes before our representative calls upon you, mail your order to one of the above mentioned firms, or send direct to us, and they will receive prompt attention. Thanking our friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of them, we remain,

Yours very truly,

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

BRAMWELL'S

Extra Purified

EPSOM SALTS

Specially Prepared for Druggists.

FREE FROM MOISTURE.

FREE FROM DIRT.

The Finest Quality Made.

THESE SALTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO., London.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.

J. WINER & CO., Hamilton.

H. SKINNER & CO., - Kingston.

AND OTHER LEADING HOUSES.

E. BRAMWELL & SON., St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng.

Manufacturers of: -Hyposulphite of Soda, Sulphite of Soda, Glauber Salts, and Sulphate of Potash.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO MAY 10th, 1894.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 05	\$4 25	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	16 00	17 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb..	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALSIFICE, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOLS, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb..	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	45	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs..	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	HERR, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
ALSAM Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiba, lb.....	65	75	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	2 25	3 00	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BAIK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25	Creasote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	33
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DEXTRENE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs., lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs., lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Penuryoyal, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs., lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	40	45	Rue, ozs., lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	23	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Sage, Ozs., lb.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, ozs., lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (guillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.....	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GINGER, lb.....	16	18	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GUAIACUM, lb.....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
Vanilla, lb.....	7 50	8 50	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	75	80	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	85	90	Barbaloes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	25	28	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	65	70	Bucha, long, lb.....	50	55
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	75	85	Short, lb.....	22	25
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	40	45	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	25	30	Digitatis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	60	65	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaiac, lb.....	75	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	95	1 20	Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
CARMON, Ilimphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40; oz.....	40	50	Nyrrhi, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LERCENS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	4 75	5 00	LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, puro Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	40	45	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Forgotten Friends, or Good Remedies Out of Fashion Reintroduced to Pharmacy.

DR. J. H. BLACKHAM, IN BRITISH AND COLONIAL DRUGGIST.

(Continued from Page 52, Feb. Number, 1894.)

CARRAGEEN.—Irish moss, *Chondrus crispus*, natural order, *Alge*, is a very popular remedy for consumption in Ireland. It is undoubtedly an excellent nutritive demulcent, but the idea that it has any specific effect against the *tubercle bacillus*, is, of course, fallacious. The decoction, however, is one of the best bases for cough mixtures I am acquainted with.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—The Levant Nut, *Anacardium coccinellum*, natural odor, *Menispermaceae*, was formerly in considerable repute for destroying the parasites in ring-worm and pediculosis. Its active principle, picrotoxinum, which is now official, possesses all the bad and good qualities of the drug, and has been highly commended in the exhausting night sweats of pthisis.

CONTRAYERVA.—*Contrayerva*, *Dorstenia contrayerva*, natural order *Moraceae*, is highly esteemed in Jamaica and Trinidad for its tonic and diuretic properties. It is administered as a fresh infusion (one in ten, half-hour) in ounce doses every four hours, but its introduction into this country, many years ago, has not been attended with the success which West Indian practitioners say the drug deserves.

COTYLEDON UMBILICUS.—The navel-wort, *Cotyledon umbilicus*, natural order, *Crassulaceae*, now almost unknown to the qualified M.D., is still the sheet anchor of the herbalist, as it was that of the regular practitioner "when George III. was king," in the treatment of epilepsy, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance and other nervous diseases. It is certainly a reliable antispasmodic, worthy of being once more put on its trial in the treatment of the fearful neurosis, which, for want of a better name, our fathers called "the falling sickness."

CURCUMA.—The *Curcuma longi*, natural order, *Zingiberaceae*, is held in high esteem by the natives of India as a carminative and tonic, and finds a place in most of their polypharmacy. I think it is worthy of a better position among our modern drugs than that of a mere test for alkalies.

CYMINUM.—The fruit of the umbelliferous plant *Cuminum cyminum*, is one of the oldest known, carminative stimulants. It is quite as useful as caraway or many of the carminatives still popularly prescribed, but now-a-days rarely finds its way to the English palate, save through a curry, or in that delicious Russian liqueur *Kumel*.

CYDONIUM.—The seeds of the *Cydonium vulgare*, natural order *Rosaceae*, were very popular among a past generation of

hairdressers as a constituent of quince hair wash, which was prepared from various formulæ, of which the following is a fair sample:

℞ Quince seeds 1 part
Glycerine 40 parts
Rosa water 50 parts

Mix. Macerate two days and then strain.

Therapeutically, the seeds are merely demulcent.

CYPRIPEDIUM.—*Cypripedium pubescens* or *Parviflorum*, the well known ladies' slipper, has a reputation as an antispasmodic in the same class of cases in which valerian is usually prescribed, and is still retained in the United States dispensatory.

DAUCUS CAROTA.—This humble member of the *Umbelliferae* is still highly esteemed in country districts as a stimulating poultice for chronic ulcers, and was formerly widely used as a galactagogue. Carrots and celery boiled in milk constitute an old Antrim remedy for rheumatism.

DULCAMARA.—Although no longer official, the Bittersweet is still largely used in Ireland by both physician and quack. As an alterative, diuretic and diaphoretic, I have always found it infinitely preferable to sarsaparilla, which is still retained in the B. P. for two reasons: first, because it is costly; and second, because, unlike the vulgar *Dulcamara*, it does not grow in England.

DIPHYLLA.—The *Jeffersonia diphylla* is a member of the *Berberidaceae*, and hails from the States, where it is attributed with most important anti-syphilitic properties by the Indians. It is a tonic, alterative and diuretic, and said to enter into the famous *Succus McDade*. Dose of the powder root, 20 grains.

DICENTRA.—This is another importation from the same region with similar properties. The tubers of the Turkey corn, or *Corydalis* (*Dicentra formosa*, natural order, *Fumariaceae*), may be administered either as a decoction (1 in 20) $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz. tincture (1 in 10), 20 to 60 minims, or in the form of corydalin, the active principle in doses of from $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 3 grains.

EUPHORBIIUM.—Although the concrete resinous juice of the *Euphorbia canariensis*, a member of the *Euphorbiaceae* from the Atlas Mountains of North Africa, is well known in veterinary practice; it is rarely if ever used by the physician. It was originally introduced as an irritant, emetine, emetic and cathartic, but has been abandoned owing to its extreme potency. Five-minim doses of a one-in-80 tincture have been used by the writer in spasmodic asthma and chronic bronchitis with considerable success. It has frequently been used as a poison, when the best antidotes are demulcent drinks and enemata, followed by opiates and stimulants, if necessary.

EUPATORIUM PERFORIATUM.—The Bonceet is another Indian remedy worthy of introduction into this country. It re-

sembles chamomile, and belongs to the same natural order, and like it, is a valuable bitter tonic and emetic when given, as a warm infusion, but, unlike *Anthem. nobilis*, it is also a powerful diaphoretic and purgative.

FENUGREEK.—The *Trigonella fenum-graecum* (natural order, *Leguminosae*) is another plant better known to the veterinary than the medical prescriber. It is a cheap and effective aromatic carminative, worthy of a more important place than it now holds among this class of remedies.

FECUS VESICULOSUS. It is not generally known that the Bladder wrack was at one time included in the Dublin Pharmacopœia as a remedy for scrofula, various glandular and joint troubles, and purulent bronchitis. Of late years it has attained a world-wide reputation as a remedy for obesity, but its power of producing absorption of fat is by no means an unquestioned fact, as many authors consider it uncertain or powerless to produce the results attributed to it, and refer the so-called cures of obesity to the strict regime, dietary and otherwise, enjoined, and perhaps the mere alterative character of the drug. Whitla points out a fact which I can corroborate from my own experience—viz., "that the pig, which is regarded by some as closely allied to man in some physiological and structural points, has been fattened for the market on the *Fucus vesiculosus* in the North of Ireland."

GALANGA.—The root of the *Alpinia galanga* has been used as a substitute for *Zingiber officinale*, to whose natural order it belongs, and which it closely resembles in every way. It has a huge reputation among the peasantry of the north of Ireland as a remedy for toothache and neuralgia. The drug is a constant ingredient in many Chinese remedies, and is used by the descendants of Confucius in the treatment of ague and dysentery.

GALIUM.—Like navel-wort, wild rosemary, *Galium aparine*, natural order, *Rubiaceae* was one of our old English remedies for epilepsy, and has long been used as a domestic remedy in Devon and Cornwall for the King's Evil and other scrofuleous affections. Dr. Quinlan, of Dublin, has recently pointed out to the profession a property long known to the wise women of the Irish peasantry, viz., its action as a powerful stimulant and healer when applied as a poultice to chronic ulcers. It is an excellent palliative in cancer, Dr. Boyce recommending five ounces of the juice to be taken daily, and a strong ointment to be applied locally, in this loathsome disease.

(To be Continued.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., grocers are up in arms against Colgate's soap, the manufacturers of which sell it to consumers at retail prices. The Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Association have passed a resolution not to handle this firm's goods.

Bromide, lb.....	55	60	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Lemon, lb.....	2	25	2	50					
Carbonate, lb.....	14	16	TRYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Lemongrass, lb.....	1	50	1	60					
Chlorate, Eng. lb.....	25	30	VERATRINE, oz.....	2	00	2	10	60	65						
Powdered, lb.....	30	33	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Neroli, oz.....	4	25	4	50					
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Orange, lb.....	3	75	5	00					
Cyanide, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Sweet, lb.....	3	25	3	50					
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Origanum, lb.....	05	70							
Iodide, lb.....	4	00	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Patchouli, oz.....	1	75	1	80					
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Pennyroyal, lb.....	3	00	3	25					
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	4	25	4	50					
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Pimento, lb.....	2	60	2	75					
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85							
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rose, oz.....	7	50	10	00					
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75							
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70	Rue, oz.....	25	30							
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	30	32	Anise, lb.....	2	75	Sandalwood, lb.....	5	50	0	00					
Ozs., oz.....	35	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80							
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	4	00	Savin, lb.....	1	60	1	75					
SALICIN, lb.....	3	75	Cade, lb.....	90	1	00	Spearmint, lb.....	6	00	6	25				
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1	80	1	80	Spruce, lb.....	65	70					
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1	00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Tansy, lb.....	4	25	4	50				
Fused, oz.....	1	00	1	10	Caraway, lb.....	3	50	3	75	Thyme, white, lb.....	1	80	1	90	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	1	40	Cassia, lb.....	1	40	1	50	Wintergreen, lb.....	3	00	3	50	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2	75	3	00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1	50	1	60	Wormseed, lb.....	3	50	3	75	
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Cinnam., lb.....	70	75	Citronelle, lb.....	1	60	1	65	Wormwood, lb.....	6	50	6	75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1	60	1	65	FIXED OILS.							
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1	60	1	75	CASTOR, lb.....	9	11					
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1	50	1	75	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....	1	15	1	25			
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	5	00	6	00	Norwegian, gal.....	1	50	1	60			
Salicylate, lb.....	1	80	2	00	Cumin, lb.....	5	50	6	00	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1	10	1	20	
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	LARD, gal.....	90	1	00						
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1	50	1	75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	65	67					
SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Fennel, lb.....	1	60	1	75	Raw, gal.....	63	65					
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	60	Geranium, oz.....	1	75	1	80	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1	00	1	10			
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Rose, lb.....	3	20	3	50	OLIVE, gal.....	1	30	1	35			
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1	00	1	10	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4	50	5	00	Salad, gal.....	2	25	2	40	
SULFONAL, oz.....	34	35	Wood, lb.....	70	75	PALM, lb.....	12	13							
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2	4	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3	00	3	50	SPERM, gal.....	1	75	1	80			
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Garden, lb.....	1	50	1	75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65					

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND
Sold Annually.

'Cable Extra' 'El Padre' 'Mungo' and 'Madre e'Hijo' } S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL P. Q.

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

D. RITCHIE & CO., Montreal.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business during the past month has been fairly active. On account of such an early spring there has been a demand for disinfectants, etc., unusual at this time of year.

Blue Vitrol and Paris Green are in large demand, being used as insecticides for trees.

Norway Cod Liver Oil is still high. Prices are nearly 100% higher than they were.

Silver is higher owing to an advance in bullion.

Cream Tartar and Tartaric Acid are dull and unchanged.

Camphor and Moth Camphor, in large demand. No special change in price.

The uncertainty still of the tariff leaves many values unsettled.

Opium is a little easier.

Morphia does not so far sympathise with it as price of it is firm.

England.

London, April 28th, 1894.

The tone of the market during the

month has been quiet and business is not reported brisk in any departments. During the last week there have been one or two alterations of considerable importance, but the bulk of prices remain unchanged.

Mercury, which for some time has been easy, was raised by the importers and mercurials have followed suit.

Borax has suffered a considerable drop and Boric Acid is lower.

Cod Liver Oil is firmly held at high prices and everything points to higher figures still.

The new season's Oil of Lemon is just arriving and is quoted at exceptionally low rates.

Bergamot and Oil of Sweet Orange are in the same category.

Opium is weaker and lower prices are anticipated.

Ambergris is lower and Chirata has been reduced.

Chloroform, Chloral Hydrate, Ether and other products of spirit have been raised in accordance with the increased tax.

Lack of Enterprise.

The Indian Journal of Pharmacy, the latest venture in pharmaceutical journal-

ism and the only publication of its kind in India, thus scores the people of that portion of Her Majesty's Empire for their apathy in the matter of utilizing the products of that country. It says: "Year after year, tons of oranges, lemons, citrons, &c., go to waste and are swept away, as so much rubbish. These substances contain valuable oils, which could be readily extracted and locally sold for much less than what it costs to import them.

Pharmacy tells us that better and surer tinctures are obtained by maceration of fresh plants, &c., but as India is too lazy or too apathetic to manufacture for herself, she exports the rhizomes, roots, flowers, stems, &c., to Europe, and then imports them back in the tincture form: thus twice paying revenue, duty and freight, together with a large sum for goods, that would have cost her much less to prepare; did she but have the energy and enterprise. Figures will better illustrate our meaning. The average annual import of alcohol alone (excluding spirituous and alcoholic beverages) is about 8,000 tons, costing India some 3,61,60,000 rupees, exclusive of revenue taxes. Now were she to distil her own alcohol, her outside cost for the above quantity would not exceed 2,68,80,000 rupees, and she would thus economize 92,80,000 rupees every year, from this source."