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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 5.

STRATHROY, SEPTEMBER, 1893.

No. 9.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

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

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE.

16 Truelock Road, Tottenham,

LONDON, N.

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

The third annual meeting of this Association convened in the Board of Trade rooms, New Westminster, B. C., at 8.30 p.m., and was called to order by President Shotbolt, who warmly welcomed the members.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Secretary read the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the requirements of the Association, I have the honor to submit herewith the Report of the Council for the year ending June 8th, 1893.

The first meeting of the Council was held after the adjournment of the annual meeting in the City Hall, Vancouver.

The Secretary reported the result of the election for three members to the Council at the annual meeting to be as follows:—T. M. Henderson, Victoria; D. S. Curtis, New Westminster, and T. E. Atkins, Vancouver.

The Council then proceeded to nominate and ballot for the officers, with the result that Mr. Shotbolt and Mr. McDowell were elected President and Vice-President respectively for the ensuing year.

The Council re-appointed Mr. Blanchard Sec.-Treas.-Registrar, and Messrs. Henderson, Watson and Nelson, examiners for the Certificate as Licentiates of Pharmacy.

They also appointed the Principals of

the various High Schools of the Province as Examiners for the Preliminary Certificate as Apprentice in Pharmacy when necessary.

The next meeting of the Council was held at New Westminster on Sept. 7th, 1892.

On motion, the President, Secretary and Mr. Henderson, were appointed a committee to wait on the Attorney-General and try to have the Act relating to the Provincial Coat of Arms amended so that this Association could use it on their official papers.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to send out a circular letter to all the drug firms in the Province affected by the Act, calling on those who were violating Sec. 12 to desist.

The third meeting of the Council was held at Nanaimo on December 8th, 1892.

The Special Committee reported that they had interviewed the Attorney-General, and he gave them no encouragement regarding the Act being changed so as to allow the Provincial Coat of Arms to be used by this Association, and consequently they had chosen several designs to replace it. On motion, a design having the head and neck of a deer over the Crown, surrounded by a wreath, was adopted, and the Secretary directed to have the impression seal changed accordingly, and, also, to procure tenders for printing Diplomas on the above design.

The next meeting was held at Victoria on March 9th, 1893.

On motion, the tender of the Colonist Printing and Lithographing Co. for printing the Diplomas was accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to procure them.

The Secretary was also instructed to call in all the Diplomas now out, and to replace them with new ones as soon as they were ready.

The last meeting of the Council was held at New Westminster on the afternoon of Thursday, June 8th.

The Secretary reported that the Diplomas had been handed him by the printer, but he had not accepted them, as they were not according to contract. The Secretary was ordered to have the sample correct before he accepted them.

There was a long discussion on the by-laws and several suggestions made, which, however, were laid over for the incoming Council.

The Board of Examiners reported that they had examined the Certificates of J.

K. Sutherland, and requested the Registrar to register him as a Licentiate of Pharmacy, as also those of Jos. R. Seymour and Mr. Mallory, which took the same course.

Mr. Robinson, Principal of the Vancouver High School, on request, examined Mr. E. G. Miller, and reported that he had passed successfully.

Mr. E. B. Paul, Principal of the Victoria High School, having examined Mr. Chas. Adams and Mr. W. C. Jackson, reported that they had been successful.

The Registrar, therefore, on the request of the President, issued them Certificates as Apprentices.

The Board of Examiners reported that they had held an examination on April 5th and 6th, at which one apprentice presented himself, but had been unsuccessful in making the requisite number of marks.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

REGISTRAR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to present a statement of my work as Registrar for the year as follows:

The total number of Licentiates on the register for the year ending April 30th, 1893, was 69. Of these 46 were registered as in business on their own account, and 23 were registered as clerks. These were divided as follows:

Victoria.....	17	in business,	13	clerks
Vancouver	14	"	9	"
New Westminster 6	"	"	1	"
Nanaimo	4	"	0	"
Chilliwack	1	"	0	"
Kamloops	1	"	0	"
Ainsworth	1	"	0	"
Vernon	1	"	0	"
Esquimalt.....	1	"	0	"
	46		23	

The executors of the late Mr. Geo. Morrison, having complied with the law, are also registered as carrying on business.

There were 17 apprentices in Pharmacy, located as follows:

Victoria.....	6
Vancouver	5
New Westminster	2
Nanaimo	4
	17

The registration year ending on April 30th, 1893, I then opened a new register on May 1st, since which date I have registered 59 Licentiates of Pharmacy and 13 apprentices, who are located as follows:

	In business.	Clerks.	Apprentices
Victoria.....	17	11	4
Vancouver	11	8	4
New Westminster 5	1	1	1
Nanaimo	4	0	4
Chilliwack	1	0	0
Esquimalt.....	1	0	0
	39	20	13

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
M. G. BLANCHARD, Registrar.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Of Cash Received and Disbursed for the Year
Ending April 30th, 1893.

CASH RECEIVED.

Balance as per last statement	.. \$153 45
Registration fees	..... 598 03
Discount on cheques	..... 25
Examination fees	..... 24 00
Fines	..... 5 00
	\$780 70

CASH DISBURSED.

Stationery, postage, P. O. orders, &c	..... \$ 17 65
Printing	..... 43 00
Refunded fees	..... 15 00
Solicitor's fees	..... 30 00
Expense of Council Meetings	..... 121 75
Secretary's salary from Feb. 27, '92, to April 9, '93	..... 153 60
Examiner's fees	..... 20 00
Examiner's expenses	..... 17 75
Advertising	..... 50 25
	\$172 00

Balance on hand May 1st .. \$308 70

M. G. BLANCHARD, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

J. N. HENDERSON.

These reports were then adopted with that of the auditor, after which the President, Mr. Shotbolt, read his annual address, which was as follows:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN:—

"How good it is for brethren to dwell together in unity?" If I were about to impose a sermon upon you this evening instead of a simple Chairman's speech, such a text as I have quoted would be very fitting to the occasion. We meet here on our third anniversary as a Pharmaceutical Association, and are able to look back over the year with pleasurable emotion, knowing as we do that there has been nothing to disturb the unity of feeling we all so much love. I have the honor, gentlemen, to be addressing you for a third time as a pharmaceutical body, and personally, I can say that my connection with you has been most enjoyable.

Druggists are not generally the most mirthful of humanity, but we are not the saddest. We have to deal with all classes, and there is a saddening influence often experienced as we meet with sin and degradation in its many hideous forms. This should rather elevate our moral status than otherwise, and make us the nobler and stronger to resist the evils of which we know so well the result. This may savor of an apology for our matter-of-factness; take it so, if you will, for such is the spirit in which it is given.

Well, gentlemen, we have met to review and close up another year of the history of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, and then we will anew take up the burdens and responsibilities of another twelve months with operators strong with the determination of making good, clean records right along. As an association, we are flourishing; the Pharmacy Act has proved itself a *magnum bonum* indeed, and it is with unmingled satisfaction that we say there has not been one well-grounded complaint since

our incorporation. No one can say, with truthfulness, that the officers of this association have been either severe or lenient with its members. We have endeavored always to give an unbiased interpretation of the law, and if we have erred at all (and that is possible), we may have done so in neglecting to exercise all the power given to us as an association.

There is always more or less difficulty in getting things into running shape with every society while in its incipency. The machinery is new, and it is liable to get out of order; but, with well-directed skill, things are soon set right, and run along merrily.

Our infant society is safely through the teething stage of its existence, and has long since been taking strong meats. We are growing numerically, too. As cities and towns are incorporated, we step gallantly forward and take the "struggling druggists" under our protecting care, *volens volens*, for a consideration; and as these towns are growing up apace throughout this extensive Province, we shall soon be in a position to take equal standing with any sister association.

Regular meetings of the Council have been held at the appointed places, but these call for no special mention from me, as our Registrar-Treasurer will give you a report of the whole business transacted. A change in our seal was rendered necessary by the law forbidding the use of the Provincial seal, and we have made an alteration which, in my opinion, is an improvement on the Provincial. Those of you who have religiously paid your annual fee will have seen it, and those who have not remain in well-merited ignorance. So much for the work since last June.

As each year in the history of this association has found us further advanced, so we must continue to profit by experience and let progression be our motto, for we cannot, and will not, go back.

At the recent Council meeting, I pointed out the necessity of devising some means to prevent young hopefuls evading our examinations. Why should we be such ogres in the eyes of aspirants to pharmacy, I am at a loss to say, but it seems that the Examining Boards of neighboring States have charms irresistible to young British Columbians.

This has got to stop, gentlemen. It is unfair for a young man who has served apprenticeship here to slip over and take an examination in a foreign country and expect the association to register him on the certificate thus obtained. A by-law such as I intend to frame will have, I think, the desired result and be perfectly in sympathy with the Pharmacy Act.

I also think you will agree with me, that our Examining Board should have power given them to reject any certificate of examination which does not furnish evidence of the applicant having passed in all subjects and of equal standing to that set by our own by-laws. There is no desire on the part of any to place obstacles in the way of a young man entering the profession. Personally I would

use every means in my power to assist him, but it is desirable that he should enter the profession with at least some assurance of ultimate success. We desire to raise the standard each successive year, and to keep our profession among the first ranks of skilled labor. I wish that this meeting were more representative, so that all druggists of the Province could take part in the discussion I would like to hear on this subject. I trust, however, something will be done to remedy these defects as I see them.

I need not tell you that business is dull throughout the country, and that we druggists feel the strain with the rest. It is an encouraging fact, that so far, we have all managed to keep above water, and no assignment in the drug trade is likely to be made in British Columbia. Attention to business and careful cutting of the cloth—not prices—will tide us over the depression, and the future may yet bring us prosperity.

I cannot conclude without a good word for our Registrar, who has worked well during the year, and has been my valuable ally on many occasions. I trust he will see his way clear to continue in office and help along the cause of Pharmacy. I wish you all success and health to enjoy it, and I hope that when we meet again we shall have cause to congratulate each other upon the improved condition of affairs.

Mr. Nelson moved, and Mr. Watson seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered President Shotbolt for his kind and able address. Carried unanimously.

The next order of business being the election of three members to fill the vacancies on the Council from the retirement of Messrs. Shotbolt, McDowell and Pimbury, whose time expired.

The President appointed Messrs. Hill and Seymour as scrutineers, who having counted the ballots, announced that Messrs. Shotbolt, Cochrane and McDowell had been elected.

The President declared them elected, and, on being called on, thanked the members for their confidence in re-electing him.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring councillors.

Messrs. McPherson, Watson, Nelson, Henderson, Seymour and others spoke on the ways and means to get more members to use their vote and show a greater interest in the welfare of the Association.

Mr. Watson moved, and Mr. Reed seconded, that the Registrar, in sending out the ballots for the next election, insert a slip asking all to vote, and also to send a stamped envelope marked "ballot" and addressed to the Secretary. Carried.

OFFICERS, COUNCIL AND EXAMINERS.

The following are the Officers and Council of the Association for 1893-94:—President, H. McDowell, Vancouver; Vice-Pres., T. M. Henderson, Victoria; Sec.-Treas.-Registrar, Chas. Nelson, Vancouver. Council—Thos. Shotbolt, T. M. Henderson, J. Cochrane, of Victoria; H. McDowell, T. E. Atkins, of Vancouver; D. S. Curtis, New Westminster. Examiners—T. M. Henderson, Victoria; Chas. Nelson, H. H. Watson, of Vancouver.

Seasonable Goods.

FRENCH, CAVE & CO.'S

Lemonade }
 Orangeade } **Tabloids**
 Gingerade }

Are all put up in glass tubes of 12 Tabloids.

12 Tubes in a display box, - \$ 85
 36 Tubes in a display box, - 2 50

If you want the latest and best, try

FRENCH, CAVE & CO.'S

= GINGER POP =

Makes 5 gallons old fashioned GINGER BEER, the best Summer and Winter Drink.

Per Dozen, - \$ 2 00.

F. C. & Co.'s "Crushed Violets" and "Orange Phosphate" for the Soda Fountain.

F. C. & Co.'s Turkish Mints, Chlorate of Potash, Soda Mints, Bronchial, Charcoal, Muriato Ammonia, and Sun Cholera Tablets, all handsomely put up, in telescope boxes.

80 cents per Dozen, or \$9.00 per Gross.

TERMS:—Under \$10.00, net 30 days or 4 per cent. Cash in 10 days.
 Over \$10.00, 30 days less 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. Cash in 10 days.

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

38 Front St. East, TORONTO, ONT.
 DOMESTIC AGENTS.

DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES.

We have just completed extensive alterations and improvements in our premises, 28 King St. W. (MANNING'S ARCADE) and have re-opened with a much larger and better assorted stock of **Druggists' Rubber Sundries and General Rubber Goods** than we have ever had before.

We invite inspection of our stock which will be found most complete in all lines.

Correspondence solicited.

Catalogues on application.

THE TORONTO RUBBER CO., Ltd.

28 King St. W., TORONTO.

STEARNS'

Wine of Cod Liver Oil

WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON



Is an entirely new and original preparation, containing 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, Morrhaine, Butylamine, Amylamine, Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus.

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, as noted above.

Each fluidounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

The fact that iron is prescribed in so many cases where Cod Liver Oil is required, verifies the ingenious, yet scientific combination of this preparation, which now fills a long felt want as to how to administer in an agreeable manner the very agents much needed.

This preparation does not cause eructations or nausea, as does the oil, but is pleasant to take and thoroughly active. The dose may be increased somewhat with its use, if thought desirable.

The Wine notably increases the strength of the patient, as increased weight is evidence of returning health. It is valuable in nervous affections of children, acting especially on the nerve centers, thus not only assisting but preventing nervous disorders.

This Wine sustains the functional activity of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and is therefore recommended for phthisical patients who cannot digest and assimilate nourishment. Its power of increasing metabolism (tissue change) makes it especially useful in such cases, for it has been proven by clinical experiments that patients taking it have gained rapidly in weight and increased appetite.

Stearns' Wine has a delicious taste, and is acceptable to the stomach of the most delicate invalid. It is rich, ruby red in color, and free from all odor and taste of the plain Oil.

Stearns' Wine may be used in all cases where Cod Liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and furthermore it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any form.

Samples, Literature and Treatise on Wine of Cod Liver Oil sent free on request. Price, \$8.00 per doz.

For sale by all the leading Jobbing Houses, or direct from

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS, WINDSOR, Ont. - DETROIT, Mich. - NEW YORK CITY.

J. STEVENS & SON,78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.
ENGLAND.**DO YOU SELL**

Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

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

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

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Direct correspondence to

JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,
THROMSO, NORWAY,

Sole Maker and Exporter.
Cable address—"Rye."

Protect your Eyes from Dust and other Flying Particles, and from Cold Winds and Snow in the Winter Season.

The Lamb "Eye Shield"

PATENTED APRIL 14, 1891.

FLEXIBLE, WATERPROOF & NON-HEAT-CONDUCTING.

The Cheapest, Lightest and Most Durable Eye Protector ever presented to the public.

The LAMB "EYE SHIELD" fits closely to the face, around the eyes, a soft, perforated felt rim on the face side rendering it impossible for dust or any other substance to enter between it and the skin. Small perforation in the felt rim admit sufficient air for the eyes to retain their normal moisture. The lenses are formed of the clearest mica and are perfectly transparent. There is consequently less liability of injury to the eyes, with this Shield, in case of accident, than with other similar devices in which glass lenses are used.

Horsemen, Bicyclists, Street-car Drivers, Motor Men, Trainmen, Stone Cutters, Blacksmiths, Iron Workers, Roofers, Metal Polishers and Grinders will find the "Eye Shield" invaluable. Chemists, whose eyes are exposed to poisonous vapors and liquids, need no longer fear for their vision. All Winter Sportsmen, Skaters, and persons sleighing or tobogganing will recognize the safety and comfort to be derived from using the Lamb "Eye Shield."

Each shield is neatly packed in a box convenient for being carried in the pocket.

Shields furnished with PLAIN or NICKLE frames, and with CLEAR, BLUE or SMOKE lenses, as desired.

-FOR SALE BY-

The London Drug Co.

Wholesale Druggists, - London, Ont.

J. Palmer & Son

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING:

Dupont's Tooth Brushes,*A job line, extra value.***Bertrand's Mai Lilly,***And other New Odors.***Sponges, a full line,***Honey Comb, Forms and Coupe.**The finest Sheeps Wool and Carribean in 10 lb. bales.**Turkey Cup, Velvet, Grass and Silky Honduras.***Antiseptic Tooth Tablets,***The best 25c. Article in the market.***Recommended by Physicians****AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.**

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

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

MANUFACTURED BY

WALLACE DAWSON & CO.**MONTREAL.****The Lyman Bros. & Co.**

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

CHLOROFORM

PURE. Lyman's S. G. 149.

-AND-

ETHER SULPHURIC

PURE. Lyman's S. G. 725.

FOR ANÆSTHETICAL PURPOSES.

(The above have been manufactured by our firm for over forty years, and are being used by leading Surgeons and Physicians in Canada.)

The late **Dr. J. H. McCallum** says of our CHLOROFORM, "that during the nearly five years that I held the position of Medical Superintendent of the *Toronto General Hospital*, the Chloroform manufactured by **The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Ltd.**, was administered to about *one thousand* annually, and in no case had we fatality from it. I have also used it for thirteen years in private practice."

Dr. T. G. Johnston, Sarnia, says: "For the last six or seven years I have used no other Chloroform than that manufactured by **The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Ltd.**, both in surgical and obstetrical practice, and have had, and still have, every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with it."

WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. Its Comparative Cheapness.
2. The Stage of excitement is not nearly as great as with other makes.
3. The after effects are not so pronounced.
4. No offensive odor during administration.

Dr. C. O'Reilly, Medical Superintendent of *Toronto General Hospital*, says of our ETHER SULPHURIC: "During the last several years the Ether manufactured by **The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Ltd.**, has been extensively used for anæsthetical purposes in *Toronto General Hospital*, and no accident has taken place from its administration."

Dr. James F. W. Ross says: "I have overcome my former prejudice against Ether, but **The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Ltd.**, are now supplying an article put up in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins equal to any in the market. I have used it frequently, and have seen it used by others during the last twelve months for operations of all degrees of severity. The after effects are no greater than after Squibb's or any other pure Ether."

We claim for this Absolute Purity and Comparative Cheapness.

When Ordering, specify **LYMAN BROS.****THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd.**

TRADE NOTES.

T. Edmonson, druggist, of Bradford, Ont., died Sept. 6th.

Arkell & Co. are opening a new drug store at Wawaness, Manitoba.

A. L. Hamilton, of Wingham, Ont., has sold his drug business to Mr. Gordon, of Toronto.

Latham & McCulloch, patent medicines and sundries, Halifax, N. S., have been burned out.

I. Wildern, druggist, of London South, Ont., was married Aug. 23rd to Miss Reude, of Kincardine.

The Toronto Glass Co., with a capital of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each, has been incorporated.

The Ale and Beef Co, formerly of Dayton, O., but lately of New York city, has been attached and closed up by the sheriff.

The drug store of A. Dowsley & Co., Cardinal, Ont., was entered by burglars early on the morning of Sept. 8th, and a gold watch, several articles and \$3 in silver stolen.

A much needed want is being supplied the residents of North Toronto by the establishment of a branch Post Office and P. O. Savings Bank in the drug store of W. V. Cook, cor. Yonge St. and Birch Ave., Toronto.

A Kingston paper says: "To day a consignment of chemicals and apparatus arrived from Germany for use in the laboratory of Queen's College. Preparations are being made for the opening of Queen's about October 1st." This is the way Canadian jobbers are patronized!

The drug business of H. Elborne, King St. E., Toronto, Ont., was sold by auction on Aug. 8th, as noticed in our last issue. It has since been bought by Mr. R. O. Snider, of the Market Drug Store, of that city, who has restocked it and will carry it on under the name of the Leader Lane Pharmacy.

If the burglars who broke into the drug store of W. J. Davidson, cor. Queen and Church St., Toronto, had had any idea of that gentleman's ability as a crack rifle shot they would have had a few "second thoughts" before they made their attempt, a short time ago, on so dangerous a ground. Mr. Davidson has won second place in the Dominion Rifle Association matches at Ottawa during the last month, and has a fine lot of prizes to show for his successes.

A Night Clerk's Adventure.

Harry Warner, night Clerk in the drug store of E. A. Holiday, 18th street and Washburn avenue, Chicago, had a terrible struggle for his life early on the morning of the 10th inst. with two robbers. He was shot in the mouth and then beaten on the head with billies until the thieves left him, as they supposed, dead. The cash register in the store was rifled and an attempt

made to rob the safe. From Warner the thieves took \$20.

British Columbia Notes.

Why don't druggists take more interest in things going on around them, especially when their own interests are concerned? Now, here is a very timely discussion between half a dozen live men in the last month on a proposed Canadian Pharmacopoeia and also an attempt to form a Dominion Association. All druggists are concerned, and yet how few comparatively will move a finger in the matter.

A Canadian Pharmacopoeia is an excellent idea, but it won't be published unless there is more enthusiasm than at present. Every druggist knows from experience the disadvantages of the B. P. It is the standard he has to recognize, or rather, he thinks he must, being in British territory. But who hasn't had his patience strained to the utmost limit while endeavoring to get a beautiful result by the instruction of some of the preparations of that same B. P? A change would be a relief and would make life a little less wearisome. Out here on the coast we get American prescriptions daily and we compound them conscientiously. We would decide unhesitatingly for the U. S. P. if we had the choice.

A Dominion Association! A union of druggists! Is it possible that such a *magnum bonum* is within our reach? A union of druggists—not a druggists' union, the latter would seem more possible than the former. It is quite cheering to notice that steps are actually being taken to bring this about, for it is an excellent scheme. Druggists throughout the Dominion could, if united, accomplish much while if every Province keeps to its own little business no extensive reforms can possibly be brought about. Let us have uniformity in pharmaceutical education and examination; a druggist if he is competent to dispense in Halifax can surely do the same in British Columbia, Ontario or Manitoba!

A few months ago I proudly called attention to the fact that cutting prices were unknown on the Canadian western coast. The drug trade has profited by the experience of the eastern towns and intend keeping to reasonable prices. There is a temptation when new stores open up to cut a little, but the druggist cuts his own throat who does this sort of thing. The coming winter will be a severe trial to the druggists of B. C., but we hope they won't "cut."

Since our last writing we have received a copy of the proceedings of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association Meeting. The editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST may deem it of sufficient importance to print in this issue. We notice that the retiring Registrar, M. G. Blanchard, did not get much of a send-off. This was quite an oversight, for he worked well for the Association and is a real nice little fellow, too. Ex-Presi-

dent Shotbolt's speech appears verbatim. He always looks on the bright side of things, though he gets a little riled over the examination business. It's all serene brother Shotbolt, if you don't like the boys taking the American examination, introduce a by-law to control them. We are with you. Mr. White is a graduate of the O. C. P., and is a very nice boy. We were disappointed with his paper though. It ought to have been more scientific. Do better next time.

The semi-annual examinations for registration as Licentiate of Pharmacy, are advertised to be held on the 3rd and 4th October. Registrar Nelson has either made a mistake or has some scheme on hand, as the usual date, by by-law, would make it the 1th and 5th.

Dean & Cryderman have got on the corner at last and now occupy a brand new stand on the junction of Broad and Yates Sts., Victoria. The new store is neatly fitted up and reflects credit on the young men. We suggest new stock bottles to perfect the arrangement.

The B. C. Pharmacy opened up about the 1st September on Fort St., Victoria. It is a branch of Wm. Jackson's, of Douglas St., and is under the management of M. G. Blanchard, ex-Registrar of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association. The store is fitted with W. T. square recess labelled glass, and the furniture is of dark mahogany. Another young hopeful, Apprentice Garland, is testing the stern realities of the drug business at this new store.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Aubrey V. Rund, the popular young druggist of Wolfville, was married a few days ago to Miss Barnaby, and left, via Yarmouth, for a trip through New England.

Mr. Boreham, who has been with C. W. Walden, of Antigonish, has returned to his old employers, Buckley Bros., of Halifax.

A. J. McCallum, of Yarmouth, is at present away on a vacation.

G. Brenton Sutherland, of New Glasgow, is enjoying a holiday among the beautiful suburban towns about Boston.

Frank C. Simson, of Simson Bros. & Co., Halifax, arrived home on Saturday. Mr. Simson has been making his annual visit to the English and continental drug markets, and is looking well after his trip.

J. A. Shaw, who has been for the last few years in England, is back to his old home in Windsor.

T. M. Power, of Halifax, is contemplating a visit to the World's Fair. He does, as all good druggists should do, takes Mrs. Power with him.

A. W. Drydale, of Richmond, Halifax, is about starting a branch store in Cunard St. in the same city.

Geo. McDougall, formerly in charge of the business of the C. F. Cochran Estate,

at Kentville, is taking a well-earned rest in Boston. W. A. Simson is now in charge of that drug business.

Notes From England.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

The holiday season is now in full swing in England and most of the principal pharmacists are out of town. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society proceeds to Chicago next week and has been commissioned by the Council to convey the Hanbury Medal to Professor Maisch, of Philadelphia. This award is made triennially to a distinguished pharmacognosist, and Professor Maisch will find himself in good company, when I mention that previous recipients include Dragendorff, Howard, Hesse, Hanchon and others.

Referring again to the holiday season I was somewhat surprised to be told by a leading druggist at one of the popular sea side resorts, that the tourist trade was very little good to the craft. It is a very different thing to the invalid winter residents, who are the most important sources of revenue to druggists at these places. Holiday folk appear to enjoy the sea breezes with unflinching good health, and even the lady visitors frequently despise those toilet adjuncts, such as milk of roses, etc., which used to prove profitable to the chemist and indispensable to the sun-burnt visitors. I have also asserted that it would pay at least one chemist in each of the principal sea-side holiday resorts to fix up a soda water counter and dispense the iced drinks which are so much in request during the hot weather. The idea has been taken up in one or two instances and has proved an unqualified success, but few have attempted it in the in which our American cousins work the soda trade. I can quite understand that French and German pharmacists would consider it eminently unprofessional, but then they do not sell perfumes, brushes, etc., which in many an English business are responsible for more of the profits than the dispensing department.

The occupation of analytical chemist is being played rather low in England lately, where some of the cult actually tout for analytical work. We have become accustomed to the sight of keen competition for business in this department by the gradual reduction of fees and the number of applicants for even minor posts. The latest departure, however, deserves to be pilloried. It is in the form of a circular which is addressed to manufacturing chemists, wholesale druggists, etc., in which the analyst assures the firm that it would be materially to their advantage to submit their preparations to him for analysis. In addition to the advantage of having their preparations scientifically examined, the analyst guarantees a certain amount of publicity to his report and encloses samples of his eminently laudatory "puffs." The Royal

Society has recently issued a caution to its Fellows, pointing out that the lavish praise which too often mars an analytical report savours of a commercial interest in the matter, beyond that of a professional and unbiased opinion. As long as the title of analytical and consulting chemist is open to any one who cares to assume it, the professional spirit will be swamped by the commercialism of the age.

Accidents in pharmacy are comparatively rare considering the number and nature of the dangerous substances to be found in every chemist's shop. It has often occurred to me that a very useful chapter might be made of those that have occurred, which would prove as a guide and warning to all. The type of pharmaceutical explosives—torpedoes, they have humorously been called—such as alcohol, glycerine, etc., with chromic acid, permanganate of potash powdered with organic substances, chlorates with strong acids, etc., would form one section. The dangers attached to the handling and using of alcohol—so important an article in pharmacy—would certainly form another. Several accidents, to my personal knowledge, have happened from the foolish practice of warming alcoholic preparations so as to hasten solution. Not long ago a firm of druggists had a conflagration owing to a man heating alcohol and coal tar in a pan not very far from a naked light! In a large methylating establishment, where 5,000 gallons of strong spirit are mixed off at a time, I have seen the men smoking or carrying open lights! A serious accident lately occurred whilst a workman was repairing a recently-emptied spirit tank. It appears that he put his red-hot soldering iron through the tap-hole when a violent explosion took place. The man was badly injured and the tank completely destroyed.

The meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which has just taken place at Nottingham, was highly successful, although no startling discoveries were announced. The papers were hardly up to the average, but the discussions were more instructive. Liquid belladonna plaster, or collodion belladonna, received double attention from Wright and Naylor. Conroy gave, as the result of extended examination of samples of sandal wood oil, the specific gravity of .872 as a minimum. Parry and Estcourt announced that much of the bees' wax in pharmacy was adulterated, but the discussion did not confirm this opinion. Easton's syrup is a perennial subject for investigation and Wright's suggestions to reduce the amount of acid and sugar were not novel. Effervescent caffeine preparations are not all they seem, according to Ough. White described at length several preparations of thyroid gland, but medical men generally are quite uninterested in the subject, as about 99 per cent. have never seen a case of myxœdema outside the hospitals. A useful paper on ipecacuanha deprived of emetine by percolation with ammoniated chloroform, was given by Bird. The

botanical origin of ipecacuanha was also treated by E. M. Holmes. Dott gave the formula of lithium nitrate as $\text{Li NO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and in another paper on the diastatic action on starch described methods for the determination by means of the old iodine test. African copaiba was compared by Umney with the South American article to the advantage of the latter. The next meeting will take place at Oxford under the presidency of Mr. N. H. Martin, of Brady & Martin, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

The Semi-Annual Examination for Major and Minor candidates will commence on Tuesday, October 17th, 1893, at 9.00 a. m., and will be held in Laval University, Quebec. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 7th of October. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

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

The Council having instructed the Registrar to enforce the rule requiring from candidates for examination, ten days' notice, prior to the date fixed for the examinations, no application will be accepted after the 7th day of October.

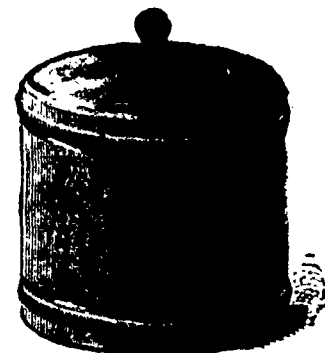
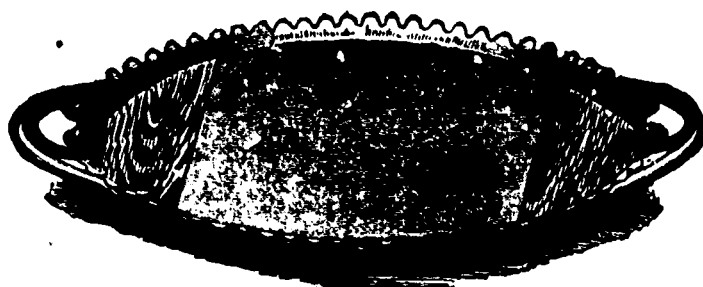
E. MUIR, Secy.-Registrar,
595 LaGauchetière Street.

Montreal, Sept. 8th, 1893.

Pumice Stone.

A mine of pumice stone exists on the Tenerife Peak, of which the working was only started in 1888. The stone is found in that part of the peak called "Canada," at about 2,000 feet above sea-level, which has an area of some 6,000 hectares, out of the middle of which rises the highest part of the peak. The Russian consul at St. Croix bought the property of the Spanish Government in consideration of an annual payment for the pumice stone working. The Russian consul has associated himself with a Belgian, and they, under the firm styled Aguilar and Valcke, commenced operations in 1888, but it was only last year that exportation was really started. At the Paris exhibition, the Consul-General states, this stone obtained a silver medal, and in view of the requirements of England, France and America, he believes it will develop a trade of great importance before many years. So far the Lipari Islands have practically furnished the world's supply of this product, exporting about 100,000 tons per annum. The Tenerife stone being recognized as of excellent quality, and its extraction being of a much more simple matter than in the Lipari Islands, it follows that the price is much less.

ALLUMINUM NOVELTIES.



HAVING just completed arrangements with the only Manufacturers of Alluminum Goods in America, to represent them in Canada as Sole Agents, we take this opportunity of asking the trade to limit their orders for other **Xmas Novelties** so as to be able to put in a stock of **Alluminum Goods** for the Fall Trade.

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	DOZEN.	SOLD AT.		DOZEN.	SOLD AT.		
Dr. Slocum's Psychine, large,	-	\$28 00	\$3 00	Dr. Slocum's Compound Pennyroyal Tea,	-	2 00	25
Dr. Slocum's Psychine, small,	-	14 00	1 50	Dr. Slocum's Worm Wafers,	-	2 00	25
Dr. Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion, large,	-	7 50	1 00	Dr. Clark's Catarrh Cure,	-	4 00	50
Dr. Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion, small,	-	3 00	35	Dr. Clark's Pile Ointment,	-	7 50	1 00
Dr. Slocum's Coltsfoot Expectorant,	-	7 50	50	Dr. Clark's Regulative Pills,	-	4 00	50
Dr. Slocum's Celery and Quinine Bitters,	-	4 00	50	Dr. Clark's Lightning Liniment,	-	2 00	25
Dr. Slocum's Regulative Pills,	-	4 00	2 00	Peach Bloom Skin Food,	-	7 50	1 00
Dr. Slocum's Magnetic Plasters,	-	2 00	25	Dr. Janes' Horehound Expectorant,	-	2 00	25
Dr. Slocum's Iron Blood Pills,	-	2 00	25	Abrasive Corn Solvent,	-	2 00	25

All orders receive prompt attention. Remit by Post Office Order, Express Order or Registered Letter. Postage stamps taken for amounts less than \$1.00. *Address all monies and letters to*

T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,

188 Adelaide Street, West,

TORONTO, CANADA.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any nom de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

Patenting a Medicine.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Could you please inform me through your valuable paper the steps to take to get a medicine patented or registered and what would be the probable cost, that is, for Canada and the U. S. A. I suppose one could get the label and name protected so as to be free from imitation, &c. An early acknowledgment will greatly oblige,

Yours &c.,
SUBSCRIBER.

In reply to this Mr. P. J. Edmunds, Patent Solicitor, of London, Ont., writes as follows:

In a case where no drawings are required the cost of patenting or registering a medicine is \$40, the same for Canada as the United States; in the U. S., however, there is an additional tax of \$20, payable to the U. S. Government, on each U. S. patent within six months after the patent is allowed or granted. If you wish to get a patent on the medicine send a list of the ingredients and their proportions, or, if you wish to keep the ingredients private, send the name of the medicine. All that you are required to do to procure a patent or registration is to send either of these particulars, together with the amount stated.

The Pharmaceutical Exhibits at Chicago.

We take pleasure in inserting the accompanying letter which will be of interest to all pharmacists visiting the World's Fair at Chicago. The exhibits mentioned are well worthy the inspection of all and will amply repay the visitor for any extra exertion necessary to reach them. All interested in pharmacy will appreciate the thoughtfulness of Mr. Stearns in directing their attention to this matter:

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I think it but proper to call your attention to a matter in which you can be of great assistance to the manufacturing pharmacists of this country, who are exhibiting at the World's Fair. You may not be aware that these concerns, including ourselves, were relegated to positions in the gallery of the liberal arts building, where not one visitor in a hundred to the building is likely to go. The reasons being that they are either too exhausted to climb the stairs, or ignorant of there being fine exhibits in the gallery. By making a note of this in your columns and writing something up about it, stating that all the manufacturing chemists and

pharmacists are located in the gallery, and that their exhibits are well worth a visit from all those interested in medicine or pharmacy, it would do much to help the good cause. As it is now, unless one especially hunts up where the pharmaceutical displays are made, he is not likely to ever see them.

Very truly yours,
F. K. STEARNS.

Toronto's Greatest Attraction.

The new Cyclorama—Jerusalem on the Day of Crucifixion—is drawing large numbers of visitors daily, who all express themselves as greatly pleased with the magnificent and instructive view. Everybody going to Toronto should avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing "Jerusalem" at the Cyclorama. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Prices of admission: Adults, 25 cents; children (under 15 years), 15 cents. Next south west corner Front and York Sts.

Death of Wm. Brydon.

There died suddenly at Q'Appelle, N. W. T., on the 7th inst., Mr. Wm. Brydon, who was a well-known citizen of Toronto fifteen years ago. Mr. Brydon was a prominent druggist in the city and in his store at 13 King street east, he dispensed for a decade or more, and among the pharmacists was a leading authority, having been also an examiner in the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and for a period presided over Rehoboth Lodge of that city.

Fifty Health Hints.

H. M. WHELPLEY, PH. C., M. D.

1. Imperfect eyes cause much headache.
2. It is not how long but how well we sleep.
3. Sleep is as much a food as is pork and beans.
4. Many antidotes are as dangerous as the poison.
5. Poor drinking water is as harmful as cheap whiskey.
6. Cream and fresh butter are the most digestible of fats.
7. Most sickness is the result of causes which can be avoided.
8. Good food taken with sunshine and fresh air is the best tonic.
9. Good health is the best foundation on which to erect happiness.
10. During an epidemic fright kills more victims than die of disease.
11. A one-minute run may catch a street car and lose years of health.
12. Man is the only animal foolish enough to voluntarily go to bed hungry.
13. Christian science may cure a headache but cannot mend a broken leg.
14. The fate of the next generation depends on the health of the present.
15. Tea and coffee are a necessity only for the weak, like crutches for the lame.
16. It is not safe to carry needles or pins in the mouth. You may lose them.
17. Dry earth (road dust) is one of the best deodorizers for privy vaults (closets).
18. Sunlight is desirable in almost every sick room. Do not shut out the cheerful rays.
19. Never let milk stand in the sick room, for it readily absorbs many disease germs.
20. Strive to render the sick cheerful. The shadow of gloom hastens the growth of disease.
21. Ripe and sound fruit eaten at meal-time does not increase the danger of having the cholera.
22. It is a positive injury as well as a waste of material to eat when the stomach will not digest food.
23. It is a universal law of statue beauty that a body should possess feet equal to the task of support.
24. "Tobacco hearts" cause the rejection of a large per cent. of the candidates for military schools.
25. It is seldom best to darken the sick room. Shutting out the light often lets in the angel of death.
26. Remaining in bed one day a month while well will prevent the loss of many days in bed from sickness.
27. The sick are far better off among strangers in a good hospital than with friends in the average home.
28. Soups are nutritious in proportion to the amount of vegetables, grain, fruit and solid meat they contain.
29. It is not sufficient to know merely the names of antidotes. Learn exactly just how to administer them.
30. Washing the feet at night not only promotes cleanliness but favors sleep and increases general comfort.
31. Alcoholic solutions of medicines are more readily absorbed than those dissolved in water, glycerin or milk.
32. House drains become closed by grease. This can be removed with a twenty per cent. solution of caustic soda.
33. It will be time enough to catch the cholera when it comes, but you are more likely to have it if you fear it now.
34. Never dig out your ear with instruments of torture. When necessary have a physician clean them with syringe and water.
35. Always expectorate into proper receptacles. Many diseases are communicated by sputum expectorated in improper places.
36. Sweet oil and other vegetable oils are unfit for pain in the ear. They decompose and become favorable soil for disease germs.
37. System is commendable but do not

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A full stock of Crude Drugs, purchased in the primary markets.
All Chemicals in demand, manufactured by the best makers of
Europe and America.

Sponges.

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WE ARE BY FAR THE LARGEST CANADIAN DEALERS.

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In bottles containing 20 to 21 fluid ounces.

The firm of Jean Artaud is the oldest in Grasse, manufacturing
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As wholesale Canadian Agents we have been most successful in
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discard your winter clothes at a certain date. Conform to the whims of the weather clerk.

38. While honey catches more flies than vinegar, a sweet disposition drives away more disease germs than a malevolent nature.

39. Some people are strong and healthy in spite of their disregard for the rules of hygiene but no one on account of such unobservance.

40. Doctors would seldom be sick if they followed all their own advice. But druggists need not take all their own medicine to keep well.

41. Those who are seldom sick take but little medicine and it is equally true that persons are seldom sick if they take but little medicine.

42. To insure a long and healthy life, join the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association. The members are never sick and seldom die.

43. Pharmacists should eat plenty of well cooked, nutritious food to assist them in withstanding the trials and tribulations of their professional life.

44. Ventilation is regulated by the difference between the temperature outdoors and inside as much as by the size of the opening in windows, etc.

45. It is as much a sin to have teeth drawn as it is pain to let them ache. Visit your dentist every six months and have your mouth examined.

46. It may be more delectable but it is certainly more dangerous to breathe through the mouth than through the nose when we encounter a foul odor. The nose filters the air.

47. Fashion does not often travel the road of health but it is better to be perturbed by the finger of ridicule while alive than deaf to the lugubrious voice of our friends when we are dead.

48. Druggists should marry such good cooks that they will never miss a meal at the proper hour. Their wives should be so handsome that the husband never feels content to eat behind the prescription case.

49. Some people employ a homoeopath when they are but little sick and send for a doctor as soon as frightened by the severity of the disease. Such persons remind me of those who scoff at religion until caught by death's grasp, and they as often wait too long.

50. Churchill says :

The safest way to health, say what you will,
Is never to suppose we shall be ill ;
Most of the ills that we poor mortals know
From doctors and imagination flow.

Ononid is a glycoside isolated by E. Hoffmann from the root of *ononis spinosa*. It appears to be identical with glycyrrhizin.

Coriandrol constitutes about 90 per cent. of the oil of coriander. It is dextrogyre, and has a specific gravity of 0.8679 at 15° C.

The Art of Prescribing.

What we like about Dr. X. is his flattering reliance upon the pharmacist's knowledge of posology, and even of therapeutics. The doctor is interested in cases ; he executes a diagnosis with accuracy and dispatch, but writing prescriptions makes him feel tired. What generally happens is a rapid dash-up of his carriage to the pharmaceutical doorway. "O, I say," come the words of medical wisdom, "just give old Mrs. P. something to cool her down, will you ? Liquor ammon. acet., you know, and spirit of nitre and oh, yes, four minims of ipecac—every four hours. Good morning. Guse-dub Lune." This last to the coachman, who drives off, leaving the pharmacist to collect the *disjecta membra* into a compoundable whole. Very frequently Dr. X., revolving many matters in his noble mind, drives past, forgetting all about the fact that he has told his patient to send to Mr. Pestle for the medicine, which he will order as he passes. Comes the patient, but the physic is not, neither knowledge of it in the mind pharmaceutical. Next day the doctor is *so* sorry, my dear boy, and full of promises of future amendment ; but the pharmacist groans in spirit, knowing that it is his fate to live in an atmosphere of abject apology, surrounded by gloomy, fierce and suspicious patients, clamorous for physic or the gore of him who produceth it not. The airy manner in which our doctor slings about the most leprous distillments of the Pharmacopeia is provocative of respectful admiration.

"What? Oh, that old chap! O, yes, let me see. You just give him some iron and nux—and tinct strophanthus—t. d." The carriage drives off. Out comes a shiny-hatted head from the window with a Parthian shot. "Oh, I say. Just put in a little arsenic too, will you?" This delicious. One cannot help loving Dr. X.

Then there is Dr. Q. *He* always writes prescriptions himself in a hand which cannot be described, but which sometimes may be read—in the sweat of the pharmacist's brow. Whether legible or not it matters little. Dr. Q. is as firm a believer in simple prescribing as the "laudamy and calamy" avenger of Flodden in the Scottish legend. A few days' study of his methods will render the pharmacist independent of the hieroglyphic puzzles produced for his inspection. Dr. Q. smites all diseases with the same fuses, and is as successful as most. His infinite variety lies not in the medicine he orders, but in the materials on which his prescriptions are written. He carries no paper, and, as he goes into many houses of the very poor, writing materials are to seek. Blithely the doctor snatches at anything handy—the margin of a stray newspaper, the lid of a cardboard box, the paper cover of a jam pot, the back of a grocer's butter-paper, or the interior of a sugar-bag. Peradventure an engraving from an illustrated paper is pinned upon

the wall. It is smoky, chewed at the corners, generations of the domestic fly have treated it unkindly. *Nathless*, 'twill serve. We have a prescription written on the reverse of the portrait of an undeservedly popular novelist, and another written across the pictured brow of the present leader of Her Majesty's Government. Inspection as to whether the other side of the picture would not have been better, revealed thereon a comic drawing, and Dr. Q., not writing a prescription *pour rire*, but, indeed, for an aged person of grave countenance, most appropriately chose the solemn visage of the Right Honorable. Once by some means the doctor came into possession of a half-sheet of white demy, and, rejoicing in the unwonted freedom, covered the whole expanse in letters two inches long.

Dr. R., again, is thrifty of words. Not his that infinitude of directions, going twice round the bottle and over the cork, or into half an inch square, according to the penmanship and common-sense of the compounder. His *signetur* is mostly verbal, addressed to the patient or friend, being wholly occupied during the interview detailing symptoms with relish, in a condition of bland ignorance as to the usage of the remedy and expects full directions from the distressed chemist. Of such was the young lady who brought a prescription for suppositories. The *signetur* was, "As directed." Queried the messenger, "What size of a bowi were we to give these in?" The doctor had explained as to the mode of administration *per rectum*. The one word "bowel" was all that the friend had caught, and that incorrectly. We had to expound to this innocent young person. It was an embarrassing moment.

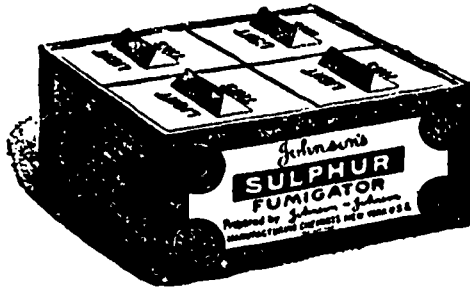
Nevertheless it is desirable to direct very clearly concerning suppositories, lest it occur as it did to one patient, who swallowed in simple faith two strong ones of belladonna and morphia, and did not swallow more only because the doctor prevented her. She did not die. This was not flattering to the activity of our medicaments, and lowered our professional pride.

Those whose elegant pharmacies are situate in pleasant places among an educated people will perceive that we who make our moan are "down in a village of *Ia Mancha*, the name of which there is no occasion to remember." They are a stiff-necked generation. We have wasted lavishly the gray matter of our brain, giving various worthy reasons why a teaspoonful of an inhalation should not be swallowed in a pint of boiling water. And who shall state the mental attitude of that old wife, lean and poor, told to take two tablespoonfuls of a mixture, and who made answer that she had only one tablespoon in the house, but would borrow another from a neighbor?—W. MACLE. in *Chemist and Druggist*.

If you would establish credit, first create a confidence in your honesty and ability with your creditor.

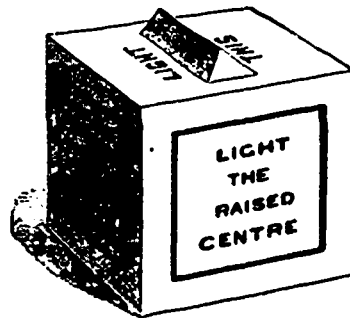
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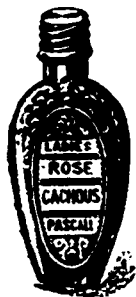
One enough
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Sell one for 10 cents.
Box (of 4) for 30 cents.

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

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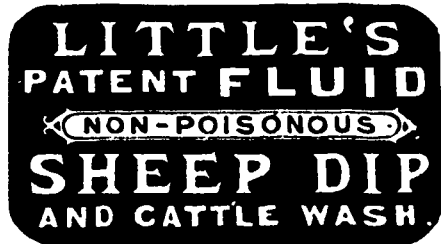
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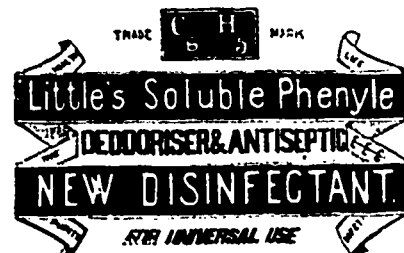
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A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing
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Business on Business Principles

It is with considerable trepidation that I write this article on the proper manner of conducting a drug business, for a body of men, many of whom are so much better informed on that subject than I. But as the wisest and most experienced men often gather valuable lessons from the sayings of the simple and most inexperienced, I have chosen this subject to offer a few suggestions to the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association. I wish to offer advice to my brethren upon the subject of how to manage a business properly and successfully, so as to gain the respect and confidence of the community in which they do business, and to reach the goal of financial success.

I shall endeavor to place what I consider the necessary rules for success in the drug business in as concise a form as I think the importance of the subject permits.

It is the maxim of my employer that a man cannot sell goods unless he has goods to sell. Always strive to keep a full stock, a little of everything. Always have everything a customer calls for. There are some druggists who lose 20 per cent. of their trade by not having what people call for. A dime lost here and a quarter lost there, by not being able to supply the demand, amounts to dollars in the course of a year. To keep a small quantity of all things can be done at a small outlay. Since these days of rapid transit, you need only to keep a small quantity, and when sold, the markets are so convenient that the deficiency may be supplied in a short while.

Keep a stock book constantly on hand, and ready for use, and when you see an article growing low, order it. I know of nothing so injurious to a drug store as an imperfectly kept stock book. I know of nothing that gives the public such a good opinion of a place as to be able to get anything at a store that they may want. Let the impression become common that you have a good stock, and your trade is established. A man will reason in this way: I want to buy something—I will not go to A, because I may have to go somewhere else. He may not have it, and I might have to go to three or four places to get what I wish. I will go to B, because I know that I will find what I want there—I will not be obliged to hunt for it.

Keep the stock clear and well preserved. There are a great many things in all drug stores which are classed as old stock, that if proper care had been taken of them, would have been fresh looking and saleable. Keep your porter cleaning all the time that he is not otherwise engaged, and do so yourself when you have nothing more important to do. Keep your stock in proper containers. A small outlay for drawers, cans, salt-mouthed jars and other containers will save you many times more than the cost in the long run. Don't contract the habit of

leaving your goods in the paper wrappers that come from the wholesale house. They become dusty and torn and exposed to the influences of air, moisture and dust. Have a place for everything, and everything in its place. The therapeutic value of a preparation will be doubled by a proper care of the crude drug before use. So much about stock, and now about work.

Man must live by the sweat of his brow. Don't suppose that the drug business is an exception to the rule. There is no calling that requires more constant and persistent effort than that of pharmacy. Work! Work!! Work!!! Make your pharmaceutical preparations at odd times. Always have everything prepared, so that a customer will not have to wait to have his prescription filled until you make an ingredient to be used in compounding his prescription. Keep everything prepared that is consistent with freshness and not subject to deterioration from old age.

Keep your heavy goods, such as sulphur, salts, etc., and preparations of castor oil, turpentine, laudanum, etc., bottled and labeled, so that you have only to hand them out when wanted. It impresses a customer very favorably to be waited on rapidly.

Keep your store neat at odd moments—your counters and showcases dusted, and your goods arranged so as to make a good display. Have your show-windows properly dressed so as to attract passers-by. Follow the example of the enterprising dry goods merchant, and have your windows so beautiful that people will wish to pass by to see how beautiful the windows and store are arranged. Have it said that you have the most stylish drug store in the town. It is not always the man that has the costliest fixtures who makes the best display. All of this takes work. But it is necessary to success. The constant use of idle moments will cause you not to have many such moments to use. Insist that all your clerks and yourself be doing something all the time.

Now as to appearance and bearing in the store. Let your bearing in the store be dignified. Remember your calling is a profession, not a trade. Deport yourself then as a professional gentleman. Discourage loafers. They act as a two-fold disadvantage. They talk to the clerks, thereby consuming valuable time that might have been used to advantage; the clerks cannot, without discourtesy, refuse to listen to them; they detract from the dignity of the store. Dr. Remington says some of the customers have left loved ones at home very sick, and their sorrows can ill brook the laughter and fun of a crowd of idle boys. Besides, you lose ladies' trade by having a crowd of idle men hanging round. Any modest lady will pass by a store in which she sees a crowd of men about the front door. A lady once told me that the reason she did not trade at a certain store was because of the number of men she had to force her way through when she went in there.

Another important step is to justly enjoy the reputation for reliability and honesty, both with our kindred profession—the medical one—and the laity. Let the doctors believe that they can get good, fresh, genuine goods from you, and they will recommend your store. When they prescribe Fairchild's pepsin, give them Fairchild's pepsin. You will gain by it in the long run. Doctors can do more to make or break a drug store than anyone else. If they believe you honest, capable and reliable, they can conscientiously recommend you to their patients. Let your aim be to keep the best goods and not the cheapest. Few people want cheap drugs. When their loved ones are sick, they want the best that can be procured to alleviate their pains, and not that which is cheapest. I would rather have the reputation of keeping the highest-priced drug store in town than the cheapest. Remember that you have the right to charge not merely for the intrinsic value of the drugs, but for the knowledge and skill of preparing them.

My next suggestion is to keep up with the times. Read your drug paper, whatever journal you may take, and take plenty of them. This is a progressive age, and a man who fails to keep in line with its advanced thoughts will soon be lost in the bogs and away from the camp fires, out in the cold and frozen to death. We will find much useful information in the current periodicals, but don't limit your reading to them. A review of Remington will do you a vast amount of good. You will be astonished at the amount you have forgotten since you were at school. If you do business, do it in the latest improved manner. Keep all the improvements that will materially aid you in your profession. Don't fail to buy this or that improvement if by so doing you can make better or more beautiful preparations.

Now the last and most important comes—attention to customers. There are four things to be observed in attendance upon customers. They are shy, and we have to exercise considerable tact to lure them into our establishment. We must be polite—it costs nothing to be so. Politeness and affability are great accomplishments. Treat all courteously. Don't laugh when a countryman asks for "caster ile" and "boil beans." Respect the notions and whims of your friends, provided you sacrifice no principle in doing so. Learn to work with rapidity. Nothing pleases a customer so well as to be waited on rapidly. It impresses him with the idea that you know your business. It is moreover a great advantage to him. Keep a customer waiting an hour for a prescription, and the next time he wants one filled he will go somewhere else to get it. For this reason, as I mentioned before, keep all available substances weighed and wrapped, or bottled and labeled. If you do so, one man can wait on as many customers as two men can if they have to put up the things that are called for. Always be on time.

Learn to be neat—tie your packages

Labels and Boxes.

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Put up your own Condition Powder, Bird Seed, etc. We will supply Containers.

We are special Wholesale Agents for the Dr. Eseljay Medicine Company. Send us your order for ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

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Clarence St., LONDON.

An Awful Discovery!

That Somerville's **Mexican Fruit and Pepsin Chewing Gums** have the largest sales of any Chewing Gums in Canada.

Reason—QUALITY.

WM. RADAM VINDICATED.

The Radam's Microbe Killer Case Settled by a Verdict for the Plaintiff.

[From the Mail and Express, New York, May 10, 1893.]

The case of William Radam, inventor of Radam's Microbe Killer, against Dr. Eccles and the "Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette," was decided yesterday by a jury before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court. Mr. Radam received a verdict and a complete vindication from the charges made by Dr. Eccles in an article published in the "Druggists' Circular" in September, 1889, attacking the microbe killer. The article stated that the microbe killer was compounded of poisonous drugs, and that any patient using it would die of cumulative poisoning, but the testimony showed that it is an antiseptic gas impregnated in water and contained no drugs.

"From the day of the publication of this article," said Mr. Radam to-day, "the 'Druggists' Circular' has attacked not only myself and the microbe killer, but has assailed other members of my company and even my patients. But the attempt to injure me and my company has failed and I have won my suit."

"I had twenty witnesses in court, who testified, under oath, that they had been cured by the microbe killer of many diseases after long and unsuccessful treatment by prominent physicians. I had thirty other witnesses ready to bring forward, and also had special cars at Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore ready to bring on more witnesses, but they were not required. Those who did go on the stand testified that they had been cured by the microbe killer of cancer, catarh, dyspepsia, inflammatory rheumatism, blood poisoning, asthma, consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria and many other complicated diseases.

"One of the charges made by Dr. Eccles in the 'Druggists' Circular' was that if the microbe killer were taken internally in large doses, it would be fatal, but I brought forward twenty witnesses who proved that it was not poison when taken internally even in the largest quantities. They swore that they had taken, some from 15 gallons to 160 gallons internally, in periods ranging from three months to three years. One patient, a lady, has taken 160 gallons of the microbe killer and was cured and left in perfect health. She had been bedridden nine months with inflammatory rheumatism, and had nearly lost her sight. Yet she was in court completely recovered. Her case was regarded as a miracle.

"I had among my witnesses many prominent people, including railroad officials, merchants and professional men.

Druggists who do not as yet carry our M. K. in stock will do well to order some from their Wholesaler or direct from us. Many sales are lost by people not seeing it in stock, hence they will not ask as freely for it.

Prices upon application.

WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO. (LIMITED) TORONTO, ONT.

neatly. Put the labels on the bottle straight. Always re-label your bottles when refilled and the label is soiled. Remember the medicine goes to a sick room—frequently to a delicate lady, and she will notice any deficiency in that line. Be neat about your mortars and graduates. Have them thoroughly cleansed and dried after each time they are used. Have the spatulas scoured regularly—all should be kept scrupulously clean. At last, be correct. Let all your aims be toward perfect accuracy. Do not allow stinginess to prevent you from having the best scales. Keep them well regulated—use them correctly. While you are filling prescriptions, allow no one to converse with you. For the purpose, it is best to have the prescription department partitioned off separate from the rest of the store. Allow no one to come in. Let that place be the sanctum sanctorum, and the prescription clerk the high priest. By so doing he can concentrate his thoughts upon his business. Don't try to do two things at once, or you might get them mixed. One false step might cause, nay would cause, the loss of your reputation, which had cost you the labor of twenty year to secure. Follow your formula exactly. Don't improvise. The habit of improvising grows. You will soon become so that you will use anything that has the same therapeutic effect, as you think, as that which the doctor prescribed. You might do this without detection for awhile, but the doctor might recollect that the medicine does not taste or appear correct, and then raise a great fuss about it. Read your prescription carefully, and see that the dose of each ingredient is correct. You are equally responsible with the doctor for mistakes in prescriptions. Be certain to look at the bottle when you take it down and also when you put it up, to be sure you are using the proper medicine. Never fill a prescription from memory. It is not much trouble to look the prescription up, and the patient may have had another of the same size from the same doctor filled that you did not know about. To be correct requires a cool head, a concentrated mind, and careful attention to details.

Now, to sum up, I will embody my remarks into a set of rules, which, if closely followed, will lead to ultimate success:

I—CAREFUL ATTENTION TO STOCK.

- (a) Keeping full line.
- (b) Taking care of the stock you have.

II—USE OF IDLE MOMENTS.

- (a) Pharmaceutical work.
- (b) Wrapping packages and filling bottles.
- (c) Neat store and proper display.

III—APPEARANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF STORE.

- (a) Gentlemanly bearing.
- (b) Dignified bearing.
- (c) Discourage loafers.

IV—RELIABILITY AND HONESTY.

- (a) No substitution.
- (b) Fresh goods.

(c) The best, not the cheapest.

V—KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

- (a) Current pharmaceutical literature.
- (b) Reading Remington.
- (c) Text-books.

VI—ATTENTION TO CUSTOMERS.

- (a) Politeness.
- (b) Rapidity.
- (c) Neatness.
- (d) Correctness.

—Wm. B. Parker, in proceedings of Alabama Ph. Association.

Manufacture of Antiseptic Dressings.

By SEWARD W. WILLIAMS, PH. C., F. C. S.,
Manager of the Seabury Pharmacal Laboratories, Orange, N. J.

The ideal surgical dressing is one which, while not interfering with the natural healing processes, possesses germicidal power to disinfect discharges and fairly lasting antiseptic power to inhibit germ-development and prevent infection from without, thus maintaining aseptic conditions regardless of environment. It is regarded by some that the best conditions for healing are ensured if we apply dressings which are aseptic or sterilised. This is true of many operations, but, unfortunately, it happens always that it is exceedingly difficult to sterilise dressings and keep them aseptic. Hence antiseptic dressings will always be resorted to, and, no matter how theory may change, antiseptic dressings will be wanted.

Salicylated Gauze.—To illustrate the principles involved in preparing a representative surgical dressing let us start with ordinary unbleached gauze and end with a salicylated dressing containing 5 per cent. salicylic acid based upon the weight of finished product. First we boil the unbleached gauze in a 2-per-cent. solution of sodium hydrate for several hours to saponify the natural oil in the fibre, remove wood-gum and other impurities. The operation is repeated in a weaker solution, the gauze washed well, passed through a bath of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, washed again, and immersed in a solution of chlorinated lime (about 1° Twaddle) and bleached perfectly white. Again wash and pass through the acid bath; wash once more, extract as much water as possible with wringer or centrifugal extractor and dry.

The strength of the medicating solution depends upon the degree of pressure which it is practicable to give the gauze after treatment, and the weight of material which will remain in the gauze after drying. With good calendars we can press so that 100 parts of gauze will weigh 210 parts immediately after.

Prepare a solution by the following formula:—

Salicylic acid.....	5.6 parts
Glycerine	15.0 parts
Rectified spirit	50.0 parts
Distilled water to make 100 parts by weight.	

Pass the gauze (conveniently from a

large roll made to turn on a spindle), full width and in single layer, under a roller in the bottom of a tank containing the solution, and up over a rubber-covered drain-board between a pair of 40-inch rubber calendars, having previously adjusted them so that 100 parts of gauze carries through 110 parts of liquid. Throw the driving-belt on to the tight pulley of the machine and, as the gauze passes from the calendars, lead it back and forwards over rollers in a drying-chamber, through which purified warm air is forced by a blower or drawn by an exhaust-fan.

As it passes from the desiccating-chamber the gauze may be folded longitudinally by suitable apparatus, measured as it passes over a long glass-top table, and rolled up or folded up by machines previously made aseptic. The finished gauze is to be packed in containers freshly lined with melted paraffin, sterilised by heat. Gauze prepared by this method is permanently moist with glycerine. If it is desired to have a wet gauze, commonly called "moist," use more spirit, and "dry" so as to leave most of the water. One way to make moist salicylated gauze is to throw the ready-bleached gauze of the market from the bale or case into a vat containing a boiling water solution of salicylic acid, and extract in a centrifugal extractor, returning the excess of solution to the vat. This method is objectionable for many reasons, especially because the use of a boiling solution results in the first gauze drawn through the solution getting an unduly large proportion of the medication, and the last pieces being of low percentage.

The pharmacist working in the small way may start with plain absorbent gauze and wring out with rubber gloves or small wringer the excess of solution used, or he may make a certain weight of gauze take up all the solution, the quantity of material and liquid being properly graduated. The product cannot be uniform in either way, as the folds cause unequal expression, and the result is variation in percentage strength. In the case of salicylic acid, contact with iron should be avoided, as otherwise purple stains will result.

Carbolised Gauze.—The mixture originally employed by Dr. Lister in preparing carbolised gauze was carbolic acid 1 part, resin 5 parts, and paraffin 7 parts. The formula was afterwards changed to crystallised carbolic acid 1 part, common resin 4 parts, and paraffin 4 parts. The resin and paraffin should be melted, and, when the temperature is reduced to about 60° C., the carbolic acid is incorporated. The gauze is saturated and pressed between warm plates. The following modification of the formula works well in the large way:—Paraffin 40 parts, resin 26 parts, and petrolatum 14 parts, are melted and strained through cloth. When the temperature is reduced sufficiently, 10 parts of melted carbolic acid are incorporated (some allowance being made for volatilisation of the phenol). Through this melted mixture the gauze is passed full width and in single layer, into 40-inch

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,

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SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

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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,

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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.

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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.

iron calenders, kept warm by steam passing through them. The product is beautifully uniform and much less stiff than when no petrolatum is used. This gauze has the advantage of retaining the acid very well at ordinary temperatures, while at the temperature of the body it is slowly given up, causing an antiseptic vapor to envelop the wound.

The objection to dressings prepared with resin, wax, or oil is that they are non-absorbent. The demand is now mainly for absorbent carbolised gauze, in which the medication is combined with glycerine, and distilled water or alcohol. Carbolic acid is much less active in oil, wax, or resin combination than when combined with alcohol, glycerine, and water.

Iodoform Gauze.—The formula given by the National Formulary is probably the best adapted to the use of the pharmacist. It also works very well in the large way. Benzoin tends to somewhat impair absorbency. Ready-bleached gauze is apt to contain traces of starch, and if in the process a little iodine is liberated the gauze may assume a greenish tint owing to the combined blue color of iodide of starch and the yellow of the iodoform. Should this occur, the gauze may be hung in a chamber over the floor of which a little water of ammonia has been sprinkled. The ammonia-vapor breaks up the iodide of starch:—

Iodoform	10 parts
Stronger ether (s.g. .725).....	40 parts
Alcohol (s.g. .820).....	40 parts
Tincture of benzoin (1 in 5)....	5 parts
Glycerine	5 parts
Gauze muslin	a sufficient quantity

Dissolve the iodoform in the stronger ether, then add the alcohol, tincture of benzoin, and glycerine. Immerse in a weighed quantity of this solution, contained in a suitable vessel, the exact amount of gauze muslin required to absorb the whole of it to produce a product of a prescribed percentage of iodoform; work it about with a pestle so as to impregnate it uniformly, then take it out and hang it up to dry in a horizontal position and in a dark place. Lastly, wrap it in paraffin paper and preserve it in air-tight receptacles.

Bisulphide of carbon being a powerful solvent of iodoform, naturally suggests itself for the preparation of this dressing, but its disagreeable odor and extremely combustible nature make its use undesirable. In the writer's experience, alcohol and ether as solvents act very well in preparing iodoform dressings of all kinds.

Corrosive-sublimate Gauze.—The following is the formula used by the medical department of the German army:—

Mercuric chloride	50 parts
Rectified spirit.....	5,000 parts
Distilled water.....	7,500 parts
Glycerine	2,500 parts
Fuchsin	5 parts

The gauze is saturated in this solution, passed through a wringer, and dried. The object of tinting is to make the sublimated readily distinguishable from plain and other gauzes. The strength of gauze prepared by this formula, if the greatest expression is used, will be about 1 to 300, with ordinary wringing out nearer 1 to 250 or 200.

It is well to keep the following precau-

tions in mind when making this gauze:—

Water used in preparing sublimate solutions should always be distilled.

Organic principles, wood-gum, &c., present in common gauze have a marked reducing action on sublimate, particularly in the presence of moisture.

Mercuric chloride forms an insoluble albuminate of mercury in contact with the albuminous matter of wounds. To prevent this Dr. Laplace, as far back as 1887, advised the use of tartaric acid in combination with corrosive sublimate. Drs. Lubbert and Schneider, however, found that the acid caused irritation, and that an alkaline chloride accomplished the desired result better. The formula recommended by them is:—

Mercuric bichloride	3 parts
Sodium chloride.....	100 parts
Distilled water	600 parts
Glycerine	100 parts
Rectified spirit	200 parts

Dissolve the sodium chloride in water; filter, add the sublimate, and when dissolved, the glycerine and spirit.

Dressings will commonly hold 1½ times their own weight of this solution.

The sal-alembroth gauze accords with the above statement regarding the use of alkaline chlorides. Sal-alembroth, or ammonio-mercuric chloride, is prepared (*vide* "Extra Pharmacopœia") by mixing solutions of mercuric chloride and ammonium chloride in molecular proportions—271 of the former to 107 of the latter. A gauze is prepared by treating in the usual way with a 1-per-cent. solution of sal-alembroth containing some glycerine, and tinting with aniline blue.

When it is considered that the 1-per-cent. gauze recommended by this authority represents practically two-thirds of 1 per cent. corrosive sublimate in its most active form, we are led to wonder why such low strengths as 1 to 2,000 or 1 to 4,000 are sometimes called for. From the experiments of Drs. Link and Voswinkel it would appear that a strength of less than 1 to 400 is liable to be reduced largely or entirely in the presence of moisture. The writer is therefore inclined to discourage moist sublimated gauzes of lower strength than this. While 1 to 4,000 or 1 to 2,000 gives satisfaction as irrigating solutions, which must of necessity be very weak, this is in no reason why a 1 to 2,000 gauze should be of value. Granting that the sublimate is not all reduced by the cotton fibre, it may be diluted so many times in contact with the fluids of the wound as to be practically of little or no use. In the writer's judgment from 1 to 400 to 1 to 200 is a proper range of strength for sublimated gauzes.

Double Cyanide of Mercury and Zinc Gauze.—Sir Joseph Lister's latest directions for the preparation of this gauze have been mentioned in this journal (see the *Chemist and Druggist*, March 4, page 324), and need not be further referred to here.

Hydronaphthol Gauze.—The idea of medicating dressings with an antiseptic having such a solubility as to yield itself

fast enough for thorough antiseptis, but so slowly that it will require a long time for it to be washed entirely from the dressing, is evidently a most excellent one. Hydronaphthol possesses this great advantage, being soluble at ordinary temperatures to the extent of about 1 part to 1,000, and is reliably antiseptic in this proportion; 5-per-cent. hydronaphthol gauze may be prepared in the same manner as salicylated gauzes, merely substituting hydronaphthol for the salicylic acid in the formula before given. Dressings impregnated with hydronaphthol are naturally very lasting, as compared with carbolic and similar dressings, and its compatibility with albuminous fluids gives it preference over corrosive sublimate.

Bismuth Subiodide and Hydronaphthol Gauze.—The writer has submitted to local surgeons a gauze containing 10 per cent. bismuth subiodide and 1 per cent. hydronaphthol, and has received very favorable reports from its use. The subiodide may be held in suspension by agitation in process of preparing the gauze.

Benzoated Gauze.—Prepared by substituting benzoic acid 5 per cent. for salicylic acid in the formula given for salicylated gauze.

Borated Gauze.—Ten-per cent. gauze may be prepared after the manner of salicylated gauze, slightly warming the solution.

Thymol and Eucalyptol Gauzes.—Five-per cent. thymol or eucalyptol gauze may be prepared in the same way as the salicylated.

Containers for Surgical Dressings.—For gauzes the writer prefers a light container prepared from pure wood pulp in the manufacture of which hydronaphthol is used. This container, immediately before use, should be lined with melted paraffin sterilised by heat, and, after packing, hermetically sealed. There is with this container no possibility of corrosion as with tin, and no liability of breakage as with glass. Lacquered after sealing, the package is perfectly air-tight. Instead of the sterilised paraffin lining, the inner surface of the container may be coated with celluloid varnish, rendered antiseptic with hydronaphthol, time being allowed for thorough drying.

A Few Suggestions on How to Study.

Twenty Minutes' Talk by Dr. H. M. WHEELER before the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

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ing sense of pleasure as he realizes the success of his friend—the student.

During several years of experience as a teacher I have been brought in close contact with students whose success varied greatly in degree. This caused me to carefully consider the problem of why it is that some people succeed in learning so much more than others who are apparently studying under the same conditions. I have come to the conclusion that success as a student does not depend so much on the possession of quantity of brains as it does on the exercise of this organ of mentation. A dull-appearing, stupid-looking and uncouth acting student may be the laughing stock of his class when college opens, but before the term closes he may stand at the head of his class and cause bright-looking, smart-appearing and attractive students to blush for their own ignorance on subjects of lectures to which both have listened. The first student has carefully ascended the incline of the road to knowledge by hard study, close application, and systematic training of mental faculties. The second young man felt that he was intellectually endowed and depended upon his mental ability to take care of itself, with the result just noted.

But many of you before me to-day have never attended a college of pharmacy and perhaps never will have an opportunity of profiting by the systematic course of instruction given in such an institution. However you are anxious to improve your professional ability and take advantage of the opportunities for study presented in the ordinary routine of the average druggist's life. I shall not advise you to take up one of the dispensatories, Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, or any other text-book and read a certain number of pages per day. This you could accomplish without adding materially to your pharmaceutical knowledge or practical value as a pharmacist. What we learn of practical value is not dependent so much on how much we read, or the number of pages turned over in the text-book, as it is on how well we read and comprehend the text.

There is the same difference in intensity and quantity of reading as there is in intensity and quantity of observation. Who has not walked along the street with a lady who would pass numerous friends and strangers without being able to describe their costumes, but would suddenly meet some person who was considered a rival and through a momentary glance observe every fault in the article of dress and could tell for a month afterwards how the hat was trimmed, how the dress was made over, and what year such colored gloves were in fashion. Thus the student should read when he picks up a text-book. Not with the idea of letting his eye glance over the pages but with the determination of absorbing in detail and being able to profit by the information given.

The earnest drug-store student should immediately procure a good dictionary, such as Gould's Medical Dictionary or

Thomas' Medical Dictionary, and in it look up the meaning of every word that he stumbles over when he is reading. Words are added to our speaking vocabulary through a process of evolution, so the student should not be discouraged when he looks up a word and fails to remember its meaning when the same combination of letters appears before him the next day. When we refer to the dictionary for the meaning of a new word it is probable that both the word and the definition will fall into oblivion unless we find it in subsequent reading. Perhaps the next time we look it up a feeling of chagrin is experienced at our forgetfulness. Then the word has passed to our select vocabulary. The word may convey rather a vague meaning when we observe them but through frequent recurrence possibly occasional reference to the dictionary the word no longer troubles us in our text-books but seems to occur with singular frequency. It is now a part of our reading vocabulary. The next step in the process of evolution is our attempt to make use of the word in a hesitating, half-hearted manner, but after awhile we assume that boldness, born of experience, and adopt the word in our regular speaking vocabulary. Constant use and continual familiarity causes us to lose reverence for its special pharmaceutical appropriateness and we apply it metaphorically in conversation no way connected with pharmacy. The word triturate may have been entirely foreign to our vocabulary a few months ago except as used in connection with that pharmaceutical manipulation, but after awhile we find ourselves using the word triturate in its broader sense and possibly threatening to triturate the customer who refuses to pay his bills, or possibly praying that some great calamity may befall the cutter and triturate him as fine as Dover's Powder. To aid in remembering words it is advisable to make a list of them as they are looked up in the dictionary and follow the practice of glancing over the list at least daily.

Now for practical directions in regard to studying drugs, chemicals and preparations. While I fully appreciate the value of a thorough pharmaceutical education and a systematic professional course of study, I no longer advise the average drug clerk to attempt to lay out for himself a complete course of study embracing botany, materia medica, chemistry, practical pharmacy, microscopy and the various branches. My advice is to study Bastin's College Botany and Maisch's Organic Materia Medica, and as a work of reference one of the dispensatories. Do not open the dispensatory at that old and familiar landmark of *Absinthium* and follow it to the last mile-stone *Zingiber*, where you will arrive tired and worn out in both body and mind; but let your subjects for study be selected in accordance with the nature of everyday trade. Start in by picking out some drug which you frequently sell, study this thoroughly, then pass on to another in the list of

those which are in general demand. There will be time to learn about these medicines after you have become acquainted with what to you are the more important ones.

We will take licorice as an example of a drug that is frequently sold, and see how it should be studied. Turning to the index in Maisch's Organic Materia Medica we find that licorice is described on page --. We first note that it is under the classification of roots, a subject which we should read in Bastin's College Botany. We then learn that the pharmaceutical or main name of licorice is *Glycyrrhiza*. That the origin of the plant furnishing this medicinal root is *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, while the habitat or home of the drug is southern Europe or western Asia; also that the drug is cultivated as well as gathered wild. These points should be fixed in our memory. Then procure a fair sample of licorice from the supply in stock and compare it with the description. The first thing the eye observes is that the drug comes in long pieces. Closer scrutiny shows that they are round or cylindrical in shape, varying from one-fifth to one inch in thickness. We find that they are longitudinally wrinkled, and by reference the work on botany we discover the cause of the wrinkles and gain considerable information of importance in identifying the drug. Licorice is found to be grayish-brown externally, and its warty appearance should not escape our notice. We next turn our attention to the internal structure, which is more of a tawny yellow color. The drug is found to be pliable in an attempt to break it and we learn that it is fibrous after it is once fractured. All this has been observed by aid of our sight and sensation of touch. We next make use of our olfactory nerves and observe that licorice is nearly inodorous. This, however, is of as much importance in identifying the drug as would be a strong odor. Lastly we taste the drug and are impressed with its sweetness, which becomes somewhat acid. We next observe the discoloration of the saliva produced by the drug. We may also study a little about the constituents of the drug and make mental note of its medicinal properties, and thus the meaning of the words demulcent and expectorant, mentioned under its properties, should be learned from the dictionary, as should any other unfamiliar word appearing in the text.

After having become thus casually acquainted with the drugs that are sold frequently and having formed a habit of studying daily we will be in a position to take up the subject of licorice again and study it more in extenso as the description appears in the Dispensatory. Here we learn more about the botanical appearance of the plant, the general properties of the drug and the distinction between the various varieties appearing under different trade names. We pay more attention to the microscopical structure of the drug, for by this time we are more familiar with vegetable histology. Then

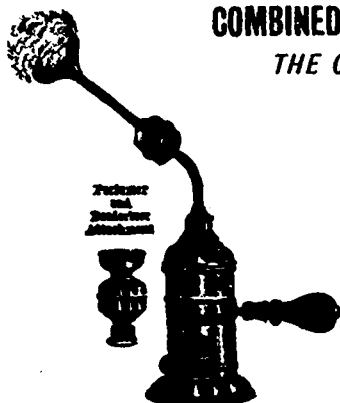
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we naturally desire to know about the preparation of licorice and find the list in the Dispensatory of those that are official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and we look around the store and examine the various preparations in stock which are made wholly or in part from licorice.

Ontario Provincial Pharmaceutical Association.

The second annual meeting of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario was held in the lecture theatre of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, on the afternoon of Wednesday, September 13th, 1893. President William Murchison, Toronto, was in the chair, and there was a very small attendance of members, which was the more to be regretted owing to the value of the papers which had been prepared for consideration and the important business which it was intended to bring before the meeting.

Having called the members to order, the President at once proceeded to deliver his annual address which was in the following terms:—

Fellow Members of the Ontario Pharmaceutical Association:

In attempting to perform the duties assigned me as President, that of addressing you upon matters of interest to us as a body, I find many subjects come before my mind which, while deserving of liberal attention, can only receive passing notice owing to the limited time at our disposal for the practical treatment of questions vital to our interests as pharmacists.

As an organization, this body has been constituted to promote the following objects:

To unite the Ontario drug trade commercially as it now is legally and educationally.

To foster such a relationship between druggists, physicians and members of other professions as will strengthen our position while leading to the promotion of the public welfare.

To encourage an investigation of the natural products of our country of interest to the pharmacists.

To generate a Canadian pharmaceutical system which shall give us the prestige we should properly enjoy as educated pharmacists.

To cultivate pharmaceutical literature from native talent, and to encourage original chemical research by members or graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

To establish a code of ethics which will serve to maintain a correct relationship between our members, and to support the Council of our College in all matters pertaining to the educational training of our apprentices, and to advise with them on legal measures sought to be secured.

Possibly my presentment of these objects is not as attractively put as it might be, but I have no doubt but all are desirous of their attainment and are equally

willing to put forth the effort to secure the ends aimed at. To secure even the least of these we must have a united body, a strong membership, an adequate fee, and an active executive. We are either here to work and to organize for extended work or here to indulge in platitudes and take a holiday. I trust the former, and have mapped out some of the ideas evolved from a consideration of the objects I have just mentioned.

1st. To unite the drug trade commercially as it now is legally and educationally. Perhaps no object in the list is of the same importance to each member of the trade as this one. The financial side of our business is one which we cannot afford to ignore however much we may desire to cultivate its professional or scientific aspect. The necessity for a commercial existence compels us to adopt and defend lines of trade which, while worthy of proper cultivation, are not, and are not likely to become, exclusive to the business of the pharmacist. The inroads recently made upon portions of our business which we had come to look upon as belonging exclusively to us, have taught us that we can only keep what we can defend. Naturally we desire to defend all we can, and a consideration as to how this can be best accomplished is at once opportune. Acting as individuals, our power to do so is limited to the possession of a knowledge of the properties and character of drugs not possessed by others, who would encroach upon this field also if they dared. As a means of defence this power is rightfully and deservedly ours, but the volume of trade protected by it has now become so limited that more potent means of self-preservation must be cultivated. I do not suggest or advocate that this body become an organized commercial institution, but that we endorse the independent existence of the company now incorporated for the purpose of controlling, by our combined and interested support, a volume of trade which was speedily becoming lost to us. Even for the time during which a limited support has been accorded this enterprise the success attained has been such as to assure us of the permanency of its character and the practical benefit which can be derived from its co-operative maintenance. In my opinion the aim and operation of the company will most effectively bring about the co-operative union desired, and at the same time maintain the status of the trade we are engaged in.

2nd. To foster such a relationship between druggists, physicians and members of other professions as will strengthen our position while tending to the promotion of the public welfare. The desirability of a cordial relationship between the doctors and druggist is evident. The allied character of their work and the supplementary aid which must be rendered by the pharmacist calls for an educational training and knowledge on his part which will inspire the fullest confidence on the part of the physician. The reputation of the one is so dependent upon the aptitude of

the other, and the public welfare is so dependent upon both that any failure to do justice to either profession in honest effort and intent, at least, is deserving of the severest censure. In aspiring to link ourselves with professions of a more definite standing we do ourselves honor if we can worthily take rank with them. As we are, or become, what we make ourselves, our efforts for advancement are deserving and will receive deserved recognition. It is frequently stated that pharmacy is not properly a profession, or the pharmacist a professional man. It is quite true that the commercial part of our business is not professional, and as equally true that the mechanical part of any professional pursuit is not professional, but when we come to consider that the acquirement of any professional appellation is due to the training received while fulfilling legal requirements as to length of service and educational standing, we see that in this sense our right is as good as those who fulfil similar requirements for other purposes. To cultivate a cordial relationship with any professional body we must strive to maintain such a position of prominence that our company will be sought and appreciated. We have no reason to feel ashamed of the position we have already attained. The rapid advance in educational requirements of sister Colleges has been steadily met by a like advance in our own, until to-day we occupy a position which secures us a ready recognition from professional bodies everywhere throughout our Province.

3rd. To encourage an investigation of the natural products of our country of interest to the pharmacist. I think we are all free to admit that this is an open field as yet, and that the provisions of nature in furnishing valuable medicinal products has yet to be taken advantage of by the Canadian botanist. While ignorant of the natural resources of Canada in this respect as my average confrere, I am aware that Canada does produce in quantity and quality very many of the most valuable plants of the *materia medica*, and I am convinced that the herbalist who chooses to collect here will find the field a varied and profitable one. Any country which can exhibit a cultivated flora which will take a prominent position in a world's competition need not fear but her natural flora will furnish ample evidence of later matured plant excellence. How to encourage investigation in this subject is a problem which I have not been able to solve satisfactorily, but it has occurred to me that the offering of one or more valuable treatises upon this subject as prizes for essays on the native medicinal plants of Canada might bring out the results of research not dreamed of by us. The essays to become the property of the Association and to be in the hands of the committee appointed to make the awards at least three months before the annual meeting. Papers thus furnished would be interesting and instructive, and if of real merit would form a nucleus for additional work and stimulate an enquiry



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which, if properly followed, would be sure to redound to the credit of Canadian pharmacy.

4th. To generate a Canadian pharmaceutical system which will give us the prestige we should properly enjoy as educated pharmacists. Canadian pharmacy, even when we make the best of it, is but fragmentary. Each Province controls its own educational system and as no attempt has yet been made to unify these, we are not in a position to assert a standing which would secure us the prominence we would be pleased to enjoy. As Canadians we can reap the advantage of starting well up the ladder. While our country is but young we possess, in common with every other sphere of labor, the use of knowledge gained by the world's masters in every domain of life. We are free to act, not upon national tradition, but upon the most progressive stage of human experience. Our opportunity to achieve a place of distinction for Canadian pharmacy is as good as we could well desire as the fabric upon which we may build has already been furnished by our co-laborers of other nationalities. Our selection of the course to be selected is the object of greatest importance to us, as upon this must largely depend the results we will arrive at. While not in any sense finding fault with systems adopted to suit the exigencies of provincial territories, I am satisfied that a system which is largely based upon such a reason must ultimately fail to elevate our standing in the eyes of the pharmaceutical world. Clever as are our brethren to the south of us, and much as we admire the use they have made of the abundant resources nature has provided for them, we cannot help feeling that the weak point in their pharmaceutical system is the lack of a uniform basis for an educational and professional standing which would enable her graduates to state in all parts of the world we are American pharmacists, and can worthily maintain our share of the national reputation of our country. The American system has always been so liberal that any attempt to change now would be sure to be abortive, but with us the case is different as our several provincial systems are so nearly alike that we should have but slight difficulty in meeting upon common terms. The interest recently manifested in the question as to the desirability of having a uniform standard for the preparation of medicinal compounds has clearly shown how much we feel the need of mutual co-operation. We cannot fail to see upon what a frail basis our system is built when the independent actions of a few who feel free to override the laws of usage, because no stronger law governs them, creates a general feeling of insecurity in the strength of official preparations which the druggist who sells is presumably responsible for. The prompt action of our Quebec confreres in drawing attention to the matter is deserving of the warmest approval, and the desire they have evinced to confer with us upon this and other matters, bearing upon our mutual interests,

should be met so heartily that the good resulting from a temporary conference would lead to a more permanent relationship between us. This is a matter of very great importance. The action taken cannot afford to be a hasty one. Under the most favorable circumstances the changes desired can only be consummated after prolonged, united and persistent effort. That all the provinces are now ripe for evolution of this character is very much a matter of conjecture. If only a limited change is now found practicable it will be well for our Quebec friends to make such changes as are necessary for their own government and leave unchanged for the time being the condition of the other provinces; but if, on the other hand, it is found that each of the provincial pharmacy boards are willing to cast in their lot with the others to promote a Canadian pharmaceutical system, we as a factor in such an arrangement, should, and I believe would, lend our aid individually and collectively to accomplish so desirable an object.

5th. To cultivate pharmaceutical literature from native talent and to encourage original chemical research by members or graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Having been trained to adopt as text books the works of English and American authors it has seemingly never occurred to any of our graduates to attempt to emulate the example they have set. We are apparently willing to continue to absorb the work of others rather than to earn a reputation for ourselves. I am confident we would be unwilling to acknowledge our inability to produce works of merit, and yet our failure to do so leaves us open to such an imputation. It is, perhaps doubtful if any country can be found to-day where an equal educational standing is required which has not surpassed it in this respect. I am not at all sanguine that the need for works of such a character is sufficiently great to warrant the special effort of any one to secure their production, nor do I think that their sale would afford an adequate return to their author, but, outside of these considerations, I feel assured that the development of native talent for such a purpose and for original chemical research would assist very much in securing for Canadian pharmacists a more exalted position in pharmacy history.

6th. To establish a code of ethics which will serve to maintain a correct relationship between our members. The reciprocal relationship existing between the druggists of this Province is as a rule of so sociable a character and so fully illustrates the fellow-feeling that the necessity for a definite code of ethics is not so readily apparent. Trained as we have all been in the same school and practising in the same field in life, we have thus engendered a feeling that what is good for one is good for all, and we do not hesitate to confide in one another when our mutual interests are at stake. The condition thus brought about has created a natural code of ethics which in many ways is

superior to an artificial or arbitrary one, but, while such is our present state, and is one which we are most pleased to have existing, we can't guarantee that it will continue after our members largely increase and the present evolutionary stage of the drug trade becomes a thing of the past. Under any circumstances a more definite statement of what treatment we should accord one another will, I think, best suit all of us. While the golden rule of life is ample in itself we fail at times to remember to put into operation the portion of it referring to others. The temptation to let circumstances govern our conduct is frequently so strong that that we are apt to fail to maintain a strict regard for the principles of justice. I am not free to say that I think the adoption of a code would make us any better than we are, but it would emphasize the fact that we as a body consider it necessary that some degree of professional etiquette should be maintained.

7th. To support the Council of our College in all matters pertaining to the educational training of our apprentices, and to advise with them upon legal measures sought to be secured. The two points embodied in this object cover the most important duties of our representatives on the Council board; the first, properly maintained, determining the standing which the pharmacists of Ontario will ultimately attain to, and the second securing such privileges as an incorporated body with a professional status is entitled to enjoy. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to say, what we are all cognizant of, that the educational advancement of our College has been very rapid and has more than kept pace with the commercial advancement of those engaged in this pursuit. It is just possible, looking at this matter from a commercial standpoint, that the educational success of our College is likely to prove a source of commercial weakness by creating an overcrowding of an already far from profitable business. If we were to figure out an estimate of the percentage of those who graduate annually who could profitably open new places of business we would find the accommodation very inadequate indeed. This is undoubtedly the true position of affairs, and from a superficial survey would seem to create a very perplexing problem. Such a condition has, however, existed for a considerable number of years, and meanwhile we have continued to practice pharmacy and to enjoy elsewhere an increased reputation. Our reputation and the trained capacity of our graduates is the true solution of the matter. As individual pharmacists it is our duty to accept as apprentices only those whose preliminary educational standing is a sufficient guarantee that they will be capable of serving an intelligent apprenticeship and ultimately become creditable graduates. If we do this and encourage the young men entrusted to our training to pursue the course laid out for home instruction in the College Announcement we may reasonably hope that this, coupled

with the practical knowledge gained in our laboratories, will enable them to pass a satisfactory examination after completing their College course, and to receive the reward for their services, either here or elsewhere, which commercial, professional, or scientific talent can always command. The better qualified our young men become the more certain we are to send our surplus talent to a larger field where it will receive a better reward. This has ever been the policy of our Council. Educational advancement has been the watchword, and any departure from it would be derogatory to us and an act of injustice to those who will in future take our place and carry out our policy. The aim has always been a high one, but knowledge is a steep which all may climb and any effort which is being put forth to render the way easy should receive our undivided support.

The second point in this object, that of advisement upon legal measures sought to be secured, opens a vista of thought and a range of opinions, which it is hard to harmonize. An ideal Pharmacy Act will never exist, because none can be framed which will meet all purposes, but if we can secure a measure which will meet the requirements of the greatest number, we will have gained all we can reasonably expect. The principle of law is "ruling power," and is as fitly applied to the framing of a constitution for an incorporated body as it is to the government of a country. The absolute necessity for measures such as ours is the cause for their existence. Protection and privilege may be said to be the essence of all of them. In our case, protection to the public and privilege to us. We do not object to the public enjoying every protection which can be offered. Our body has in every instance been the promoter of protective clauses, and, I am satisfied, will ever continue to be so. The Act we now possess cannot be said to be an exclusive one in any sense, and as an emanation from an interested body is remarkable for its liberality. In being generous to the public, however, we ought to be just to ourselves. If an Act of our own framing is intended to be of any benefit to us we want to be able to use it when necessary. If we can't use it, it confers no privileges. Assuming, what is certainly reasonable, that our compliance with legal requirements entitles us to the enjoyment of privileges, our justification for attempting to secure them is complete. The difficulty has always been what it is now, failure on our part to give a loyal support to those who are expected to frame our Act and secure its passage. Those who were here a year ago will remember that the draft then read differed only from its predecessors in being more definite as to the powers we should have under the Act. We were practically a unit in believing that we were entitled to all the benefits which would be likely to accrue from a passage of the changes sought, and our endorsement of them on that occasion very naturally created the impression that

for that time at least we would make our influence felt. As a body we did not do so, the support given from the seven hundred druggists of the province was of a very different character. Our activity was as conspicuous by its absence as was the activity of our opponents by its presence. If those within our own ranks who favored the measure had labored one-half as assiduously as those who opposed it, the justice of our claims would have received more tangible recognition, yet notwithstanding the enormous sum of money spent by the Patent Medicine Association to defeat the measure, the justice of our plea enabled our lay representatives to practically rout the arguments of the eminent legal counsel who appeared to urge their cause before the Legislative Committee of the House. Our cause was good, but our support was lacking, and nothing is more certain than that if we ever expect to better our condition by legislative enactment we will have to cast aside differences of opinion, petty jealousies, and labor unitedly for the good of a common cause. If we are unwilling to do so we had better make no attempt, as a measure which fails to get proper support from without is unlikely to secure a talented advocate to espouse its cause within the House.

I am far from believing that we cannot successfully pass a satisfactory measure. It is a matter which rests entirely with ourselves. The opposition scheme operated last time cannot well be used again, as every member of the Legislature is fully cognizant of the artifices practised, and I do not hesitate to express my conviction that the attempt to deceive the members into the belief that the opposition apparently urged against it was spontaneous will serve in the future as a boomerang to recoil on their own heads. Deceit never pays in the end. If their cause had been a proper one they could have honestly taken a stand on the merits of their case and have received all they were entitled to. The members of the House cannot be fooled as easily as their constituents. Their duty is discernment and nothing could have demonstrated more readily the futility of attempting to deceive them than the readiness with which they turned to ridicule the arguments speciously used by those who appeared as our opponents in the committee room.

Our ground is still under our feet; we can again make an honest effort to win, and if we only prove true to ourselves and to those who are in future to reap the benefit of our efforts, we are almost certain to reap the reward we are justly entitled to. In conclusion, let me say that our first duty, our last duty, and our whole duty is the putting forth of every honest effort to better our condition. I do not fear but our efforts will be honest ones, but my anxiety is that they be earnest ones. The scope I have outlined will afford us all work. Do not leave it to be performed by the few whom we may select to represent us, but let us all give them our hearty support to win a position of honor for the profession and practice of pharmacy in the Province of Ontario.

At the conclusion of the address Vice-President L. W. Youmans moved a very cordial vote of thanks to the president for his able effort, speaking in the highest terms of the remarks made therein. Referring to some of the points of the address, Mr. Youmans said he was particularly impressed with what the president had said regarding the investigation of the natural products of the country of interest to the pharmacist. Personally he had given much attention to that subject, and he could assure the association that he had derived both pleasure and profit from his researches. One other thing he would like to say was that he had been greatly pleased when attending the Congress of Pharmacists at the World's Fair to notice the high position the Phar-

macy Act of this Province took among the laws of the world. The only country which had any legislation approaching ours in efficiency was New South Wales, and the Act there had one feature which he considered an improvement which was a provision for the progressive examinations of apprentices. They were examined each year instead of at the end of their four years' course, and he thought it would be well if this plank could be adopted in this Province. (Hear, hear.) He had great pleasure in moving the resolution of thanks to the president.

The resolution was formally seconded, carried unanimously, and tendered by Secretary McCann, and the president appropriately acknowledged the vote.

Upon the motion of Messrs. R. S. Muir, Walkerton, and H. Sherris, Toronto, the minutes of the previous annual meeting were taken as read and approved.

The Secretary then presented the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. This was taken up clause by clause and finally adopted with slight amendments.

Mr. R. S. Muir was next called upon to read a paper upon "Druggists as Opticians," which he did in the following terms:

DRUGGISTS AS OPTICIANS.

In a paper read at the organization of this association the closing sentence was as follows: "New avenues of trade are being constantly opened up, and with the wondrous and continuous changes occurring in the social, political, economic, and commercial worlds, the drug trade must accommodate itself to new conditions, having due regard to special privileges the result of special training." During the past year the above remarks have acquired an additional force. The drug trade has not made much progress towards maintaining its exclusive right to engage in the handling of drugs, whether in the crude, manufactured or compounded state. The necessity to secure new branches of trade is more imperative than ever. The drug trade has warmed the patent medicine monster into life and now is threatened with destruction by the monster's greed. The vehement outcry against recently proposed legislation is evidence that the trade cannot expect to retain a branch which has passed beyond control and endangers the professional standing of druggists. In an endeavor to place within the reach of the trade a better method of developing a branch of trade closely allied to drugs, as being in a certain sense of curative value, I submit the following paper upon optical work, hoping that the hints given may be found useful as well as a source of profit.

To the Victorian era belongs the honor of witnessing the most marvellous developments in science, and the application thereof to the relief of misery and the attainment of happiness. Perhaps in no part of medical science has more advancement been made than in relation to the treatment of the eye. The prevalence of

the various forms of defective sight, seemingly accompanying increasing civilization has attracted the attention of scientists from time immemorial. Crude methods of treatment and diagnosis were in vogue until the present century. In the year 1851 Helmholtz invented the ophthalmoscope, and since then has the name of optician become truly scientific. This invention apparently simple, has relegated to the past crude methods of fitting spectacles practised until recently even in large centres, and unfortunately still pursued in many rural districts. The necessity of applying accurate and skilful knowledge to the fitting of spectacles is so apparent that no person can hope to secure a good trade without being possessed of the requisite knowledge which is now easily secured through standard works upon the subject or by attendance upon a series of lectures illustrated by practical work.

At present the sale of spectacles is engaged in by almost all classes of tradesmen, and nearly all working according to the blind rule of trying one pair after another until suited, or as nearly so as the crude method will permit. The greater portion of the trade is carried on by druggists and jewellers, and each securing their customers for a different reason. The former because an alleviation of all ills of a common and apparently uncomplicated kind is sought for at the "druggists"; the jeweller secures his trade by reason of the necessity for repairs. But as with many articles kept by druggists that seem to have become their special province owing to an unaccountable alliance between drugs and those articles of having curative or alleviative effect, the spectacle trade seems naturally to gravitate to the druggist, who should lose no opportunity to secure instructions upon this important branch which the drug trade seems to be specially adapted to assimilate so as to be regarded as exclusively within its province. The only thing lacking for this to be an accomplished fact is a thorough course of instruction given during the term at the O. C. P., or a course taken at one of the numerous "schools" where a fee so exorbitant is charged as to be almost prohibitive. In view of the prospect of the revenues of the drug trade being greatly reduced by the apparent trend of trade, it may be well for our Council to consider the advisability of including a course of lectures on the subject in the curriculum of the senior course.

The degree of popular ignorance, even superstition, in regard to spectacles is truly amazing. Persons, ordinarily intelligent, hold most unaccountably strange and false ideas as to the use, purpose and curative effect of glasses. Unfortunately all dealers are not free from loose and unscientific notions. Probably the most common popular error is that glasses have always a curative effect upon defect of sight, whereas the effect is purely corrective, and incidentally curative of certain nervous conditions which are

only the symptoms of the trouble. Again, many cases of eye trouble are the symptoms of constitutional or organic derangement, for which symptoms those afflicted apply constantly to the spectacle dealer who, after vainly trying to find the pair of glasses to suit the customer, gives up the attempt, much to his own despair and loss of reputation and the disgust of the customer, who goes to another dealer equally unskilful, only to meet with a like result, and ultimately falls into the hands of a door-to-door pedlar who gives a pair suited to last the length of his visit, knowing, as he does, that the accommodation of the eye will be able to make the glasses endurable while the sale is effected. The imagination of the customer being an important factor in the deal. Another popular error is concerning the material out of which the glasses are made. The public has seized upon the word "pebbles," and has found in it the magician's wand for the "cure" of errors of sight. It is almost as much as one's reputation is worth to venture the assertion that there is no special merit in glasses made of this material. But in this, as in other matters, unflinching honesty demands that the skilful dealer shall not hesitate to disabuse the public mind, as far as possible, of error and remove ignorance, and so protect the public from the unscrupulous. Frequently the optician is asked "is not A's glasses better than any other?" or the customer may attribute special qualities to a certain manufacturer's products. Here again the duty of the optician is to explain thoroughly the principles upon which spectacles are made and to point out that all good material possesses the same qualities. Those who have dealt in spectacles for any length of time will recall many incidents illustrative of the popular misconceptions in regard to spectacles and spectacle fitting. It cannot be too strongly enforced that the duty of all opticians and especially druggists is to educate the people by removing false ideas. This can only be done by the painstaking and studious. It being as requisite to thoroughly understand the eye and the laws of light, reflection and refraction in order to gain success in this department as to be successful in the principal work of the druggist requires accurate knowledge.

The following are some hints as to the practical work of fitting spectacles. The important thing to remember is that without a proper knowledge the attempt to fit successfully will be futile. If it is not convenient to attend a school there are several valuable text books that can be procured and careful study of these, with assistance from a medical man in learning the physical construction of the eye, will assure the student success. Careful attention being paid to the tests given in the text books for the more simple defects of sight, as upon these depends, to a large extent, the determination of the more complicated cases. The next step is to procure a proper and reliable test case, having spherical and cylindrical lenses,

marked according to the dioptric, as well as inch system. The cases of nearly all makers are marked. A third necessity is to have test cards of the latest scientific kind, both for distance and near work. Shun those sent out having advertisements as the reading type, they are usually poorly printed and upon poor paper, besides lacking in scientific construction. Having acquired the apparatus, a very essential thing is to have a good light reflecting on the test cards, with the patient's back to the light. Nearly all drug stores are so situated that such a light can be produced. Having secured these conditions, all that remains is to apply the knowledge gained at the course of instruction, adapting the tests to the nature of the case, displaying tact and judgment in securing proper answers from the patient from whom, according to the extent of the defective sight, will it be easy or difficult to elicit satisfactory answers to questions. Not a little of the success of the dealer will depend upon this feature. The optician need not be discouraged if he is unable to fit all cases. There are defects of sight which it is impossible to correct. The eye is as liable to malformation as any other part of the body, and as certain external deformities are incapable of cure, so are some of the inaccessible deformities. Especially will it be found difficult to correct satisfactorily many cases of slight defect, more so in the case of females who are liable to many ailments of which indistinct or painful vision is but a symptom. This fact is but an incentive to the energetic optician to study the medical aspect of the subject and thus aid more closely to bind the interest of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. The mutual assistance derived from such a course ought to do much to restore proper relations between these branches of the healing art. If the optician possess a knowledge of the trouble of which errors of vision are a symptom, much suffering may be avoided by referring to the care of a physician, who in turn will recommend the use of glasses when found necessary.

There is an aid to the test types and lenses which the ambitious optician may resort to, and which, if employed successfully will result in an increased reputation. This aid is the use of the ophthalmoscope. Full instructions will be found in any of the text books as to the use of this instrument which saves a great deal of time. A few days spent with a medical man, who understands the use of the instrument, will be of much service in acquiring facility to use it. For its constant use a dark room is required and as this is not at all times convenient, the use of the ophthalmoscope will not become general among opticians.

A few words as to the method of keeping spectacles. Having decided to make a special feature of glasses it becomes a question as to the kind to keep. It is truly lamentable to see the stock kept by many dealers. All sizes of lenses and frames, with the result that should a frame or lens be broken the remainder is

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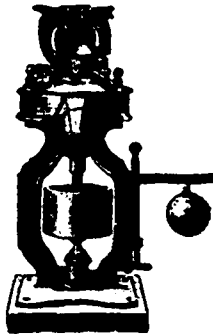
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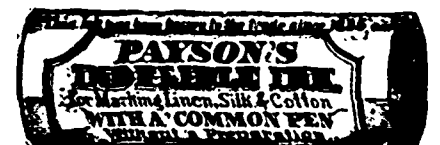
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thought to be useless and too soon finds its way among the dead stock, if not a worse fate. The most suitable method of keeping a stock is to have only one size of lense and frame which thus will easily interchange as is frequently required. The sight of each eye being unlike necessitates different strength of lenses. Besides the remaining parts can be used as repairs which are a very profitable source of revenue. In buying order frames and lenses separately as a considerably saving in price is effected. When special sizes are wished they can be ordered. Above all things avoid an assortment from a variety of makers, who insist upon having special shapes. Such a stock is exceedingly difficult to handle as many numbers require to be restocked and in the event of changing houses a large loss is incurred.

The optician is not free from responsibility and duty. Trusting to his knowledge, the customer confides in him to supply and aid to relieve the inevitable decrease of nature that all things deteriorate with age, or to supply a defect of nature. The comfort, intelligence and happiness of the sufferer is entrusted to the optician, and uneasy must be the head that wilfully overlooks this responsibility for the sake of a few paltry dollars. The optician's duty is not less serious. With increasing civilization errors of eyesight are increasing. The failure to live under proper hygienic conditions, the false ideas and superstitions in relation to eyesight and the lack of proper training of children, both at home and in the school room, demand that the optician shall inculcate the the general public with whom he comes in contact, whether in private or public relations, with the proper methods of training the young, so that as far as as possible the hereditary defects of sight shall be minimized, if not eliminated. There are no callings in life which have not some duties, and the higher the grade of the calling the more serious become the duties. Let all who undertake to supply a present need in our advanced culture shirk no responsibility nor duty.

Mr. Muir illustrated his excellent essay with the aid of diagrams and a case of optical instruments, and at the conclusion of his remarks a warm recognition of the merit of his address was tendered him in the form of an unanimous vote of thanks.

Upon the motion of Vice-President Youmans and Mr. A. B. Petrie, Guelph, a resolution was adopted affirming the necessity of securing a uniform standard throughout the Dominion in the preparation of medicinal compounds and endorsing the action of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in arranging to meet the Quebec Association in reference to this matter.

The President was appointed to represent the association at the proposed conference to be held in Montreal at a date to be announced.

Treasurer Sherris presented his financial statement, showing a balance to the good of \$14. The report was received, audited and adopted.

The newly adopted constitution provides that the Executive Committee shall nominate the officers at each annual meeting, which nominations shall be approved or otherwise by a ballot of the meeting. Owing to the meagre attendance at this meeting, however, it was thought unwise to hold an election and the pre-

sent management was consequently re-elected unanimously upon the motion of Messrs. Wilson (Cobourg), and Petrie (Guelph). They will continue in office until the adjourned meeting subsequently decided upon.

Some discussion took place upon the advisability of continuing the sessions of the meeting that evening and the following day as originally arranged and advertised, but it was finally agreed to terminate the proceedings and adjourn until February next, when the Association will be called together during the week of the semi-annual meeting of the Council of the College of Pharmacy.

The meeting then adjourned.

International Pharmaceutical Congress.

The seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress was convened in Chicago, August 21st. The attendance was large and thoroughly representative, delegates being present from all parts of Europe, Australia and Canada, together with a large representation from the various State Pharmaceutical Associations and Colleges of Pharmacy of the United States. The following accredited delegates were present:

Belgium—Dr. M. E. Ramlot, of Brussels, representing the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Brussels and the Pharmaceutical Society of Antwerp. Austria—Karl Fischer, representing the Deutsche Apotheker Association. Great Britain—Michael Carteighe, Wm. Martindale and N. H. Martin, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Sweden—Morten Neygaard, Swedish Apothecaries' Association of Christiania. Canada—L. W. Youmans and J. J. Hall, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ontario. E. Muir, S. Lachance and J. E. Morrison, of the Montreal College of Pharmacy. Australia—Thos. Ingham, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Visitors from foreign countries, not accredited delegates: Dr. Leo Egger, Vienna, Austria; M. Danielson, Stockholm, Sweden; Dr. M. E. Ramlot, Brussels.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the discussion and the desirability of the preparation of an international Pharmacopœia for potent remedies, resulting in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution which was submitted by Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard, of Massachusetts.

"Resolved, that a commission be employed by this Congress to compile and publish an international pharmacopœia, that this committee should consist of one representative from each of the various countries represented in this Congress and from such other countries as may hereafter be determined.

"Resolved, that a committee of five of whom the president of the Congress shall be chairman, now chosen, and that said committee shall decide what other countries besides those here represented shall be invited to join in the work. The committee shall also determine how the members of the committee shall be appointed.

Resolved, that this Congress accept the offer of the American Pharmaceutical Association of the sum of one thousand dollars to help defray the expense of compil-

ing, publishing and distributing an international pharmacopœia."

The Hanbury Gold Medal awarded under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to Prof. J. M. Maisch, of Philadelphia, was presented to Prof. Remington for transmission to Prof. Maisch, who was prevented by severe illness from being present. The following were elected as officers of the Congress:

President, Jos. P. Remington, of Philadelphia. Vice-presidents: Austria, Karl Fischer; Belgium, M. E. Ramlot; Canada, L. W. Youmans; Great Britain, Michael Carteighe, N. H. Martin and Wm Martindale; Sweden, Norway, Morten Neygaard; Australia, Thomas Ingham; A. E. Ebert, Chicago; Dr. Rice, New York; L. E. Sayre, Kansas; S. A. D. Sheppard, Massachusetts; W. S. Thompson, of the District of Columbia; E. L. Patch, of Massachusetts; secretary, Oscar Oldberg, of Chicago; vice-secretaries, S. Lachance, of Canada; T. P. Fennel, Cincinnati; M. E. Breslin, of Louisiana.

The committee's report was accepted.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The forty-first annual meeting of this Association was held in Chicago, commencing Aug. 14th, with an attendance of between 300 and 400 members. On account of the serious illness of the permanent secretary, Prof. M. Maisch, of Philadelphia, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, was appointed secretary *pro tem*. Delegates were present from Austria, Germany, Sweden, Canada and Great Britain, the latter country being represented by Prof. Carteighe, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Messrs. Martindale, Preston and Martin, of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The next meeting will be held in September, 1894 at Asheville, N. C. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, E. L. Patch, Boston; first vice-president, Leo Eliel, South Bend, Indiana; second vice-president, Prof. Caspari, Baltimore; third vice-president, Dr. Rogers, Louisville, Kentucky; treasurer, S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston; secretary, John M. Maisch, Philadelphia; recorder progress of Pharmacy, Dr. Kramer, of Brooklyn, New York; members of Council, Prof. C. Lewis Deihl, Louisville, Kentucky; Charles M. Ford, Denver, Colorado; M. Alpers, Bayonne, New Jersey.

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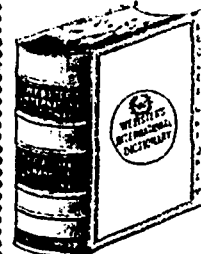
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How to Keep Prescriptions.

ALBERT E. DERTER, PH.G.

The constant wear and tear upon these valuable little documents call loudly for a practical, economical, and thoroughly preservative method of keeping them.

The two most general methods in use, putting the papers on a long file and pasting them in a book, have their obvious faults, yet remain prominent and always uppermost in the mind of the pharmacist who starts in business for the first time as well as with the one who has spent a lifetime behind the counter. The long file, consisting simply of a straight heavy wire fastened to a block of wood, soon affords the opportunity of wearing off the corners and tearing prescriptions more or less, when flung on the counter, or hastily thrown aside, or hung up on one of a row of nails or hooks as the case may be and allowed to jostle into place the best way possible. Then in the case of those prescriptions which are pasted in books, another serious obstacle presents itself in the fact that memoranda are frequently written on the back of a prescription which are of importance in regard to the compounding or contents and which would thus be obliterated and require the expenditure of additional time in copying. Besides these there are other vital points which call for an improved system of caring for this very important department in every pharmacy.

The difficulty cannot be overcome without some expense, of course, but a minimum of this can be attained as well as a maximum, and this must be left to the choice of the pharmacist.

The idea which the writer would suggest as combining neatness and compactness is as follows:

A cabinet consisting of two parts, both of which might form part of the prescription counter. The upper part of cabinet is to be divided into twelve equal spaces, one for each month in the year, and the name of the month represented to be printed on front of dividing piece. In this way the prescriptions of each month will be filed separately and can be readily referred to by removing the file, which would be made to fit space easily and after the pattern of a Shannon bill file. The prescriptions would thus be held firmly and with less likelihood of tearing than when fastened on a single file. Access may be had to this portion of cabinet through either sliding or swinging glass doors.

The lower portion will, of course, be of the same width as the upper, allowing six inches square to each space. The base of the cabinet may consist of any number of drawers six inches square from twelve up; each drawer having a file rod through the center running lengthwise, and arranged so as to be permanently fastened with nut and thread after the prescriptions for the year have been filed; these being transferred from the monthly file at the end of a year. If necessary two drawers may be

used for one year, in which case the date of year would, of course, be the same on the front of each drawer.

The advantage to be derived from this manner of taking care of prescriptions is very plain to be seen, for instance, in renewing a prescription of some years back, say ten or twelve, the drawer-file would present the prescription as clean and almost as fresh looking as when first put up; always having been protected from dust and dirt, and not having been battered and torn while hanging around a dirty cellar among a lot of other files whose fate has been one of partial destruction and almost total obliteration in many cases.

When practicable the prescription cabinet is always the surest way of taking care of prescriptions, of keeping them, in short, and that is the object of our query, to find a plan which can be adopted by the pharmacist without adding too many items to his already weighty expense account.

Trusting that the ideas herein contained may not be altogether without value and may possibly meet the approval of brother pharmacists who well know how often this subject becomes a matter of serious conjecture and discussion, I will close by inviting a free discussion as to the merits of the various plans proposed.

—*Amer. Druggist*

The Relation of Specific Gravity to Atomic Weight.

A. N. DOERSCHUK.

Read before the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association:

Since the study of Chemistry by beginners and amateurs is so often hampered by apparently logical theories and conclusions which seem perfectly correct to the undeveloped eye, which has not been associated with the fundamental truths and underlying principles of this acute science, and, since views obtained from these theories and conclusions often cost much labor, time and many ungrounded misgivings, we ask your most worthy attention for a few moments while we explain one of these theories which so often worry the beginner in chemistry, and for which very few if any satisfactory explanations are given.

The problem generally presents itself in this shape:

"Why is the sp. gr. of Iron (7.81), to the sp. gr. of aluminium (2.56) not proportionate to the atomic weight of iron (55.9) to the atomic weight of aluminium (27)?" Or "Why is the sp. gr. of iron to the sp. gr. of aluminium not proportionate to the molecular weight of iron to the molecular weight of aluminium?" Or why is it that the sp. gr. of a body, in a proportion to the sp. gr. of water, or (1), is not the same as the proportion formed by the molecular weight of that body, and the molecular weight of water or (18)?" To get a clear idea of this matter, we must first know that the sp. gr. of a body is a "purely nominal

value" and is "the relative weight of equal bulks of different bodies." From observation we know that a material difference exists in the "bulk or volume" of the same weights of different bodies, while the molecular weights of these bodies are nearly the same; therefore density is as great a factor in determining the sp. gr. of a body, as is the intrinsic value of the element or elements contained in that body compared to a standard of weight. Physical research has taught that molecules are never in absolute contact; in fact, the density of a substance is entirely dependent upon molecular affinity and the pressure and heat to which it is subjected. Let us take, for instance, a body the sp. gr. of which is .5, sp. volume 2, and its bulk twice as great as that of an equal weight of water. Now, if in the space between the molecules of this body we would place the same number of molecules of the same construction as are in the body, then its sp. gr. would be increased to 1, and its sp. volume reduced to 1; and if from the same body we would take one half of the molecules and leave the remaining half to fill the same space as was occupied by the original body, then its sp. gr. would be reduced to .25 and its sp. volume would be increased to 4. So we see that specific gravity is purely a mutable signification, entirely dependent upon the intrinsic value of matter compared to a standard of weight, and upon density which is regulated by molecular affinity, gravity, atmospheric pressure and heat.

It is clear that a proportion of the atomic weights of two different bodies could not be in ratio with the sp. gravities of these bodies, because atoms of different numbers to form molecules, and the atomic weights of different elements are taken at different temperatures, while sp. gr. is always taken at the same temperature.

The impossibility of the molecular proportion is due to the fact that molecular weight is a constant quantity, being derived with all the elements from the same basis and under similar conditions, while specific gravity is a variable quantity, being derived with all the elements under different conditions, upon the same basis, and, as the same thing, differently treated, does not yield the same result, so the specific gravity and molecular or atomic weight of the same substance, differently derived, cannot be expected to be proportionate in any way.

Carbolate of Camphor.

BY M. B. COCHRAN, M. D.

In the December number of the Gazette for 1887 I called attention to a mixture of Japan or laurel camphor and crystals of carbolic acid, under the above name, and gave some account of the therapeutic uses to which I had applied it. Dr. Th. Schaefer called attention to this preparation in 1885 under the name of "phenol-camphor," and used it as a local anesthetic in odontalgia, introducing it, on cotton, in

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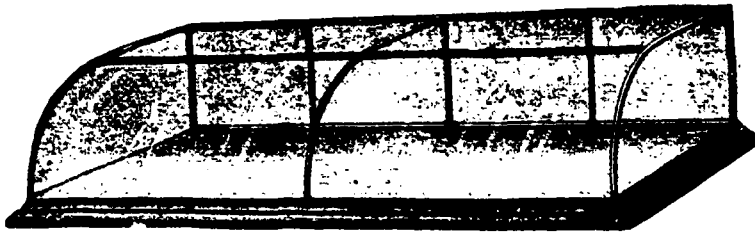


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the cavity of a carious tooth; also as an anesthetic in ingrowing toe nails. He also used it in certain cutaneous eruptions due to cryptogamic causes.

The above is the only notice of it, so far as I am aware, until my article appeared in 1887, and at that time I had not seen the article of Dr. Schaefer. Since that time, however, I have seen various notices of it in different medical journals, and accounts given of the uses to which it has been applied.

I prepare it by adding 1 part, by weight, of carbolic acid to 3 parts of camphor, setting it aside for twenty-four hours, and straining through gauze. It is a permanent liquid, having a specific gravity of 0.990. It is thoroughly antiseptic and possesses unsurpassed germicidal powers. I dipped a piece of fresh meat (beef muscle), a square weighing about 2 ounces, in the carbolate, and then placed it in a bottle, closing the mouth with cotton; then placing the bottle in an east window, so that it was exposed to the sun's rays from the 1st of June until August, or until it was dry. No odor or indication of putrefaction was at any time perceptible. I impregnated gauze and cotton with it, and used it as a dressing for wounds after operations. It prevented suppuration in every instance when it could be well applied; but I found that, if applied to the skin for several days without dilution, it gave rise to an eruption of the surface, and that it was necessary to mix it with oil for continued external use.

I have injected it with a hypodermic syringe into acute abscesses or boils, with the effect of aborting them if suppuration had not begun, and of relieving the pain of them in every instance. When a few drops are injected under the skin it produces complete anesthesia in the immediate parts which lasts for several hours. Some soreness of the surrounding parts follows, but no abscess. A sharp smarting is felt at first, which only lasts a moment. A little ether or alcohol (pure) should be added to it for hypodermic use, so that it will readily flow through the needle. It combines readily with alcohol, ether, fixed and essential oils, and petroleum derivatives, but not with aqueous solutions or glycerin.

It readily dissolves menthol, cocaine, salicylic acid, iodoform, chloral hydrate, and mercuric chloride. When given internally in capsules, in doses of from 5 to 10 drops, it produces a sensation of warmth of the stomach not disagreeable, and gives rise to camphoric eructations which continue from one to three hours. When applied to inflamed or ulcerated mucous surfaces, such as the tonsils, pharynx, or cervix uteri, it causes smarting for a moment, and then relieves existing pain and acts as an antiseptic stimulant.

When rubbed upon the skin it produces an agreeable warmth of the surface that continues for a considerable time.

When mixed with an equal quantity of cotton-seed oil it forms one of the most agreeable antiseptics to incised, lacerated,

or contused wounds that I have ever used, preventing suppuration always.

When properly applied upon gauze or absorbent cotton, and kept in contact with the wounded tissues, and when suppuration has set in, it changes the character of the discharges completely, destroying all factor if well applied, and relieving pain and soreness sooner than anything that I have ever used.—*Therap. Gazette.* (Condensed).

The Advances Made in Chemical Industries.

The address delivered by the new president, Sir John Evans, F. R. S., before the members of the Society of Chemical Industry on the occasion of their annual meeting at Liverpool on July 12, embodied an interesting history of the progress that has taken place in chemical industry and science during the last half-century. After referring to the enormous impetus given to the iron trade by the introduction of the Bessemer furnace, he drew the attention of his hearers, as if by contrast, to the interesting experiments of Professor Dewar under conditions of extreme cold. Most substances when subjected to these conditions are, so to speak, dead and their ordinary affinities are in abeyance. Thus, sodium or potassium actually floated on liquid oxygen without evincing the least disposition to combine. "Glacial chemistry" will probably compel us to modify our views as to the properties of matter. The future for gas derived from coal, the president thought, was a source of power rather than as a direct illuminant; as for electricity, the field for its application appeared to be as broad now as ever it was. Its economical production was one of the most pressing problems of the day. Reviewing the extraordinary progress that had been made in organic chemistry, he instanced the discovery of mauve by Perkin, which was so quickly followed by an abundant harvest of artificial colors. Not only coloring matters, but flavors and scents have been produced in the chemical laboratory, though art, the president remarked, if superseding nature for a time, must eventually acknowledge her inferiority, even in "pear-drops." The production of sugar was another illustration of the progress in chemical industry. Owing to the improvements in the methods of growing the beet and the process of manufacture, nearly twice the weight of sugar is produced from the root than was the case fifty years ago. Sugar naturally led to the subject of fermentation, and it was the study of fermentation, more particularly the action of yeast on sugar, that led to the elaboration of another and vitally important field of science—bacteriology. The deterrent influence of light on the growth and life of organisms, as illustrated in Prof. Marshall Ward's experiments, was mentioned in this connection. From organisms he brought his hearers face to face with a problem which the chemist has failed sat-

isfactorily to solve—not the disposal but the utilization of sewage. Though many chemists had designed processes which were effectual in decently and economically disposing of sewage, yet the utilization of sewage as a fertilizer has not been brought to a successful or satisfactory issue.—*Lancet.*

Women Drummers.

About a year ago the *Sun* printed a story about a woman who was a commercial traveller. She was a success in her work. Her name was Adele M. Graef, and she was "in drugs" as they say on the road.

The other day Mrs. Graef called at the *Sun* office and asked to see the reporter who had interviewed her last year. What she had to say is of interest because it shows the alacrity with which some women take advantage of every opportunity to go into new branches of work, and also the readiness of business men to employ women in competition with men.

"Since that article appeared in the *Sun*," said Mrs. Graef, "I have traveled all over this country, and everywhere I have found evidence that the story of my work has been read. I couldn't tell you how many women have applied to my own firm. They all said they never thought of that way of earning money until they read the article in the *Sun*. The firms themselves took up the idea. One that I know right here in New York engaged five women on trial, and some of them are still at work. Another firm in this city sent out a woman who has proved very successful. On the road I met two women travelling for St. Louis firms. Both secured their places as a direct result of the influence of that article.

"These women, you must remember, are all travelling for the same line of goods that I carry, druggists' specialties. There are others in other lines. There is no reason why women should not find commercial travelling a source of good income, but very few of them understand that it is extremely hard work and that a woman who would succeed at it must have a good constitution, a stout heart, and a clear head. Given these requirements, there is no reason why women should not compete with men in this profession, as they have in others, and come off with a good share of the profits and the honors."—*N. Y. Sun.*

BACTERIA AND LIGHT.—Buchner and Zink have just published some results on the action of light on micro-organisms in water. They have experimented on the bacilli of typhoid and cholera, and have come to the conclusion that the action of light is detrimental to the life of bacteria. They state, however, that the rays of sunlight have less effect than diffuse daylight, which is certainly not in agreement with the results recently published by Frankland and Ward.



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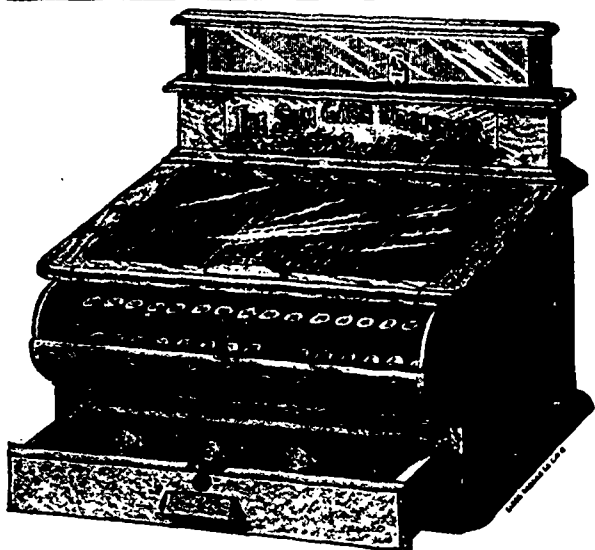


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FORMULARY.

AROMATIC DISINFECTANTS.

F. Lasgar, in the *Pharm. Record* says, in view of the fact that disinfectants of pleasant appearance and odor are asked for in pharmacy, I submit formulas which I have found to give uniform satisfaction in such cases. In dispensing these preparations directions are given for their proper application, providing, among other things, for dilution with water.

ACETUM CARBOLICUM—

Acid carbolic	1.0
Alcohol	1.0
Acid acetic dilut.	18.0

ATMOSPHERIC DISINFECTANT—

Menthol	5i
Oil lavender	5ii
Oil citron	5ii
Oil eucalyptus	5i
Tinct. benzoin	3ss
Alcohol	Oii

AROMATIC DISINFECTANT—

Oil eucalyptus	5ii
Oil bergamot	5iii
Acetic ether	5iii
Glycerin	3ss
Alcohol	Oii

ARMENIAN PAPER.

This paper, which is being largely used now, is best prepared, according to the *Revue Industrielle*, in the following manner: Paper free from size, filter paper for example, is immersed in a cold saturated solution of saltpetre. It is then dried by hanging it on strings. Having thus been converted into touch paper, it is aromatised by plunging it into an alcoholic solution of resin and balsams, varying according to taste. The following formula yields the most satisfactory results:—

Alcohol	200
Gum benzoin	80
Balsam of tolu	20
Storax	20
Sandal wood	20
Myrrh	10
Cascarilla	20
Musk	1

—*Therapeutic Review.*

STERESOL.

This is a new antiseptic paint for ulcers, eczema, &c. It is prepared according to the following formula:

Gum-lac (soluble in alcohol)	270 grammes
Gum benzoin	10 grammes
Balsam of tolu	10 grammes
Phenol (pure)	100 grammes
Essence of cinnamon	6 grammes
Saccharine	6 grammes
Alcohol	1 litre

—*Union Pharm.*

IODINE COLLODION AS A DEPILATORY.

Butte, in *Monatschr. für Prakt. Dermatologie*, recommends the use of the following preparation for the removal of superfluous hair:

Spirit	12.00 grammes
Pure iodine	0.75 gramme
Collodion	35.00 grammes
Oil of turpentine	1.50 grammes
Castor oil	2.00 grammes

This is applied once or twice daily for three or four successive days to the parts from which the hair is to be removed, increasing from day to day the thickness of the layer.

CHLOROL.

This is a new disinfectant, the basis of which is mercuric chloride. Its novelty is merely the fact that the solution contains cupric sulphate, to act as an emetic in case it should be swallowed by mistake. Its formula is:

Mercuric chloride	1
Sodium chloride	1
Hydrochloric acid	1
Sulphate of copper	3
Water	1000

—*Journal de Pharmacie.*

SALICYLATED SULPHUR SOAP IN POWDER.

Salicylic acid	parts v
Purified sulphur	parts v
Powdered soap	parts 90

—*Le Progress Medicale.*

SOAP FOR SCABIES.

Marseilles soap	parts 100
Petroleum	parts 100
Alcohol, 90°	parts 50
Wax	parts 4

M. —*Med. Bulletin.*

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF THYMOL.

C. D. Lippincott proposes under this name a preparation as a substitute for listerine. His formula, as submitted in a note read before the Denver Pharmaceutical Association, is as follows:

Benzoic acid	512 grains
Sodium bichlorate	512 grains
Boric acid	1624 grains
Thymol	160 grains
Eucalyptol	40 drops
Oil of wintergreen	40 drops
Oil of peppermint	24 drops
Oil of white thyme	8 drops
Alcohol (94 per cent.)	24 ounces
Caramel	10 drops
Distilled water sufficient to make 1 gallon.	

Dissolve the salts by the aid of heat in 48 ounces of the water; dissolve the thymol, eucalyptol and oils in the alcohol; mix the solutions; add the caramel, and water enough to bring to the required measure.

Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, and finally pass through a wetted double filter.

ANTI-FIRE.

A patent has been taken out for a solution to be used for impregnating cloth so as to prevent it taking fire. The solution is made up as follows:

Boric acid	40
Aluminium sulphate	30
Gum tragacanth	17
Potassium silicate	9
Water	450

The ingredients are dissolved with the aid of heat, and the solution is made up as follows:

Sodium nitrate	30
Ammonium borate	7
Ammonium phosphate	17
Water	400

The two solutions are mixed, allowed to settle, and decanted.—*Union Pharmaceutique.*

BEDBUG POWDER.

Alum, powdered	100 parts
Lampblack	2 parts
Oil of sage	1 part

This can be used either as a powder or mixed with water into a paste and then

put into the crevices of the walls and woodwork. It is said to be very effective.—E. SOXHLET in the *Druggisten Zeitung.*

GRASSHOPPER DESTROYERS.

The Dr. sden *Landwirthschaftliche Versuchstation* (Experimental Agricultural Station) recommends the following as a "destroyer" for the clouds of locusts that are at present inflicting themselves upon portions of Saxony:

1. Water of ammonia	500 parts
Soft soap	10 parts
Water	500 parts

Mix.

2. Kainite	10 parts
Soft soap	10 parts
Crulo carbolic acid	1 part
Water	100 parts

Mix.

Kainite is the impure stassfurt double sulphate of potassium and magnesium. Two litres of either mixture will suffice for each square meter of soil. The soil should subsequently be plowed, in order to destroy the eggs of the locusts.—*Nat. Druggist.*

BOOT POLISH, BROWN LEATHER.

The following, which contains no gamboge, does not give so dark a tint as other formula:

1. Liquid Annatto	5ij
Boiling water	3vij
Castile soap	5iv
Beeswax	5ij
Turpentine	5v

Melt the wax in the turps; dissolve the soap in the water with the annatto, then pour gradually into the melted turps and wax, stirring until quite cold.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

SYRUP OF TEA.

The following method of preparation of this mixture is given: One part of black tea is heated to boiling with five parts of water, and then allowed to macerate for some hours at the ordinary temperature. It is then filtered, and three parts of sugar added, and the whole heated until it is dissolved. This is filtered again, and forms a bright brownish syrup.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

FUMIGATING PAPER.

Tinct. benzoin (1 to 4)	5ii
Balsam Peru	5i
Camphor	5i
Carbolic acid	3ss
Oil cinnamon	5ss
Alcohol, enough to make	5iv

Squares of unsized paper, 4 x 4, are immersed in this liquid and allowed to dry. For use the papers are suspended at a sufficient height above the lamp chimney or gas flame to heat without igniting.

Silver fluoride may be readily prepared according to M. Moissan, by the action of hydrofluoric acid upon silver carbonate free oxide. The solution is to be quickly evaporated in the dark chamber.

Dr. Stiller, in *Centralbl. f. Klin. Med.*, recommends pilocarpin for hicough of nervous origin, administered in ten drop doses of a 1 per cent. solution, three or four times a day.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

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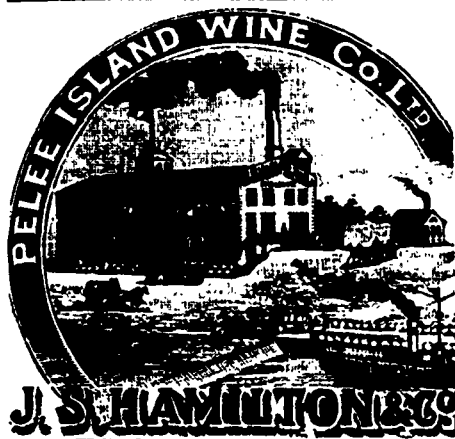
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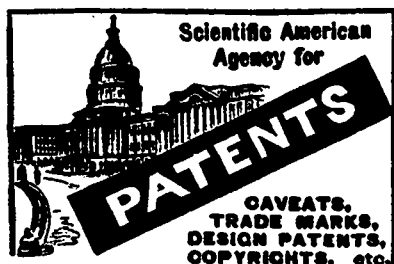
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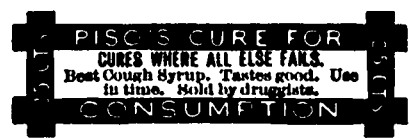
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A class will be formed early in August,
the course takes two weeks, and is essen-
tially practical.
As the number of students will be
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Terms on application.
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GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.
GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an
excellent antiseptic dentifrice.
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antiseptic tooth wash.
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ing in diphtheritic cases.

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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Pharmaceutical Chemist
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ONLY FOR

Dyspepsia and dis-
eases of the Liver;
a Special Stomach
Medicine adverti-
sed only for the dis-
orders which it will
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REMEDYNE is Purely Vegetable in
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diseases, disorders from which over sev-
enty-five per cent. of the people are
suffering in some form, and enumerate
among their subjects the most miserable
beings in the world.

REMEDYNE **AND** com-
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is a highly concentrated course of medicine within itself. From
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THE DOSE is so small that each bottle
contains from one hundred to two hun-
dred doses, varying according to the age,
condition, and strength of those requir-
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Take no substitute; every druggist keeps
REMEDYNE, or we will send it direct
by express at

\$1.00 per bottle.
Three bottles, \$2.75
SIX bottles, \$5.00

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Every Druggist should handle

Druggist Favorite, 5c.

—AND—
Patti, 10c.

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Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

PHARMACY ABROAD.

DRUGGISTS in Spain receive from 50 to 80 cents per day for wages, apothecaries from 40 to 50 cents, and in addition three meals daily, the average cost of which is about 10 cents.

†††

"PROTECTED" vs. "FREE" PHARMACIES IN HUNGARY.—It is said that the pharmaceutical-concession system which now exists in Hungary is to be abolished in favor of the common sense plan of allowing qualified men to open business wherever they please.

†††

SUNDAY-CLOSING IN SWITZERLAND.—The Council of the Swiss canton of Bale City has ordered that from July 11 the Bale pharmacies are to be closed by turns every second Sunday from midday until 9 p.m. This question of Sunday closing has perturbed the Bale chemists periodically in the past.

†††

THE NUMBER OF CHEMISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—According to Kelly's Directory of Chemists and Druggists, a new edition of which has just been published, the number of chemists and druggists actually in business in Great Britain is about 9,000. This leaves over 5,000 registered chemists not in business independently. They may be partners, assistants, or retired from business. Some have gone abroad, and others have gone into other occupations. The evidence of our own carefully-corrected registers, supported by Kelly, satisfies us that the number of legitimate chemists and druggists' shops in the United Kingdom is within 10,000—say, one to every 3,800 possible customers. But to this must be added the doctors, grocers, stores, and jacks-of-all-trades who sell drugs. The serious extent of this competition may be gathered from the fact that the number of persons licensed to sell patent medicines, according to the last return, was 28,746.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

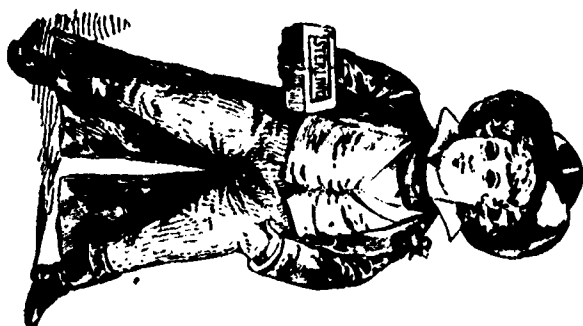
†††

PHARMACY IN PORT SAID.—Describing a "chemist's shop" in Port Said, Dr. R. J. Blackham, in the *British and Colonial Druggist*, says: There was a rickety pair of scales, three measure glasses in different stages of disrepair, and a few dispensing bottles and pill and ointment pots sadly the worse for wear. The bench itself was coated with lumps of pill-mass and ointments, and littered all over with dirty spatulas, bits of paper, empty bottles and several pieces of an ointment slab. I wanted to get some dill water, or essence, but my friend the chemist had evidently never heard of it, so I had to be content with some very dilute spirit of aniseed. I also wanted some cocaine, but I found there was none nearer than Alexandria. He, however, was able to supply me with some other commoner drugs, such as iodoform, liniment of belladonna and iodine,

at very reasonable rates. I wanted to get some perfume for one of the lady passengers, but found that there was only one kind kept in this wonderful pharmacy, namely, Florida water, the establishment in this one particular resembling French pharmacies, as the French chemist considers the sale of perfumes, pomades and toilet requisites quite derogatory to his professional dignity, and relegates all the fancy trade to the *coiffeur* or *parfumeur*. As a result, some of the most palatial and attractive "shows" in Marseilles, Toulon, and Paris are the perfumery shops. I managed to give the Grecian Galen so good an order, notwithstanding the difficulties that I had to labor under, that he invited us to have *quelque chose a boire* in the cafe next door. We consented, and adjourned to the cafe, leaving the shop to take care of itself, which, as there was very little in it worth stealing, I dare say it was well able to do. Just *en passant* I may mention the pet drink of Port Saidians. It is blazing hot Turkish coffee, with a *soupeon* of cognac drunk along with *iced* water. The coffee is delicious, as it has a delicate aroma, which hovers round one like a memory, but the barbarous system of drinking it boiling hot along with ice is sufficient to destroy the digestion of even a Turk. It is very pleasant while you are drinking it, and as we sipped it in thorough French style, out on the street under an awning, with the merciless Egyptian sun beating down on us, and the pitiless scorching wind blowing straight from the Egyptian and Arabian deserts upon us, I asked him for some details of pharmacy in Egypt. I found that prices for dispensing were very fair, running somewhat as follows: Mixtures, 6 ounces, 1 franc 50 centimes; ditto, 8 ounces, 2 francs; ditto, 2 ounces, 1 franc; pills, 1 dozen, 1 franc; ointments, per ounce, 40 centimes; powders, per dozen, 1 franc; lotions, per ounce, 20 centimes; liniments, per ounce, 40 to 60 centimes. But the local doctors usually do their own dispensing, so that with the exception of the passengers from ships in port the chemist has few dispensing customers. His chief source of revenue was the sale of patent medicines, for which he received full price and usually a little more; for instance, he sold Beecham's Pills for 1 franc 50 centimes, and Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s sixpenny boxes of tabloids for 1 franc 20 centimes. "Cutting," as well as that detestable innovation, the "profitable extra," is altogether unknown in the land of the Pharos, as well as in Greece, Italy and Syria, in all of which my Port Said friend had practised "the art and mystery of an apothecary." Assistants, he told me, are not hard to get and are abominably badly paid, salaries ranging from 30 to 40 or 60 francs a month, outdoor. He told me he got all his drugs from Marseilles, the freight not being so high as one would suppose, the chief cause of the high freight of goods going to the East being the canal dues, which amount to something like 6 or 8 francs a ton.

The Largest Pharmacy in the World.

Some years ago we gave a few brief particulars of Mr. K. J. Ferrein's pharmacy in Moscow, which is believed to dispense more prescriptions daily than any other pharmacy on the face of the earth, and we are now glad to supplement those notes by some further particulars of this remarkable establishment, taken from our excellent *Viennese contemporary the Pharmaceutische Post*. Ferrein's pharmacy, with which is connected a large wholesale druggists' and manufacturing chemists' business, is situated in a comparatively narrow, but exceedingly busy, thoroughfare, known as the *Nikolskain*, leading off the *Krassnii Ploschtschaj*, or Red Square. The business was founded by the late Mr. Karl Ivanovitch Ferrein, a native of Arnswalde, in Prussia, where he was born on November 19, 1802. At the age of 14 young Ferrein came to St. Petersburg, and was there apprenticed to a pharmacist. After passing his first examination in the Russian capital, Ferrein transferred his services to a Moscow pharmacy, and in due time took the degree of a pharmacist of the first class. In 1832 he purchased the shop which formed the nucleus of the gigantic business of to-day, to which he gave the name of "Staronikolskain Pharmacy," which it still bears. The situation of the shop was an exceedingly favorable one, the neighborhood being the "city part of Moscow, while the theatre district is also close at hand. From the first Mr. Ferrein obtained a reputation for absolute accuracy and care in dispensing and for the general excellence of his goods. Mr. K. J. Ferrein devoted his life to the building-up of his business, and always taken keen interest in all the affairs of his craft. He died of heart disease at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, in August, 1887, while on holiday journey, and the proprietorship of the business then devolved upon his two sons—Mr. Vladimir Karlovitch, pharmacist of the first class, who he managed the business since 1871, and Mr. Andrei Karlovitch, a practical chemist. The pharmacy is situated upon the first floor of the building, the dispensing-room being to the right, and the room for sale over the counter to the left, of the main stairway. In the first-named apartment from eighteen to twenty assistants and apprentices are engaged all day long receiving and entering prescriptions and delivering the goods when ready. The dispensing itself is done in a glass-roofed room, behind this apartment, by another staff of from twenty-four to twenty-eight apothecaries. If a prescription contains poisonous ingredients, these are always handed to the compounder, and weights checked specially by one of the apothecaries appointed only for that purpose. Every prescription, after being compounded, is submitted to chemical examination, in order to check its accuracy and efficiency; and, as it frequer-



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 Best
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—IS—
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Contains large percentage of Glycerine.
Will cure Chapped Hands.
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PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline ❖ Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

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

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

- Argoline Pomade.
- Argoline Camphor Ice.
- Argoline Cold Cream.
- Argoline Camphorated.
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Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with *acids*.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
 HOMESTEAD, PA.



MINERVA

—AND—

RICHARD 1st CIGARS.

FINEST 5c, GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

occurs that over 1,200 prescriptions are dispensed in a single day, the large staff do not usually find time hang heavily upon their hands. Through an apartment devoted to the use of the assistants the "coetorium" is reached. For the sake of cleanliness the walls and floor, and, so far as possible, fittings, of this room are in white marble. The number of assistants employed in the room for sales over the counter is ten. At the back of this room is the partner's private office, containing, besides a choice scientific library, a fine materia medica collection. A staff of twenty men and boys, under the control of two apothecaries, are employed in the adjoining storeroom. Farther on is the office in which one man (a qualified chemist) is specially engaged in entering the day's prescriptions in special registers for the control of the medical authorities. Five such registers, measuring 14 by 20 centimetres, and containing 800 pages each, are filled every year. The upper storeys contain the employees' dwelling and dining rooms, large storerooms, and immense drying-floors for the preparation and storage of medicinal herbs. On the ground floor are the pharmaceutical and the chemico-analytical laboratories. The entire building is lighted by electricity. The average number of prescriptions dispensed annually is 300,000, and the total takings for these are 360,000 roubles. The firm employs 123 pharmacists (of whom 35 are engaged in the wholesale branch) and 170 warehousemen, boys, &c., of whom 91 are engaged in the wholesale department. *Chemist and Druggist.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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

Artaud's Perfumes.

Archdale Wilson & Co. report they are meeting with great success in introducing these goods. The delicacy of these floral extracts is in marked contrast to perfumes made from essential oils, and the fact that druggists are repeating their orders freely shows that they are appreciated by the public.

Magazines.

As an illustration of the money paid to writers as soon as they acquire a reputation, the September *Cosmopolitan* contains less than eight thousand words, for which the sum of sixteen hundred and sixty six dollars was paid. Ex-President Harrison, Mark Twain, and William Dean Howells are the three whose work commands such a price. The September number has more than one hundred illustrations, giving the chief points of interest in the Columbian Exposition, and the Fair is treated by

more than a dozen authors, including the famous English novelist, Walter Besant; the *Midway Plaisance*, by Julian Hawthorne; *Electricity*, by Murat Halstead; the *Liberal Arts Building*, by Kunz, the famous gem expert of Tiffany & Company; and the *Department of Mines*, by the chief of that department, etcetera. A feature of this number is a story by Mark Twain, entitled "Is He Living or Is He Dead?"

†††

The *Review of Reviews* for September is a number of fine variety and timeliness. It epitomizes and synchronizes the whole planet for the month of August, 1893. It discusses the monetary crisis, the silver debate, the tariff outlook, the Bering Sea decision, the French attack on Siam, the progress of the Home Rule bill, the politics of the European continent, various matters at Chicago and the World's Fair, and a hundred other timely subjects, the whole number being profusely illustrated with portraits and pictures. A sketch of Engineer Ferris and his great wheel is a singularly readable and attractive article, and Mr. Stead contributes a most noteworthy character sketch of Lady Henry Somerset. There is an illustrated review of the fascinating story of Joan of Arc, the inspired Maid of Orleans, and a group of papers on the silver question by professors in the University of Chicago. The "Leading Articles of the Month" are notably well selected, while the "Record of Current Events" gives one a summary day by day of the remarkable course of the recent monetary crisis, and the cartoon reproductions in the "Current History in Caricature" are uncommonly entertaining.

A Good Pharmacist—A Better Physician.

J. C. FALK, M. D., PH. G., at a meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

Should the prospective physician study pharmacy before entering upon his medical studies, is a question frequently asked of those who are believed to be able to speak knowingly on the subject.

I would invariably and unequivocally say, yes!

I would that I could stand at the portals of every medical college in the land and had the gift of language to tell the students as they arrive, in convincing words of eloquence, "Show me your evidence of a completed course in a good school of pharmacy with its four years' practical drug store experience requirement fulfilled and I will promise you a far easier, and much more satisfactory to yourself and your teachers, course through College; a better grade in all your examinations; a graduation with higher honors; that you will be a more intelligent physician; meet with better success and achieve greater distinction in practicing your profession than if you had not a preliminary pharmaceutical training."

A few years spent in the prescription department of a drug store, accompanied

by a closely applied course in a college of pharmacy, is a preparatory training for a medical student the value of which cannot be overestimated. From the moment he enters the medical college to commencement day he will constantly realize and profit by the knowledge he has acquired. He will hear remarks in the lectures and read paragraphs in his text-books which, to another student not versed as he is, are wholly unintelligible. He will daily be able to apply his familiarity with the various systems of weight and measure, drugs, chemicals and the galenic preparations. He knows the solubility of the drugs and chemicals in the common solvents. When he hears of a one per cent. solution he appreciates at once what is meant, when he reads of an ounce of a ten per cent. solution he does not picture in his mind ten grains of the substance dissolved in one ounce of water. All such apparently simple matters to the druggist are very obscure and confusing to the average medical student.

Only the student who has had no pharmaceutical experience can realize how frequently recur the occasions in his studies when some word or point, clear and simple enough to a druggist, not being comprehended, serves to make the entire subject an unproductive mess, and the time spent thereon wasted.

Every pharmacist had personal knowledge of, and experience with, the young doctor just from college, who is wholly at a loss to practically apply his diagnostic ability because of his inaptness in the exigencies of his first cases amidst the confusing surroundings of patient, relatives and friends, to formulate a prescription. He has dim recollections of certain medicines that he knows are useful in the disease he is called upon to combat but does not remember if they were gaseous, liquid or solids and for the life of him he could not recall their solubility or behavior towards the other ingredients of his prescription. He hesitates about prescribing a combination of drugs for fear of striking a physical immiscibility, and has vague ideas concerning chemical incompatibilities that might explode either in the druggist's mortar, in the patient's pocket, or even—and his hair rises in abject terror at the thought—the patient's stomach may be the site of a sudden chemical reaction which would send the individual out of this "vale of tears" in fragments.

The pharmaceutically educated physician having, perforce, a good knowledge of the Pharmacopoeial, National Formulary and other standard preparations, will be less likely to be influenced by the oily-tongued representative of manufacturers of proprietary medicines, whose enormous use is at once the bane of the pharmacists of to-day and a standing disgrace to the medical profession of the times.

The evils resulting from a deficient knowledge of pharmacy might in large measure be mitigated by the medical colleges devoting more attention to the matter in arranging the curriculum of studies and by adding a really practical course in

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE
KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace
--AND--
SUSPENDER COMBINED
And walk upright in life.

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

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

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

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

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.



180 PER CENT. PROFIT.

Mr. Druggist.

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

WILL YOU HELP US TO HELP YOURSELF IN YOUR LOCALITY TO MAKE

Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills

WHAT IT IS IN MANY PLACES.

BEST SELLER TO-DAY! IT HAS COME TO STAY!

We place in every house in Canada, and also send you by mail a few of our little books containing very valuable testimonials of wonderful cures. If you will take the trouble to hand out or fold up with every parcel one of these books, calling your customer's attention to the testimonials, you will find it to wonderfully increase your sales, which means so many more dollars found. We give a handsome oil painting with every purchase of 1/4 gross of Royal Crown Remedy, which only costs you \$7.50 per dozen.

ISAAC WILLIAMS CO., London.

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

W. S. BEYERS BARKWELL, London.
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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
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no Wood
to Scent.



Dust
Proof
and
Changeable
Sieves.

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

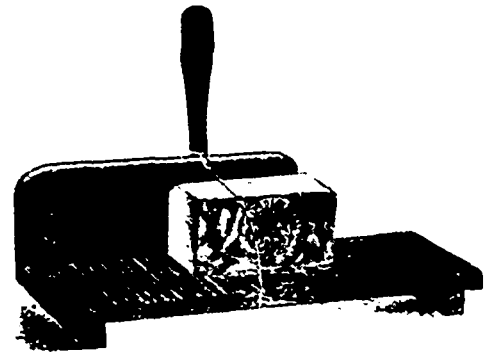
A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine may be termed the thorough Mixer and Sifter,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

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

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

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"EXCELSIOR"
Soap Cutter & Trimmer.



SIMPLE IN OPERATION.

UNIFORM IN ACTION.

PREVENTING WASTE.

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

PRICE, \$1.00.

Manufed by the **ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**

(Patentees)

Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

WM. J. DYAS,

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pharmacy to be faithfully followed out by all the students. It is true that a very few of the better class of medical colleges have made faint attempts at laboratory work in pharmacy, in a very elementary way, but the amount of practical knowledge imbibed by the students in the little time devoted to that branch is of but small use to them in after life.

Modern medicine covers so immense a field that its study is necessarily divided into numerous special branches, each of which takes up so much time for didactic, laboratory and clinical instructions, that there is left no room for the introduction of a branch like pharmacy, which ought to be given many hours a week for at least two college sessions, to arrive at anything like a thorough acquaintance with the subject.

One very valuable result following the general adoption of a preparatory course in pharmacy will be the fact that the instructors in medical colleges will be more informed on subjects pertaining to that study, and will be better fitted to teach not only subjects having direct connection with pharmacy and materia medica but also on matters allied thereto, as therapeutics, toxicology, posology, practical medicine, etc.

In that event the medical student who has had a drug store training will not be subjected to the frequent ordeal of listening to his professor's ridiculous and misleading statements pertinent to pharmacy, many of which the veriest tyro in that profession would be able to correct.

No more convincing proof of the utility of a preliminary pharmaceutical education for a physician could be brought forward than the fact that there is not a physician in the land (I feel safe in making this assertion) having had such an education who regrets the circumstance or who will not state that what he learned in the drug store and pharmaceutical school has been of daily use to him as medical student and after as practitioner. Again, it is safe to say that there are very few practicing physicians who, not having had such previous instruction, do not feel the loss and regret the deficiency throughout their active medical lives.

On the Iodides of Sulphur.

PROF. HERBERT M'LEOD, F. R. S.

Read at the meeting of the British Association.

An iodide of sulphur, SI_6 , isomorphous with iodine, was prepared by Landolt and measured crystallographically by Vom Rath (*Poggendorff's Annalen*, *cc.*, 116). It was made by allowing a solution of iodine and sulphur in carbon disulphide to evaporate spontaneously. As the existence of this compound has been adduced as a proof of the hexad character of sulphur, it seemed advisable to investigate its properties.

Some of the substance was prepared by the process mentioned, and in order to separate it from any mixture of iodine, it was placed in a tube which was after-

ward exhausted by the Sprengel pump and sealed. One end of the tube was then surrounded by muslin kept wet with water by means of a piece of cotton wick; iodine volatilized, at first rapidly but afterward more slowly. After the lapse of three months a residue was left at the end of the tube which, on analysis, was found to contain 98.5 per cent. of sulphur.

Another quantity was dissolved in carbon disulphide and the solution allowed to evaporate; as crystals were formed the liquid was poured off and the crystals washed with carbon disulphide. In this manner five crops of crystals were obtained, none of which contained more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of sulphur; the residue left on allowing the mother liquid to evaporate contained 56 per cent. of sulphur.

The iodine is entirely removed from the substance by digesting it in a solution of potassic iodide.

When some of the powdered substance is exposed to the air in a shallow layer, the iodide all volatilizes, leaving a residue of sulphur.

When acted on by a solution of sodic hydrate, a residue of sulphur is left, and the solution gives very little precipitate with baric chloride after acidifying with hydrochloric acid.

The properties of the substance seem to indicate that it is a mechanical mixture of iodine and sulphur and not a chemical compound.

Some experiments were then made with the iodide of sulphur, S_2I_2 , described by Guthrie. This was prepared by mixing chloride of sulphur, S_2Cl_2 , with ethylic iodide, and allowing the mixture to remain in a sealed tube for four days. Black crystals were then found in the tube. On opening the latter a large quantity of the vapor of ethylic chloride escaped.

The crystals were removed from the tube and powdered. On heating a portion in a test tube it fused at a temperature a little above the boiling point of water.

Some of the substance *in vacuo* gave off iodine, leaving a light colored residue. Some of the substance dissolved in sulphide of carbon was crystallized fractionally; the first crop contained 0.38 per cent. of sulphur; the second 0.31; the third 1.07, and the fourth 34.78. On allowing the mother liquid to evaporate, the residue contained 76.32 per cent. of sulphur.

When acted on by a solution of sodic hydrate the iodine is removed and all the sulphur remains behind, the solution giving no precipitate with baric chloride after adding hydrochloric acid. It is usually stated in text books that the compound undergoes a decomposition similar to that of the chloride of sulphur, forming an iodide and a sulphite or thiosulphate, with separation of sulphur.

The fusing point being lower than those of iodine and sulphur would indicate that some chemical action takes place when the elements are mixed together, but its properties more resemble those of

a non-metallic alloy than of a definite chemical compound.

An Unneighborly Neighbor.

The Buffalo Courier of Sept. 13 has the following: A deputation of drug clerks called on Inspector De Barry yesterday and informed him that a Canadian clerk was in the employ of Keller & Deuchler, druggists, doing business at No. 761 Seneca street. They said that some time ago the firm telegraphed to Lindsay, Ont., and that a short time afterward a new clerk took the place of an American, who had been working for Keller & Deuchler.

In the afternoon the inspector visited the drug store at No. 761 Seneca street and asked to see the clerk. When Mr. De Barry told the clerk the object of his call was investigation the latter became reticent, but answered the inspector's questions.

His answers conveyed the information that he—Ellson Feir—had lived at Lindsay, Ont., until August 30th, on which date he received a telegram from Keller & Deuchler offering him a position as clerk in their store. He thereupon came to Buffalo and began work for the firm.

After getting this story, piece by piece, the inspector informed Feir's employers that they would have to pay to the clerk whatever money might be due to him, as he would be deported without delay. The employers expressed the hope that as their offence had been committed through ignorance of the law, no prosecution would be made. They said they were anxious to abide by the law and offered no objection when Feir was obliged to recross the river.

Inspector De Barry, before leaving the premises, warned the firm that Feir could not under any circumstances, be re-employed by them inside of five years, or, in other words, not until he shall become a full-fledged American citizen.

The Lacquer Tree.

The juice of the lacquer tree (*Rhus vernicifera*), says an exchange, is the natural varnish upon which depends the famous lacquer work of the Japanese. Specimens of the tree were brought from Japan sixteen years ago and planted in the Botanical Garden at Frankfort, where they have flourished and have yielded seeds from which thrifty young trees have sprung. This place now has thirty-four thrifty trees, thirty feet high, and two feet in circumference near the ground. To determine whether the juice is affected by its changed conditions, Prof. Rein has sent samples to Japanese artists for trial, and is having comparative analyses made by eminent chemists. If the reports are favorable, it is expected that the lacquer tree will be quite extensively planted in Germany, and that Europeans will be instructed in the art of lacquering wood by some skilled worker from Japan.

Extemporaneous Process of Preparing Medicated Chocolate Lozenges, Etc.

M. F. Gay, pharmacist-in-chief of the hospitals of Montpellier, contributes the following to *l'Union Pharmaceutique*:

M. Pequart has recently called attention in the *Union Pharmaceutique* to the advantages of chocolate as an excipient for medicaments. The value of the substance in this direction has long been recognized, but its use has hitherto been restricted to a very few, probably because too little has been said of the very great services that it is capable of rendering in extempore work. Ranged hitherto as an ingredient of officinal preparations only, we can not too strongly insist on the immense services that chocolate is capable of rendering in the preparation of magistral medicaments, especially in the treatment of diseases of infancy and childhood.

The process generally followed in the preparation of medicated chocolate pastilles (lozenges, troches), and which M. Pequart has very much improved, is not sufficiently simple and rapid for general use at the prescription desk, and is not always adapted to the necessities of extemporaneous magistral work. Beside these objections the elevation of temperature necessary in these processes offers grave inconveniences, not the least of which is the frequent separation of the medicinal base from the chocolate, which renders the obtaining of uniform results impossible save at the expense of long and tedious stirring or braying.

These considerations led me to the adoption of a more simple method, which I will describe. Suppose we want, say, a calomel lozenge. We take

Chocolate.....20 parts.
Calomel..... 1 part.
Simple syrup sufficient.

Rasp or scrape up the chocolate, and triturate it to a powder in a porcelain or marble mortar. Add the calomel and continue the trituration until the two substances are thoroughly mixed. Then add the syrup drop by drop, triturating constantly until the mixture ceases to adhere to the mortar and attaches itself to the pestle, and a firm, homogeneous paste is formed. Knead and roll out into a sheet of uniform thickness, and divide into squares, each of which contains the desired proportion of calomel. Roll each of these squares into a ball with the fingers, and finally flatten into round lozenge or troche shape by pressing it on a plate of glass, porcelain, or marble, with a little mold of hemispherical shape, made of tin or any other convenient material. The cover of a little crucible, the capsule of a head of poppy, etc., may be used in case of necessity in lieu of a regular mold, but the latter should be provided. The entire operation can be performed on the pill-tile. After drying, any irregularity or projection around the edges, for appearance

sake, should be carefully removed with a knife or pair of scissors.

Pastilles thus made are generally less highly finished and polished than those made by the processes hitherto indicated, but this slight defect is offset by the ease and rapidity of the process. Beside this, if a polished surface be desired it can easily be imparted by pencilling the lozenges over with a little camel's hair brush dipped into a strong alcoholic solution of tolu. While not so strong and resisting at first as those made with more trouble and art, they are sufficiently so to resist crumbling upon manipulation, and they soon become sufficiently durable for packing or transportation.

Any solid medicament capable of being reduced to powder may be prepared into pastilles in the same manner. Thus hard and soft extracts may be mixed with sugar of milk in sufficient quantity, according to their consistence, to form a powder susceptible of this treatment. Where the soft extracts would require a too large proportion of lactose, in the great majority of cases they may be rendered suitable for this process by desiccation at a temperature of 50° C. Indeed, however, almost all of the extracts associate themselves with chocolate most excellently. For example, a most agreeably tasting troche of the extract of kola may be made as follows:

Alcoholic extract of kola 1 gm.
Chocolate, powdered as directed. 10 gm.
Sugar of milk, powdered 1 gm.
Simple syrup, sufficient.

Triturate in a mortar the extract with sugar of milk until a powder is formed. Then follow the process above indicated and divide into 10 pastilles.

Alcoholic or ethereal tinctures may be mixed with the powdered chocolate, the mixture spread out in a thin layer, and left to stand until the solvent is evaporated. Triturate anew, after evaporation, to assure of perfect mixture, and then follow the directions given for pulverulent medicaments.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Gutta-Percha From Leaves.

If the statement of Mr. Serullas of France may be relied upon, the gutta-percha industry may be almost revolutionized. From experiments made by Mr. Youngleish, in Java, he finds that the raw material may be obtained from the leaves of the iscondra tree, instead of from the trunk, as at present. By the old method a tree, at the cost of its life, gives four ounces of the material, while by the new method every six months 200 pounds of the dried leaves may be taken from the tree without injury, which yields 8 to 9 per cent. of the raw material; this material, tested in a laboratory in Paris, was reported to be true gutta-percha. The yearly supply from a full-grown tree is from thirty-two to thirty-six ounces, instead of half an ounce, as from the old method. Even of withered leaves from a tree whose trunk will yield no more juice half as much material can

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, CANADA

be obtained as from live trees. Trees four to five years old yield nine ounces from one harvest of leaves. He stated that old trees which are of no use to the natives at present can yet be made, by this means, to yield a large amount.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Boracic Acid in Italy.

Boracic acid in its native form exists in large quantities at several places in the provinces of Pisa and Grosseto in Tuscany, the works of Count de Larderel, at Monte Cerboli, which, it is said, produce annually about 40,000 cwt., being well known. There are, according to a statistical work of Professor Garollo, 12 boracic acid establishments in the two provinces, and he estimates their annual output at over 60,000 cwt. All the boracic acid works of Tuscany are in the hands of four different proprietors; they do not act as direct exporters, but sell to merchants in Leghorn. In spite of the claims of other antiseptics, the demand for the boracic acid of Tuscany continues to be large. There was a drop of 8,000 cwts. in the export of 1892, but this falling-off is rather to be attributed to the general slackness of trade than to any causes particularly affecting this branch of it. The shipment to England is always considerable. Of the 38,283 cwts. exported from Leghorn in 1891, 27,807 cwts. were sent to the United Kingdom, almost the whole of the

remainder being taken by the United States of America, Russia, Belgium and France. Borax (not native, but having boracic acid as its source) is also produced in considerable quantities in Tuscany. The export of borax and borate of soda in 1800 was 14,889 cwts. (7,361 cwts. to England); in 1891, 12,341 cwts. (7,005 cwts. to England); and in 1892, 14,323 cwts.—*B and C. Druggist.*

Instability of Iodoform.

M. Barnouvin points out that although iodoform is a very stable body when dry, it is easily decomposed with liberation of iodine, when in solution and kept in the light. Nor is it necessary for the solvent to be liquid, for when dissolved in vaseline or lard decomposition ensues. Cacao butter, too, which is much used in the preparation of iodoform suppositories, tends to aid decomposition, which is generally greater than is apparent at first sight. For the liberated iodine is absorbed at first by the base used to dissolve the iodoform, and not until a certain quantity has been set free is the discoloration perceived. M. Barnouvin suggests that even an intimate mixture, without actual solution, is sufficient to induce decomposition.—*Druggists' Journal.*

Platinum and Palladium have been obtained as brilliant octahedral crystals by Prof. Jolly, of Dublin.

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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.
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Reaches the Drug Trade in all Provinces of the Dominion—guaranteeing a circulation unattained by any other.

REFERENCES:—OUR ADVERTISERS.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1893.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 05	\$4 25	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	16 00	17 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb..	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Taggacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOES, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb ..	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	49	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	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copalco, 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	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	Cresote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTLERISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DENTINE, 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
Cascarilla 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	Lenon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIS, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs., lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs., lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamonile, 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	28	Elder, lb.....	29	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 (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	Hors, fresh, lb.....	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	16 1/2	18	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA, lb.....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
Vanilla, lb.....	7 00	8 00	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	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	25	28	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Araliac, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Short, lb.....	22	25
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	40	45	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	70	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoseyamus.....	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
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LICHTS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	4 30	4 50	LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Seammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

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ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agents for Canada, Toronto.

DRUG REPORTS.

Ontario.

Business is fairly active with no important changes in value to note.

Chloride of Lime, Sal. Ammoniac and Ammonia Carb., are firmer.

Citric Acid, firm.

Acid, Tartaric, easier.

Quinine, unchanged.

Potass, Chloras, dearer.

Carbolic Acid and Glycerine have a firmer tendency.

Opium and Morphia, easier.

Cod-Liver Oil, easier.

Camphor is easier.

Ipecac Root, easier.

England.

London, Aug. 26th, 1893.

The Chemical and Drug Markets have been very lifeless during the last month, and very few alterations have to be recorded.

The accounts from Mitcham of the damage to the Peppermint and Lavender crops have caused a further advance in the price of Oils.

Scarcity of Jaborandi Leaves has resulted in a considerable rise in value and also in the price of Pilocarpine and its Salts.

Balsam of Peru is easier.

Lycopodium and Insect Powder are dearer.

Ipecacuanha is a falling market and Cubebs are almost unsaleable.

Senega Root remains very scarce and dear.

Opium is steady at its recent advance.

Chlorate of Potash is a shade easier, but with only a poor demand.

Citric Acid is higher.

Mercurials, without change.

Japanese Camphor.

An interesting account of the production and trade in camphor in Japan is contained in the last British consular report from Hiogo. The camphor tree of Japan is a huge evergreen of singularly symmetrical proportions and not unlike a linden. Its blossom is a white flower, and it bears a red berry. Some of the trees are fully 15 ft. in diameter and are upwards of 300 years old. The annual export of Japan camphor averages about 5,000,000 lbs., of which about a quarter reaches the United States either direct or via Europe, the remainder being shipped to Europe, excepting a small quantity sent to India. The districts in Japan famed for camphor trees are Kiushiu, Shikoku, Iga, Suruga, Ise and Kishiu. The forests owned by the people are now almost denuded of timber, and very little will be left in a few years hence. But the Government forests are still very rich in camphor trees and it has been estimated that these alone will maintain annually, during the next twenty-five years, the full average supply of crude camphor. Formerly very little care was bestowed upon the preservation and cultivation of this valuable timber. More recently, however, not only the Government, but also the people, have been giving to it the attention it long ago deserved. Numerous young trees have now been planted, and their growth is being carefully tended. Consequently, although hitherto the youngest wood from which camphor was extracted was about 70 or 80 years old, it is expected that, under present scientific management, the trees will give equally good results after 25 or 30 years. The roots contain a much larger proportion of camphor than the stems, 10 lbs. of crude camphor out of 200 lbs. of wood chips being thought satisfactory. The Suruga timber yields a much smaller percentage. In a village in Tosa there is a group of 13 trees about 100 years old. It has been estimated that they will produce 40,000

lbs. of crude camphor, and are worth, as they now stand, 4,000 silver dollars. In extracting the camphor the wood-chips are boiled, the vapour being conducted into a receptacle containing several partitions surrounded by cold water. In the sides of these partitions are apertures alternating in contrary directions, which, when open, cause the vapour to fill the division by a circuitous route, thus improving the grain of the camphor. The crude article is brought to market in very rude wooden tubs. To make it fit for shipment requires much work and experience. Each tub is carefully sampled vertically and diagonally, and the samples are tested by fire and sometimes by alcohol. If no solid adulterant is discovered the condition of the drug is next ascertained, for crude camphor contains a quantity of water, or oil and water, varying between 5 and 20 per cent. The rest of the work is comparatively easy, and consists in weighing, cutting, mixing and packing for shipment, the packing being in tubs prepared on the premises, partly out of the original packages.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

IODIFORM is a peculiar drug of remarkable curative qualities, but the odor is something wonderful. Everything with which it comes in contact will absorb the powder, and give out the odor for weeks, and for this reason physicians prescribe it with hesitation, and generally consult the tastes of the patients in advance. The druggists' sundries men have made a vehicle for its conveyance to the desired part, which is a cylinder shaped like a pepper-box with similar perforations and through the latter the powder is sifted to the wound or sore. This box is made of hard rubber and its office is to keep the powder from coming into contact with anything but the intended object.

Shellac solutions may be clarified in from 10 to 14 days by adding a little lead carbonate and allowing to settle.

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb true.	20	25	Salicylate, oz	30	35
" Acme Tablets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Subnitrate, lb.	2 40	2 60
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BORAX, lb.	9	10
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	Powdered, lb.	10	11
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
MACK, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MANNA, lb.	1 00	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	45	50
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	6	7	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 75	1 50	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	50	35	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum.	75	80	CHINOSIDE, oz.	15	18
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Cotton, oz.	75	80
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CHLOROFORM, lb.	65	2 00
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHOSINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
Citric, lb.	45	50	Flax, clean, lb.	3 1/2	4	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	8 50	9 00
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6 1/2	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	11	12	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash.	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODINE, lb.	5 00	5 50
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IODIFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
POPPY HEADS, per 100.	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Iodol, oz.	1 30	1 40
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 1/2	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	Ios, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
White, lb.	3 1/2	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sacch., lb.	35	40
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	SPELMACHTI, lb.	50	55	Chloride, lb.	45	55
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	Sol., lb.	13	16
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.			Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Syrup, lb.	40	45
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boracic, lb.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	38	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Elecampane, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	65	70	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Genitan, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-			Iodide, oz.	35	40
Ground, lb.	10	12	tlcs doz	1 50	1 60	Red, lb.	7	9
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	In packages, lb.	6	7
Po., lb.	20	22	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	27	30	Nitric, lb.	10 1/2	13	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Po., lb.	30	35	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Ginseng, lb.	3 00	3 25	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	86	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Indian Hemp	18	30	Pyrogallic, oz.	35	38	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Ipecac, lb.	2 65	2 75	Salicylic, white, lb.	1 80	2 00	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1/2	3
Powdered, lb.	2 80	3 00	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2 1/2	2 1/2	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MENTHOL, oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	90	1 10	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	40	45	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1 00	Calomel, lb.	1 15	1 20
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain.	4	5	With Chalk, lb.	60	65
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 1/2	3	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Bin., oz.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. S80.	8 1/2	10	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	2 00	2 10
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Muriate, oz.	2 00	2 10
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Sulphate, oz.	2 25	2 30
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PERLIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PHENACETINE, oz.	45	50
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTINERVIN, oz.	85	90	PHLOCARFINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Cnt, lb.	50	55	ARISTOL., oz.	2 00	2 25	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
Senega, lb.	55	65	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Squill, lb.	13	15	Fowler's sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Powdered, lb.	25	27	White, lb.	6	7	Bichromate, lb.	14	15
			ATROPINE, Sulp., in 1/2 ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	30

Bromide, lb.	45	60	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Lemon, lb.	2 75	3 00
Carbonate, lb.	14	16	THYMOL, (Thymite acid), oz.	55	60	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 00
Chlorate, Fug., lb.	25	30	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Mustard, Essential, oz.	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, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Origanum, lb.	65	70
Iodide, lb.	3 60	3 75	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	8 00
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
PROPYLEAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rec'ty lb.	65	70	Rue, oz.	25	30
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	25	28	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
Ozs., oz.	32	38	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sassafras, lb.	75	80
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75
SALICIN, lb.	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	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	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	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	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	1 60	1 65	FIXED OILS.		
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaha, 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 00	1 25
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	9 50	10 60	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50
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 37
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 00	1 10	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40
SULFONAL, oz.	32	34	Wood, lb.	70	75	PALM, lb.	12	13
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	23	4	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	SPEERM, gal.	1 75	1 80
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.	65	68

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