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Canadian Druggist

ONTARIO
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
44 GERRARD ST. E.
TORONTO, ONT.

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. VII:

TORONTO, JULY, 1895.

No. 7

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, 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.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

20 Bay St. TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

ENGLAND: Alderman House, 60 Watling Street, London, E. C.

FRANCE: 5 Rue de la Bourse, Paris.

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Election of Council of Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Below we give the result of the elections for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. It will be observed that in nine districts the election was by acclamation, in three only was there any contest, and in one, viz., No. 2 District, there was an informality in the nomination. In No. 9 District the vote between Messrs. Snyder and Perry was a tie, and the president, by virtue of his office, gave the casting vote, allotting the representation to Mr. Snyder. The following will be the members of the council for the ensuing two years in the various districts:

No. 1—Henry Watters, Ottawa, by acclamation.

No. 2—(No nomination).

No. 3—John McKee, Peterboro, by acclamation.

No. 4—C. D. Daniel, Toronto, by acclamation.

No. 5—J. H. McKenzie, Toronto, by acclamation.

No. 6—W. Douglas, Collingwood, D. H. McLaren, Barrie, the latter elected.

No. 7—J. W. Wallace, Brantford; A. Turner, Orangeville; the latter elected.

No. 8—George W. Spackman, Hamilton, by acclamation.

No. 9—R. Harbottle, M.D., Burford; R. H. Perry, Fergus; S. Snyder, Waterloo; the latter elected.

No. 10—W. A. Karn, Woodstock, by acclamation.

No. 11—J. F. Roberts, Parkhill, by acclamation.

No. 12—Harry Days, Lucknow, by acclamation.

No. 13—R. D. Scott, Sarma, by acclamation.

Of the twelve members returned so far, six sat in the last council, and six are new men who have never been on the council board. The member for No. 2 District will be chosen by the council at its first meeting. We regret the disappearance of

some of the old members, numbering, as they do, amongst them those who have worked long and faithfully for the college and the druggists whom they represent. It was impossible to persuade any of them to allow their names to be put in nomination, they all feeling, no doubt, that they had done their share both in time and work, and desiring that others should share the responsibility, as well as a portion of the labor, connected with the management of council affairs. While regretting the absence of the old, we welcome the new members, and believe that the council just elected will prove itself a worthy successor to that which has just stepped out.

Impure Drugs.

The tendency to call for lower prices in so many lines has had a most unfortunate effect in respect to the drug trade, and one that is fraught with very serious and great dangers. This tendency is almost entirely due to the keen competition of the present day, and it is serious to find at times how readily even some of those who ought to know much better, and whose experience must surely tell them what a vital, if not costly, mistake they are liable to make by seeking "cheap" rather than quality.

The drug business is not one in which it is, under any circumstances, desirable to lose sight of quality, and every legitimate dealer who values his reputation must deprecate with all his heart the introduction of cheap and unreliable qualities of various articles commonly used.

Our attention was recently drawn to one of the most commonly used and cheapest lines of drugs, viz., sulphate of magnesia, which is being offered in second quality, and which the manufacturers do not undertake to guarantee, but are willing to supply by sample. The presence of arsenic and moisture in the commoner qualities is, or should be, well known to every druggist and dealer in these goods, and for the sake of a quarter of a cent a pound, which is the difference between the finest quality of goods and the grades mentioned, it seems most unwise to take the chances that dealers must in selling such articles.

Other articles of equal importance to

the trade are also being offered from time to time at prices below that at which thoroughly reliable ones can be purchased, and, until some catastrophe occurs by the use of these impure goods, probably some dealers will continue to trifle with them.

Reliable brands or makes of every drug about which there is any question as to absolute purity are always obtainable, and it is far wiser and safer to stick to these.

President's Address.

The following is the address delivered by Mr. Jos. Constant, president of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, at the annual meeting held at Montreal, June 11th :

GENTLEMEN,—The report just read by our zealous secretary shows in a concise manner the principal events and what has been done by your council during the year ending April 30th.

As you will have noticed, there has been nothing extraordinary, and we have had for the most part only routine business to attend to, therefore my address would not take long to finish, if I only contented myself with an analysis of the report, but, before leaving the presidential chair, and before ceasing to form part of your council, I wish to make a few observations of general interest. First, I wish to speak about

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

I have often heard candidates, who have presented themselves at the preliminary examinations, and sometimes the parents of these candidates, reproach us with the severity of the examinations. But, although I sympathize with those who have not been successful in passing the first ordeal, I must say that our examinations are not as severe as they ought to be.

We assume, on entering the study of pharmacy, a great responsibility towards the public, and we should, in consequence, demand from our students as complete an education as that demanded by the other professions; and not only should we exact a high standard from aspirants to the study of pharmacy, but we should also continue to give them as complete a course of chemistry, materia medica, and botany as possible. In this way only will the pharmacist obtain the high standing which he should hold in society; he will have the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, and will be on an equality with the members of the other professions. Then the physicians with whom we come most directly in contact, knowing that we have received the education which will enable us to properly fulfil the duties of our position, will not fear to entrust the pharmacists with their prescriptions, and will have for us the same respect, and look upon us with the same regard, as they have for one of their own confrères. This will lead also (a matter of the greatest importance) to more intimate relations between

THE PHYSICIAN AND THE PHARMACIST.

It will become necessary, I believe, that the members of these two professions

should, from time to time, meet together and discuss matters of common interest. Medicine and pharmacy are interdependent, and we should strive to make them advance together. But we frequently have to complain of each other; thus the physician pretends that the pharmacist sometimes trespasses upon his domain, by giving advice to customers. On the other hand, the pharmacist does not think that the physician should also assume the functions of the two professions, and deprive him of the benefits for which he has already sacrificed so much. Is this charge of counter prescribing made by the physician a just one? I say it is not, at least, as a general rule. There are, no doubt, some druggists who give consultations, but I believe that the number and importance are exaggerated, and, anyhow, I am convinced that the practice is almost entirely confined to pharmacies directed by physicians. We are sometimes obliged to give advice, but we do not try to supplant the physician nor have we any pretensions to do so. We want each to remain within his proper sphere, and, although I am not quite prepared to ask for a law similar to that which exists in some of the neighboring States, by which physicians wishing to open drug stores are compelled to pass an examination before a board of pharmacy, I am of the opinion that a line of demarcation should be drawn and accord to each what is rightly his due.

I will now draw your attention to

PATENT MEDICINES.

Patent medicines are a curse to the physician, the pharmacist, and the public. They are an unjust and direct opposition to the physician by preventing the sick from obtaining proper advice; they deprive the pharmacist of the sale of his own preparations, and force him to keep in stock a large number of preparations which have only a limited sale; and they are injurious to the public, which, allowing itself to be cajoled by the certificates of cure, which are the complement of the advertisements, purchases the famous remedy, which often does more injury than good.

We should have in this country, as in most European countries, a commission composed of physicians and pharmacists. All demands for patents or copyrights for medicinal preparations should be submitted to this committee, with the formula, and after examination a report should be made to the government recommending or rejecting the demand. This would diminish the number of patent medicines, and the public would know that those the sale of which was allowed would be of a superior quality and incontestable value.

With your permission I would like to say a word about

THE SALE OF POISONS.

I know that, as a general rule, you do not sell any narcotics without taking all the necessary precautions. Although you may know the person who asks you

for a poison, you obtain all the necessary information; and you make him well understand the danger of using powerful drugs. However, in spite of all these precautions, accidents will happen, and it was only a short time ago that the coroner, in addressing the jury in a case of poisoning by morphine, criticized the Pharmacy Act. He stated that the law regulating the sale of poisons was not strict enough. I am of the same opinion, but I wish to state that the law is as the government wished to have it, because we asked for greater restrictions. I am convinced that I express your desire in saying that we are ready to accept amendments to this part of the Act, provided other branches of commerce which sell poisons are subject to the same rule. The law should not be more strict for the druggist than for other merchants; on the contrary, he should be favored, as he knows the nature of the substance which he is called upon to sell.

I would have wished to say something about

SUBSTITUTION.

But, as I know that no pharmacist worthy of the name is guilty of this fault, by which he would lose his good reputation, and by which public confidence, which he has till now enjoyed, would be destroyed, I will not say anything about it.

THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The only remaining point to which I wish to draw your attention is the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. Two years ago, at the annual meeting, I expressed the hope that we would shortly see the formation of a society of Canadian pharmacists, similar to that which exists in the United States. To-day I have the pleasure of announcing that the projected association is well under way, and that before long we will have a powerful society which will render great services to Canadian pharmacy.

Gentlemen, before finishing I must thank you for the confidence which you have placed in me since my first election as a member of your council, nine or ten years ago. You have, during that time, always re-elected me by a large vote, testifying your great appreciation of the feeble services which I have been able to render. During the last six years your council has done me the honor of making me for five years your president, and, if I have not accomplished all that this responsible position demanded, I have the conviction that I have done my best to promote the interests of the association. Before retiring from the presidency, and, as I have before said, from the council, I desire to sincerely thank my colleagues for the great aid which they have given me; each of them has assisted regularly at all meetings and has shown himself most devoted to the interests of the association, and I hope that my successor will have a council as zealous to aid him in working for our interests.

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Trade Notes.

John A. Beatty, druggist, Fredericton, N.B., is dead.

J. W. Sutherland, Hamilton, Ont., has sold his drug business.

Alex. McKinnon has opened a drug store in Kincardine, Ont.

White's drug store, Elmvalle, Ont., was destroyed by fire July 8th.

M. M. Williams, druggist, New Denver, B.C., has closed his business.

J. F. McDonald, druggist, Hopewell, N.S., has made an assignment.

Belanger & Co., druggists, Ottawa, Ont., have dissolved partnership.

R. J. W. Atwood & Co., druggists, Victoria, B.C., have gone out of business.

Captain Holden, of Three Forks, B.C., will shortly open a drug store at New Denver, B.C.

Mr. H. Robertson, formerly with Tapscott & Co., is opening a new drug store in Brantford, Ont.

J. E. Spankle, druggist, Kingston, Ont., has made an assignment, and the stock is advertised for sale.

William Henry Schieffelin, of the drug firm of W. H. Scheffelin & Co., New York, died June 21st.

David Jackson, a drug clerk in the employ of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont., committed suicide by poison on July 1st.

The drug store of W. H. Sanford, Tottenham, Ont., was destroyed by fire on June 18th. Loss, \$2,000. Insurance, \$1,000.

The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Company, Limited, wholesale druggists, of Vancouver, B.C., have filed letters of incorporation.

J. McKinney, jr., has admitted Mrs. D. C. Davis into partnership in his drug business at St. John, N.B. The firm name is McKinney & Co.

William Mather, well known as the manufacturer of "Mather's Plasters," originated by his father, many years ago, died at his residence, Timporley, England, last month.

J. B. Rouse, who formerly represented the Alpha Rubber Co. of Montreal, on the road, and who has recently been with the Davis Lawrence Co., is again with the first-named firm, as their representative.

S. C. Lamb, of Athens, Ont., who graduated with honors at the last examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has now his diploma from the Optical Institute, having passed a satisfactory examination.

The new glassware articles of Messrs. Adams & Sons Co. are very handsome packages and good sellers. A beautiful hanger sign is sent to all who apply for it. It is well worth sending for as it makes a very nice decoration in the store window.

The semi-annual meeting of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy for granting certificates of competency in accordance with section eight of the Act respecting pharmacy, and for general business, will be held in the college building, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1895, at 2 p.m.

In our last issue it was stated that the business of the Vancouver Drug Co. was "advertised for sale by the sheriff." We are informed that this was an error, and that the claim which was made against the company was not for any debts contracted by them. We gladly make this correction, and hope that the first report furnished us will not in any way inconvenience the firm.

George H. Leslie, who for a number of years had a drug business in Toronto, and afterwards in Windsor, Ont., and who subsequently moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where he had one of the most successful businesses in that city, has disposed of his business there, and has returned to Toronto. He is now warehouse manager for Lyman Brothers & Co. The many friends of Mr. Leslie cordially welcome him back to his native land.

The Ontario Chemists' Manufacturing Company has purchased a large warehouse at number 19 Hughson street, Hamilton, Ont., and will occupy it in a few weeks. The success which has attended the sale of their preparations has necessitated the removal to larger premises. The directors of the company are P. C. Blaicher, president; J. A. Clark, secretary-treasurer; and J. Hargreaves, Toronto; A. B. Petrie, Guelph; W. T. Strong, London; J. W. Gerrie and James Harrison, Hamilton.

Mr. Frank Lawson, of the firm of Lawson & Jones, label printers, of London, Ont., has recently returned from a business trip to Manitoba, the Northwest, and British Columbia. Mr. Lawson reports a successful trip in his firm's lines, but corroborates other reports to the effect that the drug trade is badly overcrowded in the West. It seems that the growth of population is, to too great an extent, among business men, without a prospect of sufficient increase among agriculturists and artisans to add proportionately to the consuming market.

British Columbia Notes.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association was held in Vancouver on Thursday, June 13th. Nothing of much importance transpired at the meeting, save a resolution passed to join with the Ontario Chemists' Manufacturing Company, which will have for its object "the purchasing, manufacturing, and selling drugs, medicines, household and toilet articles, and conducting a general trade in all goods bought or sold in the business of chemists and druggists." As this association will sell only to members who must be quali-

fied druggists, and as the formulae of the household and toilet articles are open for inspection by, and the result of careful thought of, the members, it is readily understood that in these days of grocers retailing medicines to the detriment of the drug business such a move is an excellent one in the right direction.

Mr. J. A. Cohen, a well known and respected merchant of Victoria, died under painful circumstances on June 18th. He complained of feeling unwell, and went to Shotbolt's drug store on June 15th for laudanum, stating that he had cramps in the stomach. The clerk in charge, Mr. Chadwick, was impressed by the strange look of his customer, and wisely decided not to give him the drug. Mr. Cohen went angrily away, and, meeting the proprietor outside, repeated his request. Mr. Shotbolt also refused him, but recommended chlorodyne, which Mr. Cohen was unwilling to take. He went away and obtained some elsewhere, which he took. His wife noticed his profound sleep on Sunday morning, and grew alarmed, called medical aid, and the man died as intimated. Medical opinion at the inquest gave the cause of death as congestion of the brain, the death being accelerated by the laudanum taken. That discretion is necessary in retailing poisons is evinced unmistakably by the above experience.

Apropos the above inquest the coroner expressed surprise that no restriction is placed upon the quantity of poison sold to one individual, and recommended the jury to add a rider dealing with the matter. The "intelligent" jury refrained, and wisely, too, as every druggist knows it would be foolishness to specify by law how much of a certain poison can be sold. Comment is unnecessary. The fact is mentioned merely to show what some doctors' ideas are re the poison law.

The Victoria press thinks druggists should be compelled by law to put all poisons into blue poison bottles, because carbolic acid was administered in the dark in mistake for medicine to a child last week, happily without fatal result.

Manitoba Notes.

Another valuable addition to the Winnipeg jobbing trade has been made in the opening of a wholesale drug and commission house by Messrs. Harrison & McGlashan. The new firm have leased premises in the McIntyre block, where they will carry on a wholesale drug and commission business, representing the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing druggists, Detroit, and the well known firm of S. B. Chandler & Son, manufacturers of surgical instruments, Toronto. The members of the new firm are well and favorably known throughout the Northwest. Mr. William Harrison, son of Dr. D. H. Harrison, banker, Neepawa, has conducted for a number of years a successful retail drug business in Neepawa. Mr. C. C. McGlashan was formerly in the com-

mission business in Toronto, but for the last few years has represented in Western Canada the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.

Mr. B. M. Canniff, of Portage la Prairie, and Mr. J. K. Patton, of Minnedosa, were in Winnipeg recently, attending the annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

Mr. J. R. Wynne, of the Martin, Bole, & Wynne Co., having been elected a member of the Canadian Rifle Team, left for Bisley on the 25th ult. This is the third time Mr. Wynne has visited England with a Canadian rifle team. He expects to visit cities in France and Germany before returning about September 1st.

Mr. S. L. Taylor, druggist, Minnedosa, has just returned from a visit to Eastern cities.

Mr. R. H. Gilhuly, the pioneer druggist of West Selkirk, made a visit to Winnipeg last week.

Dr. Carscallen, of the Morris drug store, Morris, Man., has taken up his residence in Winnipeg, where he will engage in the practice of his profession with Dr. McDearmid. The Morris drug store will continue as formerly.

Mr. John Giles, who has for some time been clerking for Mr. W. J. Mitchell, has taken up his residence in Portage la Prairie, having attained a lucrative position with Mr. Joseph Taylor, druggist at that place.

Mr. C. S. Touchburne, a graduate in pharmacy at the recent examinations, left Winnipeg last week for his home in Alexander, Man.

Nova Scotia Notes.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held in Halifax June 13th, and the report showed the society to be in a flourishing condition financially, as well as in proper working order. Infringements of the Act during the year have not been many, and those dealt with have been prosecuted vigorously and successfully. The meeting commended the action of the Legal Committee, and instructed vigorous prosecution of any infringement of the Pharmacy Act. The following executive were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frank C. Simson; vice-president, W. F. O'Dell; treasurer, L. J. Mylius; secretary, Albert H. Buckley; registrar, W. H. Hamilton; council, F. C. Simson, W. H. Hamilton, L. J. Mylius, J. H. Angwin, W. F. O'Dell, Albert H. Buckley, Walter Irwin, C. E. Huggins, W. A. Dymond, Avery F. Buckley, J. B. Hattie, and J. R. Rawley.

The country members were not well represented at the meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society. Next year the executive propose taking such action as will make it sufficiently interesting to secure a large attendance.

The examinations of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society were held on

June 11th and 12th. The following were the successful candidates in the preliminary and final departments respectively: *Preliminary*—J. J. Turnbull, J. F. Elliott, M. Manson, Chas. Hutchins, E. J. Butcher. *Final*—John G. Clark, Truro; Lewis Thomas, Halifax; E. J. Phelan, Halifax; R. M. Jackson, New Glasgow; J. S. Coombs, Halifax.

The meeting of the Maritime Medical Association was held at Halifax on July 2nd. There was a good attendance, and the papers read were of more than usual importance. The visiting members were entertained by their Halifax friends at an excursion on the harbor, on s.s. *Bridge-water*, and dinner at Lawlor's Island.

The veteran druggist, Mr. H. A. Taylor, has gone to Woodstock, N.B., to spend a few weeks.

Mr. A. S. Hutchins, of Liverpool, was in Halifax last month attending the Sousa band concert. Mr. Hutchins seems to be thriving in every way.

Mr. B. H. Porter, of Bridgewater, who was unwell and confined to the house the greater part of the winter, is again about in his usual health.

Dr. G. A. Pickels, of Mahone Bay, made a flying visit to Halifax lately, in connection with one of his many outside interests, and, we understand, returned home well satisfied.

Mr. J. G. Smith, of Halifax, has made arrangements to continue his drug business at the old stand. Mr. Smith has many sympathizers in his late business troubles.

Mr. E. B. Sutcliffe has about completed his new Metropole building. This is on the old stand formerly occupied by him as a wholesale drug establishment, and will be now laid out in offices, fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences. The Metropole building is an ornament to the city.

Mr. W. H. Simson writes from Cole Harbor: "I got nineteen fish in a few hours. The two smallest weighed half a pound each, and the others averaged two pounds, the largest weighing about three pounds. When you come, bring plenty of gear, double castings and lines, and hooks and flies of large size."

Veterinary Counter Remedies.

The *Chemist and Druggist* reprints the following formulæ from "A Manual of Veterinary Therapeutics and Pharmacology":

Cough-powders.

Useful in the simple coughs of horses depending on catarrh:

- Pulv. camphore..... 3 drams.
- Potass. chlorat 1½ oz.
- Pulv. fol. belladon..... 1½ "
- Pulv. anisi 2 "
- Div. in pulv. vj.
- Give one twice a day in the food.

For chronic cough in the horse the following are good:

- Pulv. fol. aconiti..... 6 drams.
- Pulv. digitalis..... 4 "
- Arsenic. alb..... gr. iv.
- Pulv. anisi..... ½ oz.
- Div. in pulv. vj.
- Give one every night in the food.

Cough-mixture for Dogs.

- Tr. belladonna..... ½ oz.
- Syr. scille..... ½ "
- Tr. camph. co..... 1 "
- Aq. ad..... 6 "

M.
Give two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Colic-draughts for Horses.
For Simple Colic.

- Chlorodyni..... 2 oz.
- Spt. æther. nit..... 2 "
- Ol. lini..... Oj.

M.
Give at one dose, and repeat in two hours, if necessary.

For Flatulent Colic.

- Creolin..... ½ oz.
- Ol. terebinth..... 2 "
- Spt. ammon. arom..... 2 "
- Tr. asafetide..... 2 drams.
- Ol. lini..... Oj½

M.
For one dose.

Draught for Hoven in Cattle.

- Creolin..... 1 oz.
- Ol. terebinth..... 4 "
- Spt. ammon. arom..... 4 "
- Ol. lini..... Oj½

M.
For one dose.

Influenza in Horses.

- Chlorodyni..... 1 oz.
- Spt. æther. nit..... 2 "
- Liq. ammon. acet..... 2 "
- Aq. ad..... 15 "

M.
This dose is to be given every three hours during the first stage, when much shivering is evident.

Throat Liniment.

- Ol. terebinth..... 1 oz.
- Liq. ammon. fort..... 1 "
- Ol. olivæ..... 1 "

M.

Stimulating White Liniment.

- Ol. terebinth..... 16 oz.
- Camphore..... 1 "
- Saponis mollis..... 2 "
- Aq. destil..... 2 "

Mix the soap with the water; dissolve the camphor in the turpentine; mix the two, and bring down to the desired consistency with water.

Ointment for Grease and Cracked Heels.

- Sulphur. subl..... 1 oz.
- Plumbi acetat..... ½ "
- Creolin..... ½ "
- Ol. eucalypti..... ½ "
- Vasellini..... 4 "
- Lanolini..... 4 "

M. Ft. ung.
Apply twice daily.

Fly-blister.

- Pulv. cantharidis..... 20 oz.
- Ol. terebinth..... 12 "
- Acid. acet. fort..... 9 "
- Lanolini..... 2½ lb.
- Vasellini..... 2½ lb.

Mix the first three, and allow to stand for twenty-four hours; then add the lanoline and vaseline, melted on a water-bath, and mix well, stirring until cold.

WILSON'S ROOT BEER



Each Ten-Cent Bottle makes five gallons of a most delicious and healthful Temperance Beverage.

SELLS FAST and DRAWS TRADE.

Send us an order for a gross NOW and get the cream of the demand.

Plenty
of
Advertising
Matter
with
each
Order.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

· WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Price List _____ of *Pharmaceutical Products*

WE have just issued a new Pharmaceutical Price List (Catalogue No. 95), a copy of which we would be pleased to mail to all established retail druggists who may write for it. We believe it to be most comprehensive in its scope, as it includes within its pages the prices on fully 4,000 pharmaceutical products, which are conveniently arranged in groups. The notes of reference given in the appendix should be of interest and assistance to the careful buyer. In order to comply with the request of the wholesale drug trade that all lists conform to a general standard as far as could be done consistently, we have adopted in Catalogue No. 95 a system of long prices with discounts, which are liberal. Our terms of three months' credit, no charge for containers, cartage, and boxing, are certainly worthy of consideration.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, ONT.

The Harry Lewis DOG SOAP

Made from the Original Receipt



Beautifully got up, and a Good Seller

Whale Oil Soap

In 1lb. boxes, 1 doz. in Case ;
In 20 lbs. Pails and Barrels



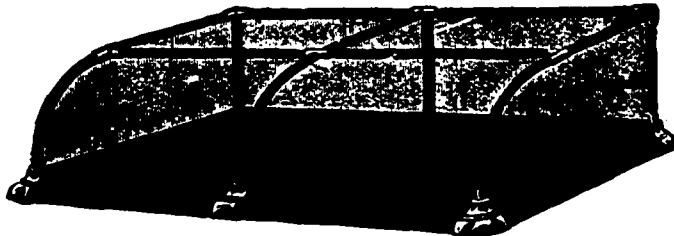
For killing insects on
Rose Bushes, Plants, etc.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,
Makers and Sellers, MONTREAL.

LONDON SHOW CASE WORKS

Manufacturers of

SHOW CASES



Of all kinds for

COUNTERS, WALLS, OR DISPENSARIES.

SHOP FIXTURES ♦ COUNTERS ♦ TABLES ♦ SHELVING ♦ MIRRORS, Etc.

Send for Catalogue
and Price List

94 Carling Street,

LONDON, ONT.

GERMAN ARMY PILE REMEDY

Each One Dollar Package Contains

**Liquid, Ointment,
and Pills.**

GOOD SELLER.
GOOD MARGINS.
WELL ADVERTISED.

THE ONLY CURE FOR PILES

Write us to mention in your daily or weekly papers that **GERMAN ARMY PILE REMEDY** may be procured from you.

The KESSLER DRUG CO.
Canadian Agency Toronto.

PATENTS

Promptly secured. Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Labels registered. Twenty-five years experience. We report whether patent can be secured or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is allowed. 32 page Book Free. **H. B. WILLSON & CO.,** Attorneys at Law, 477 U.S. Pat. Office. WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Detroit Pennyroyal Wafers

THE ONLY GENUINE.

Have been so successful with Women in the treatment of

PAINFUL AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION

That Physicians prescribe them liberally.

The Druggist can safely recommend them for their value to the sick.

At \$8.00 per dozen delivered, you get a good profit of 50 per cent. No need to try to work off an imitation of them.

If you want local advertising, or terms, or special remedies, write to the manufacturers.

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,
Canadian Laboratory WINDSOR, ONT. D**ETROIT, MICH.**

Rapid Sellers

LUXTEN'S INSECT POWDER.

LONDON DRUG CO'S

Sticky Fly Paper

Lime Juice

(½ Pts., 1 Pt. and Qts.)

Moth Balls

in 10 cent Boxes.

Storey's Head Ache Powders

(10 cent Packages.)

Gem Rings

Mixed Spices

Stafford's White Paste

(Cleaner and Stronger than Mucilage.)

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, Ont.

The A. Ph. A. Trip From St. Louis to Denver.

The Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific Railways have been selected as the route for the American Pharmaceutical Association party from St. Louis to Denver for the annual meeting of the association. The party will leave St. Louis Union Station in special cars (or special train, if the number of applicants is sufficient) at 9 a.m., Monday, August 12th, and arrive at Kansas City at 6 p.m., where they will join parties from Chicago in a special train, leaving Kansas City via the Union Pacific Railway at 10.30 p.m., arriving in Denver at 5 p.m. Tuesday. The rate for the round trip, St. Louis to Denver and return, is \$24.50. In order to make adequate arrangements for sleeper accommodations and other comforts, all desiring to join the St. Louis party are requested to communicate with the undersigned at an early date.

Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 425 Clark avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, Member of the Pharmaceutical Association Committee on Transportation.

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

ANNUAL MEETING AND BANQUET.

The Provincial Pharmaceutical Association met in Vancouver on June 13th. A meeting of the association council was held in the morning. In the afternoon the visitors were driven round Stanley Park and shown other points of interest in the city. In honor of the occasion, all the drug stores in the city closed at eight o'clock in the evening. In the evening the annual meeting of the association was held at the Manor House. The proposition to form a Dominion association was favorably considered. It was decided to join in, if such an association were formed. It was resolved to hold the next meeting of the council in Victoria, and the next annual meeting of the association in New Westminster. Officers were elected as follows: President, T. M. Henderson, Victoria; vice-president, T. E. Atkins, Vancouver; registrar, Charles Nelson, Vancouver; councillors, Messrs. Henderson and Shotbolt, Victoria; Atkins and Seymour, Vancouver; Van Houten, Nanaimo; and Muir, New Westminster.

After the business session was over an adjournment was made to the dining room, where there was set before them an appetizing menu that was a credit to Host Emerson and his capable chef. After the dinner had been disposed of the gathering was called to order by the vice-president, T. E. Atkins, who first proposed a toast to the Queen, which was duly honored.

The next toast was the Pharmaceutical Association. He referred briefly to the mutual benefit to be derived from the formation of such an association. He hoped it would continue to increase in usefulness from year to year.

The Retiring Councillors were next honored. H. McDowell in reply said that as a councillor he had tried to do his best in the interests of the profession. It was in 1889 that the first steps were taken towards the formation of this association. That year the Act asked for was defeated in the Legislature by one vote. The second year they could get no one to bring their bill forward, but on the third attempt they were successful. He considered this a proof of increase of wisdom in the Legislature. He was retiring from the council on account of pressure of business, but he would always stand ready to do anything in his power to advance the interests of the association. J. Cochran, of Victoria, in reply to the same toast, said while he was retiring from active connection with the executive of the association, he would try to do his duty to the association all the same. The association was a professional and educational union. He thought that they should have a commercial union as well. If not they might soon find a state of things similar to what it is in many places in the East, where other houses are handling goods formerly carried exclusively by druggists. He instanced where the union of the druggists had prevented what would have been a disastrous rate war in London, Ont.

Charles Nelson sang "Hearts of Oak."

In reply to the toast, Sister Associations, John Reed said that that term covered a wide ground. He believed them to be accountable for a great deal of the success that had been met with. It was wise to foster a community of interest. Locally and individually every man was trying to get what he could, but he was pleased that they had not in this community leaned to the weak side by pandering for popularity with cheapness regardless of all else. It was a fact that they had a limited field and a superabundant amount of material to work it with. He then jocosely remarked that if about ten of the druggists of the city were to step on; the balance could take good care of the trade. He hoped, however, that time would deal kindly, if not successfully, with them all. They had a field full of promise, but of slow though steady growth. He hoped they would continue to follow good lines, and he trusted that they would all be successful. Replying to the same toast, ex-Mayor D. S. Curtis, of New Westminster, said that he was glad they did not have to compete with the cutting and slashing that prevailed in some parts of the East. He had to congratulate them in Vancouver and Victoria on maintaining prices. Of course, they were much lower in New Westminster. (Laughter.) He was not talking for advertisement, because all present were sellers, not buyers. To be honest with the public, he concluded, was the *sine qua non* of all such associations.

Absent Members were spoken for by H. H. Watson and J. F. Jaeck, and the three youngest members, Messrs. Griffith, McPherson, and Strong, for themselves.

The Press was replied to by S. R. Robb, of the *World*, and A. G. Philip, of the *News-Advertiser*.

The Ladies were championed by Messrs. Muir and Jones.

The entertainment committee were given a bumper, and J. R. Seymour and Charles Nelson responded.

J. A. Teportin, of Langley & Co., and H. McDowell, of the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., replied to the toast of the Wholesale Trade.

The Host was then toasted and complimented, and in reply he assured them that it was a pleasure to have had their company, and a hearty welcome awaited them whenever they came back.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The time for receiving applications for a French professor of *Materia Medica* for the Montreal College of Pharmacy closed June 11th. Dr. Desrosiers, of Laval, has attended to the duties so far. There are half a dozen applications, and the position will be filled at the first meeting of the board. The lectures begin in October next. The general feeling among the members of both the College Board and the Pharmaceutical Association is that the professor should be a pharmacist rather than a doctor, so as to have the lectures as practical as possible.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, on Tuesday, June 12th, about thirty members being present, Quebec and Three Rivers being represented at the meeting. Mr. Joseph Constant, president, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting by calling upon Mr. E. Muir, secretary-registrar, to read the minutes of the last annual meeting, and also the annual report, after which Mr. Alex. Manson, treasurer, read his annual financial statement, all of which were approved and adopted. The report and financial statement shows the association to be in a prosperous condition, the cash account showing to its credit, on April 30th, a balance of the handsome sum of \$2,884.77. The president then delivered his annual address in French, and, from the manner in which it was received, it was evident that Mr. Constant had won for himself the highest esteem of his confreres for the able manner in which he had served the association as its president for some four or five years. The president then nominated Messrs. W. T. Kerry and H. F. Jackson scrutineers, and these gentlemen proceeded to count the ballots for six new members of council, during which quite lively discussions took place upon a number of subjects of interest to the pharmaceutical profession, amongst others, that of the sale of poison, the new council being requested to take into its consideration the advisability of extending the

poison schedule. Votes of thanks were tendered to the president, the retiring council, and the press, after which the scrutineers reported the following gentlemen to have received the highest number of votes, and, therefore, duly elected as members of the new council, namely: R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; Alex. Manson, C. J. Covernton, A. D. Mann, and C. E. Scarff, Montreal; these, with Messrs. Jos. Constant, Henry R. Gray, David Watson, S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman, and W. A. Dyer, will compose the council of the association for the year 1895-1896. A vote of thanks having been tendered to the scrutineers, the meeting closed.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The first meeting of the new council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held on Tuesday, July 2nd, at the College of Pharmacy, Montreal, when the following officers were elected for the current year, namely:

President, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; first vice-president, W. H. Chapman, Montreal; second vice president, S. Lachance, Montreal; treasurer, Alex. Manson, Montreal; board of examiners for the major and minor examinations, S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman, J. R. Parkin, Montreal, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo. Preliminary board of examiners, Prof. A. Leblond de Brumath, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, with J. Emile Roy, Quebec, supervisor of examinations for the city and district of Quebec. Auditors, L. A. Bernard and R. H. Bryson, Montreal.

E. Muir, secretary-registrar, was delegated to represent the association at the coming meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which meets in Denver, Colorado, on the 14th of August next.

A resolution was adopted, endorsing the recommendation of the annual meeting, that this association invite the American Pharmaceutical Association to hold its annual meeting of 1896 in the city of Montreal.

The council then adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in September.

Filtering Turbid Liquids.

Rolf, in the *Pharmaceutische Post*, recommends that turbid liquids, which cannot be cleared by the ordinary processes of filtration, the use of gelatin, talc, albumin, etc., be filtered through the residue of tinctures, as, for instance, tinctura cinchonæ composita, or tinctura anara. The idea, while not novel, is in many instances, as in the filtration of liqueurs of similar aroma, quite practical. The *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, in commenting on it, suggests the use of pure cellulose in tablets, previously exhausted, of course, with alcohol.

A Druggist's Advice on Advertising.

Why advertising among retail druggists is not more general has been a puzzling question to many people. Perhaps no business offers better opportunities for advertising than that of the retail druggist. The writer has spent almost all his business life as clerk and manager in drug stores, and his experience has convinced him that advertising wisely and judiciously will increase the business of any store. Naturally, it must be done a little differently from the way it can be done in almost any business. You have the dignity of your profession to look after, and a too commercial aspect to the advertising of a drug store will hamper its success to some extent. While it is not advisable to constantly advertise bargains, there is no objection to impressing on the minds of people that no one can sell drugs of absolute purity cheaper than you can. There's your chance—purity. That little word contains the germ of more good drug advertising ideas than any other. The public is ignorant of medicine; it has an idea that medicine is a great mystery, solved only by the few, and looks eagerly for instruction. This makes it easy for a convincing ad writer to make people believe they are taking a risk if they take anybody else's drugs than his. Not that I believe it is necessary or wise to humbug people; I mean a skilful ad writer can so impress the people with the fact that his drugs are pure, that their minds will instantly revert to his store when pure drugs are in question, and they will feel a disinclination to patronize other drug stores.

Impressing this fact of the purity of your drugs on the public's mind is best done by short and terse newspaper talks. Suppose you take rochelle salts as subject for one day. You could give a short account of its origin, its preparation, and its uses. Then might follow a short description of how it is possible to adulterate it, and the danger of taking any but the purest—such as yours. Of course this is given simply as an example, as rochelle salts might ordinarily be considered too small a thing to advertise. The idea, of course, is to make people understand that each and every drug sold at your store is better than can be found elsewhere.

Another way of impressing the public that your store is worthy of patronage, is to advertise the fact that you do not "substitute." Substituting other drugs for those called for in prescriptions is a crying evil in the drug trade, which has been greatly agitated. If you succeed in convincing people that you do no substitution, you have opened the door to their confidence and trade.

A word as to dead stock—which is bound to accumulate in every drug store. Among such stock the principal articles are patent medicines, the manufacturers of which have stopped advertising in your locality. Now, what objection is there to your advertising these things yourself?

Look at the labels, get an idea of what the remedies are good for, and with your knowledge of advertising, gleaned from *Printers' Ink*, advertise them. The manufacturers' previous advertising will pave the way for yours.

In these days of acute competition, every druggist must advertise more or less, and to get the full advantage from it he must do it properly. How many of us know that space in the local paper, where, month after month, appears the old story about "Peter Pills, Druggist and Chemist. Full Line of Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles"? It makes no impression because there is nothing in it to impress the mind. The public does not want a bare fact; it wants details, prices, information. In these days we take our pills sugar-coated; we want facts in the same way. But the druggist may be a bright business man, and yet be entirely incapable of writing an ad. What is the remedy? Let us see. When a druggist wants to make a specialty of perfumery, for instance, what does he do? He buys the hooks on perfumery, and reads what other men who have made it a specialty say about it, and profits thereby. And that is exactly the thing he must do in regard to getting up knowledge of advertising—buy the book that gives you this knowledge. *Printers' Ink* is a text-book on the subject of advertising. It contains the advice and opinions of men who have made the advertising business their specialty, just as you have made the drug business your specialty. Two dollars a year spent for *Printers' Ink* will give one more point and idea on how to advertise than any other paper published.—E. W. Mitchell, in *Printers' Ink*.

Agar-Agar in Glycerin Suppositories.

Lomuller uses agar-agar (*Gelidium cornutum*) instead of gelatin, to make glycerin suppositories. It produces a more transparent mass which does not stick to the mould, does not clot, and gives a more elegant article when finished. The method employed is as follows: Take ten parts of agar-agar in small pieces, and 200 parts of water, heat until a soft paste is formed, then add, with constant stirring, 200 parts of glycerin.—*The Union Pharmaceut.*—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

A PRESCRIPTION appeared in the *Medical Gleaner*, written by Dr. W. C. Cooper, the constituents of which were as follows:

- R. Tetrahydrobetanaphtholamine.
- Sodium Thioparatoilinesulphonate.
- Orthosalphantholbenzoic anhydride.
- Amidoacetoparaphenetidine aa, 5i.

M. Sig.: A tablespoonful every hour.

This was prescribed for a disease which the doctor calls Typhomalarionpneumophthisicotrychinotetanoatationephriticospilenitis.—*Pharmaceutical Journal of Australasia*.

3 GOOD SELLERS.

VELROSE SHAVING CREAM
SHAVING STICK
BARBER'S BAR



PAY YOU WELL. PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS
ATTRACTIVE COUNTER ARTICLES

Order Sample $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen from your wholesale house to come with next order.
We supply Samples for free distribution with first orders.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
MONTREAL

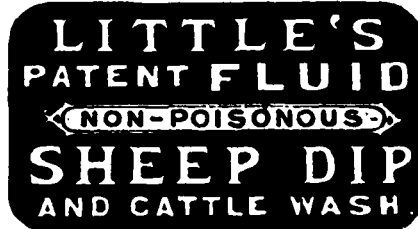


The Silver Truss

**IS A NEW INVENTION,
NEW IN PRINCIPLE,
NEW IN DESIGN,
NEW IN APPLICATION,
and the MOST PERFECT KNOWN.**

The great success of this Truss in holding with comfort all kinds of hernia, whether adults, youths, or infants, all over Canada, the United States, and Europe, is phenomenal. They have been adopted by leading hospitals, surgeons, and rupture specialists of the United States, and by Westminster and Guy's Hospitals, London, Eng. No greater recommendation could be accorded any appliance than its adoption by the physicians and surgeons comprising the staffs of these hospitals, which rank among the largest and best in the world.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE SMITH MANUF'G CO., GALT, ONT.



For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

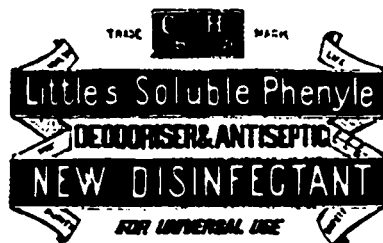
23 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS, AND EFFECTIVE

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



ONTARIO VACCINE FARM

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

10 Ivory Points, \$1; 5 Ivory Points, 65 cents; single Points, 20 cents. Discount to the trade.

Address all orders—VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D. Palmerston, Ont.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"



No. 1. Nozzle and Shield, with Outlet Tubing . . . \$30
No. 2. " " Complete 2-qt. Fountain, 48
DISCOUNT TO TRADE ON APPLICATION.
BEST SYRINGE ON THE MARKET. SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.
LYMAN, KNOX & CO.
Montreal and Toronto
Agents for Canada.

IT PAYS TO HANDLE

OUR SPECIALTIES

Le Vido

Water of Beauty.

A true specific for all Skin Diseases.

BECAUSE

- It gives satisfaction to your customers.
 - It is a reliable, safe, and sure preparation.
 - It has been on the market for 25 years.
 - It is handsomely put up and extensively advertised.
 - It gives you a fair profit
- Order now through your jobber.

Boulangier's Cream Emulsion.
Dozen Sold at \$4.00 50c.

"Le Vido" Water of Beauty.
Dozen Sold at \$7.00 \$1.00

Dr. Scott's Pile Cure.
Dozen Sold at \$1.50 25c.

Injection Wattan.
Dozen Sold at \$5.00 75c.

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Laboratory,
St. Johns, Quebec.

Pharmacy in England.

The "Perennial" President of the Pharmaceutical Society—The Preliminary Examination and Curriculum—Clarke's Blood Mixture Capsules and Adulteration—Photography as a Chemist's Extra.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

For the fourteenth year in succession Michael Carteighe has been elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society. No wonder, therefore, that he is called the "perennial" president, and that pharmacists begin to think that it would be impossible for the machine to progress without his guiding hand. It is frequently asserted by those who are jealous of his power, and the number of years in which he has welded it, that there is no other body that has permitted this one-man policy for such a period. In this the critics are mistaken. We have in England a comparison close at hand that exactly fits with the Carteighean rule—I refer to the number of years in which art has been personified in this country through the perennial president of the Royal Academy—Sir Frederick Leighton. No one is prepared to say that Sir Frederick is the leading artist of the day, but his long presidency is entirely due to the fact that he is a splendid figure-head for an august assembly. The comparison would hardly appear altogether favorable to Mr. Carteighe, but the truth remains that much of his success is due to the fact that he is a splendid figure-head—his intimate friends notwithstanding. It is true that he has no little statesmanship in guiding and directing affairs, and more especially in managing his colleagues on the council, but his record as to legislative and other departmental achievements is absolutely *nil*. Against this it must be set down that it is by no means so easy to frame a measure satisfactory to the trade and palatable to parliament. Mr. Carteighe is a capital financier and has excellent abilities, but he has left undone several things that are of urgent importance to the welfare of pharmacy in England.

I will only refer to two in particular—the preliminary examination and the regulation regarding a compulsory three years' acquaintance with the dispensing of prescriptions. Attention has repeatedly been drawn to the ridiculous requirements of our pharmaceutical preliminary. Elementary English grammar, rudiments of arithmetic, and a slight knowledge of Latin are all the demands we make upon youths who are afterwards required to obtain a fairly sound insight into various branches of science. The inadequacy of the entrance examination is universally admitted, but apparently no councillor is prepared to move for its amendment. The regulation respecting the three years' dispensing is too often honored in the breach rather than in the scrupulous observance. Here is one of the greatest safeguards of pharmacy absolutely allowed to become a dead letter, instead of being exacted without fear or favor. If the regulation compelled every one to produce evidence of this three years' curriculum by means of

indenture to a qualified chemist, a good deal would be gained. As it is, any qualified man may "sign up" the paper and it is accepted without reference or demerit. It is thus that doctor's errand boys and grocers' clerks, who have a smattering of patent medicine knowledge, actually go to a pharmaceutical college to be "coached" through the minor examination!

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the latest candidate for opprobrium, according to *Science Siftings*. In spite of its twenty-five years' existence as a proprietary medicine, we are now informed that it is not only useless, but injurious. This opinion is formed upon the analysis of a seven ounce bottle, the contents of which weighed 65½ ozs. The composition is stated to be as follows: Potassium iodide 1.23 parts, potash 0.15 parts, caramel 1.50 parts, spirit of chloroform 2.5 parts, water to make 100 parts. In connection with this analysis, I may mention that it is generally believed in the trade that at one time the liquid extract of sarsaparilla formed an important ingredient in this preparation. If the above composition be correct, it is evident that it is not now included, and therefore one of the principal remedies for the complaints for which it is recommended is now omitted. Readers of this letter may remember that a similar charge was made against another proprietary preparation, Koko for the hair, a few months back. This variation in the ingredients seems to me one of the most reprehensible features in connection with proprietaries. A druggist, in most civilized countries, could be fined if he left out the principal or most expensive ingredient in a pharmacopoeial tincture, and rightly so. But the public are to have no safeguard or guarantee that the composition of a proprietary preparation has not been arbitrarily altered by the proprietor.

"Examine your capsules" will be the advice generally given after the paper recently read before the Society of Public Analysts. It was therein stated that castor oil was a frequent adulteration in santal oil capsules and also another oil—unsaponifiable, odorless, and not recognizable. The latter oil was probably the neutral water-white petroleum oil or liquid vaseline, which is quite odorless, and very suitable for suspending insoluble bodies in capsules. For years cedar wood oil has been a favorite adulteration for santal oil in capsules, now castor oil appears to have taken its place.

Journals of pharmacy all over the world are appreciating the position of pharmacists to photography, and assisting the development of this addition to business by devoting space to descriptions of methods, new developers, and the like. It is becoming quite a usual sight at most of the large seaside resorts in England to find that several of the leading chemists have given considerable attention to the subject, and reserved space in their windows for cameras, lenses, etc. The extraordinary fall in prices of all photographic

goods during the last few years has facilitated the operations of chemists in the direction of making new trade. Lenses with iris diaphragms that a few years ago cost 50s. each are now to be had at 25s. In the same way good working cameras are obtainable at about half the price paid only a few years back. There can be no two opinions that pharmacists should seize the favorable opportunity that presents itself, or in a few more years the retail of photographic necessities and accessories will become a recognized and distinct trade of itself. None are in the position to explain manipulation and suggest improvements to amateur photographers so well as the pharmacist with his chemical knowledge and his trade journal. There is nothing like a practical acquaintance with the subject, and all who propose taking up this branch of trade should unquestionably do some amateur work on their own account, if only to obtain the practical insight in order to explain difficulties and suggest improvements to their customers. A very fair stock of all the necessary apparatus for commencing a business in this line can be obtained for an outlay of about \$300 to \$400.

London, June 25th.

Pharmaceutical Association—District No. 10.

At the call of the secretary, the following druggists met in the Council Chamber in Stratford, on June 18th, for their annual meeting. Messrs. Ansley & Mc Bride, of Port Dover; Hodge & Thomson, of Mitchell; Gayfor, of Ingersoll; C. E. Nasmyth, J. H. Nasmyth, Bosworth, Dutton, of Stratford; W. A. Karn, J. C. Karn, Scott, Pepper, Philips, Gunn, Walton, and White, of Woodstock.

The president, Mr. Karn, explained object of meeting, and also the affairs of the college, and at length gave a full description of the difficulties encountered in the late proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act.

Special working committees were appointed to secure new members and report to the secretary: Mr. Bosworth, C. E. Nasmyth, Mr. Frleigh, Mr. Hodge, for the county of Perth; Mr. Ansley, Mr. Austin, and Mr. Yorke, for the county of Norfolk; and Messrs. Pepper, Gayfor, and McCallum, for the county of Oxford.

On motion of Mr. Bosworth, seconded by Mr. Gayfor, the secretary was instructed to forward to Mr. W. A. McCallum, of Tilsonburg, the late secretary, the hearty vote of thanks for his services in connection with the association and in all matters relating to the interests of the druggists. The annual meeting to be on the last Thursday in May, and the place of next meeting to be Woodstock. The officers elected for 1895-96 were: W. A. Karn, Woodstock, president; N. A. Bosworth, Stratford, vice president; D. A. White, Woodstock, secretary-treasurer.

Correspondence.

EDITOR CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—I must say that I was not a little surprised at the views advanced by "An Apprentice" in your last issue. I would not have wondered had such ideas come from some one in the seventeenth century; but it does seem to me they are entirely out of keeping with this more enlightened age.

He says: "Many advocate a higher standard of matriculation to the College of Pharmacy; but I think that would be useless. It points towards selfishness in those who think of it, and is a true evidence of a crammed but narrow mind. They say it would keep many from entering the calling of a pharmacist; but is that an unselfish idea?"

Such sentiments seem to me to be true evidence of an empty, not even crammed, and narrow mind. Is the drug profession to be lowered to the level of ditch-digging, so that any man, whatever his educational qualification might be, can enter it? One reason, I believe, why pharmacists have been and are to-day looked down on more or less by the learned professions, is because so many of them are comparatively ignorant men. And is this likely to be improved, I ask, by lowering the standard of matriculation, and thus allowing those who possess the mere rudiments of an education to enter on their professional career? If the standard of matriculation were lowered, what would be the result? Only those who were too lazy, or whose mental ability would not allow them to take up the higher work taught in our schools, would then enter the drug profession; while those whose mental ability and energy led them to grapple with more difficult problems would be found entering fields that would afford their talents a wider scope. I see no reason why matriculation for a druggist should not be as high as that of any other profession. There is nothing to hinder any young man of moderate ability and energy to fit himself for a much higher matriculation than is now required.

Again, he says, "In place of raising the examination for an apprentice, I would say make the apprenticeship a term of seven years instead of four." Here, again, the fossil displays itself. My friend seems to have the idea that knowledge, in the drug business, is acquired by the time spent at it, and not by the amount of mental work done. Had he been a little better qualified on entering the business, I think he would have found the four years' apprenticeship quite sufficient. Indeed, it seems to me that compelling all students to spend even four years as an apprentice is more or less of an imposition, for there are some who would be as well qualified in three years as others would be in four, or as some might be even in seven. If the term of apprenticeship were lengthened, students would simply put off studying that much longer, and would have to

spend that much more time in doing what is commonly known as "soup work." Even with a four years' term the majority of apprentices do very little studying during the first two years, and if the term were lengthened they would simply be that much later in starting. This, I think you will concede, might lead to many fatal mistakes. For clerks who possessed the mere rudiments of an education to begin with, and who had done very little studying in the different branches necessary to make a competent druggist, however long they had been in a drug store, could not be expected to do intelligent work.

Again, he says, "There should be a two years' college course"; but he adds, "The course should not include much more than is now gone over." He seems very anxious that the standard of education should not be raised, but that students should be compelled to spend two years in doing one year's work. No doubt it will be necessary for some to clerk seven years, and spend two years at college, before they will be the proud possessors of an O.C.P. diploma; but why should those who have the mental ability and energy to become competent pharmacists, in the time now required, be forced to take a much longer time to cover the same ground? I think that all intelligent druggists and apprentices will agree with me when I say that the standard of matriculation should be raised! That every man should have an intelligent understanding of Latin, chemistry, and botany, before he is allowed to become an apprentice! Then, by studying from the very beginning of his apprenticeship, he might be expected to do intelligent work, and blunders would be much less likely to occur.

Further, he says, "More Latin is not necessary for a druggist, but anatomy, physiology, and therapeutics, should be taught in our college." I say emphatically that more Latin is necessary. For it is impossible to be a competent druggist without first having a clear understanding of the Latin language. Let more anatomy, physiology, and therapeutics be taught if you will; but do not dispense with the Latin at any cost.

As to the time coming when the "druggists will do all the prescribing and the doctors only diagnose the case," I think it is a long way distant. I have watched the drug business closely for the past few years and see no signs pointing in that direction, even with the present standard of education. But much less will such a time be likely to come if the standard of education for the druggist is lowered, even though the term of apprenticeship be lengthened to seven years.

I say, raise the standard of education! Keep abreast with the times! But give intelligent and energetic men a chance to reap some benefit from their labors. Let those who are able to take the course in the time now allotted to it do so; but those who are unable will be compelled to wait.

A. M.

Photographic Formulæ Wanted.

EDITOR CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

I am very much interested in the Photograph department of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. Will you kindly give me some information through the department in July number? and very much oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. HONAN.

Wolfville, N.S., June 27th, 1895.

(1) A method of making sensitive glass plates—an economical and *reliable* way that can be done by an ordinary amateur?

(2) A method of toning and fixing collodion paper to give it a purple-black finish same as professionals get?

Absolute Reliability.

That is the keynote to success. It wins and holds the confidence of consumers; it makes them advertising friends; it gives tone, character, and style, to the store and its service; it never tolerates any deviation from a high standard—and the result is an attractive store, a pleased constituency.

Customers are not long in discovering that it pays to buy the best. If the palate and eye are pleased, the price is rarely questioned. And, right here, we would emphasize the fact, that absolute reliability must apply to the credit department—the pass books, the rendering and collection of accounts. No matter how excusable the error, it will always arouse suspicion, especially where a bill or statement is rendered for an account settled. There must be such a system or supervision of details as will practically insure against mistakes. Many a customer has been lost because asked to pay a bill the second time, through the neglect of the clerk or cashier to credit the first payment.

Absolute reliability means a one-price system. This is the unwritten law in all large stores. Dickering over a price is unknown in the large department stores, because the people have been trained and accept that as the rule.

Absolute reliability means keeping up with the times. New goods and novelties are always to be found in stock. The best methods in the handling and delivery of goods are adopted. There is no suggestion of the "old fog" about the reliable store. He finds that it pays to avoid every appearance of wear and tear. Progress is suggested by everything connected with the store of the absolutely reliable dealer.—*American Grocer.*

Salithymol, or salicylic acid thymol ester, is a new antiseptic prepared by Kollo (Phar. Pest.). It forms a white crystalline powder of faintly sweet taste, slightly soluble in water, but readily so in alcohol and ether.

Argon is obtained by Guntz, of Nancy, by passing air over lithium in a glass tube at a moderate temperature. This method is an improvement on the customary magnesium process of absorbing nitrogen.

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Cream Tartar,
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Soap Bark,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps.

Epsom Salts,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps.

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Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps.

Cough Drops,
Folding Cartons—2 ounce and 4 ounce.

Or if there are any other lines you wish to put up, write us about them.

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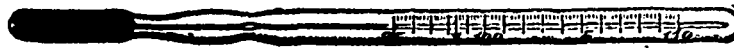
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Does Pill Making Pay ?

By ALBERT N. DORRISCHUK, Ph.G., KANSAS CITY, Mo

The art of pill making is a source of revenue too much neglected by the pharmacist of to-day. There are those who say that it does not pay; but experience teaches that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory branches of pharmacy. While, of course, there are certain pills which the apothecary cannot manufacture with profit or satisfaction to himself, such as those of ichthyol, creosote, the oils and oleoresins; yet, aside from these there are numberless other pills in constant use which he can manufacture, and which hold out opportunities for profit. It is the small things that the druggist does for his patrons which make him popular with them. When they learn that he is careful in small matters they become wonderfully attached to him, and will walk a dozen blocks, and past as many pharmacies to patronize him.

As an illustration of this, a single instance will suffice. A certain apothecary decided to manufacture compound cathartic pills, because those on the market were not uniform, and too often of little value. He made the first lot from the ordinary stock, but these did not prove very satisfactory, and he resolved in the future to use only tested standard drugs. After some experimenting he adopted the expedient of preparing compound extract of colocynth, and the extract of jalap, so as to have them strong and pure. As is well known, colocynth varies in strength from 5 to 50 per cent., and the best quality can be had at the same price as the poorer grades. There is also much difference in the virtue of the jalap and scammony found in the market. This apothecary purchased the best crude drugs, ground them, and made extracts to his own satisfaction. He then obtained the best quality of gamboge and mild chloride of mercury, and from these drugs he made a second lot of pills which were so highly satisfactory that they have made for him a most enviable reputation. He has continued in the policy thus inaugurated, and the superiority of the product is responsible for many a valuable customer that he has since gained.

This instance shows that with a little skill and a practical mind, the apothecary can draw to his shop patrons who have not hitherto been customers. People soon find out when the apothecary neglects them, and conversely, when he makes a constant, progressive effort to please, they soon discover the fact.

Another instance in evidence: A certain physician, making a specialty of nervous disorders, found it difficult to obtain a uniform and reliable pill of the valerianates of zinc, iron, and quinine. He spoke of this one day to a certain apothecary who was clever enough to see an opportunity for profit in just such predicaments, and the latter promptly offered to make the desired preparation, pro-

vided the physician would give the pills a fair trial. He did so, and it is needless to add that he now has the full confidence of the physician, and thus he profits by the prescriptions and all other patronage controlled by the physician. Moreover, the physician would never think of dispensing his own drugs, because he knows that the apothecary is clever and can be relied upon to keep only pure and first-class stock.

It is seldom that one finds a physician who has not a special formula, or number of formulae, which he loved to prescribe on former occasions. The observant apothecary soon notices this, and, if he is shrewd, will coin such observation into many an honest dollar. Nothing pleases the physician more than when the pharmacist caters to his fancies, and thus the doctor's special pill may be made the basis of a combination between the pharmacist and the physician, which may last through many years.

It is easy to make pills, and coated pills at that. Thousands of apothecaries are doing it to day without the slightest inconvenience, and it is only because they have not taken the pains to investigate the subject that the balance are not doing so. Pill making is easy, doubly profitable, and highly satisfactory in its every detail. It requires the outlay of very little extra capital, and gives a shop the appearance of being independent of manufacturing firms.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Excipients.—As in other details, judgment is necessary in choosing an excipient for a pill mass. When the ingredients are sufficiently adhesive to be developed by it, water is the proper excipient; but when they are not, it is necessary to use syrup, glucose, glycerin, glycerite of starch, tragacanth, or syrup of acacia. Pure glucose is probably the best adhesive excipient known. It has few incompatibilities, is colorless, very adhesive, practically non-volatile, and only a very small quantity of it is necessary to make a mass that is easily worked, and, best of all, not spongy.

Glycerin is of great value as an excipient, even when used in combination with glucose; but only a very small quantity of it dare be used, for it is hygroscopic, and often gives a pill mass a permanent softness which is to be avoided.

The great objection to syrup, acacia, tragacanth and the glycerite of starch is that they often produce a spongy and unmanageable mass, which dries slowly, and becomes too hard when dry. Glucose has none of these undesirable features, and seems to be the ideal adhesive pill excipient. However, the same excipient cannot be used with all pills, and judgment in each instance in selecting the excipient is a prime requisite of a satisfactory pill mass.

Coating.—Gelatin is undoubtedly to be preferred as a coating. Coating with it is more quickly accomplished than with

sugar, and has the advantage of being soluble in both the liquid and peptic parts of the normal gastric juice, while sugar is soluble only in the liquid. Pills can be gelatin-coated and dispensed in fifteen minutes, while sugar coating requires a much longer time.

"Beading" is one of the discouraging features in coating pills with gelatin. It can easily be avoided, however, by the addition of one grain of calcined magnesia to the mass of every fifty pills. This hardens the pill, and most effectually prevents "beading."

It is not well to heat the same gelatin too often. A molecular change occurs in gelatin after being heated several times, which renders it comparatively insoluble, and therefore useless as a coating.

Success in gelatin coating depends largely upon the temperature at which pills are dipped. It should not be boiling, but should be about the consistency of syrup, and just hot enough to drop freely. Practical experience is the best teacher as to this, however, and those who contemplate manufacturing coated pills will find full directions for procedure with any coating apparatus they may purchase.

The Ideal Pill.—The ideal pill is small, round, and easy soluble. It must be freshly prepared, from only the purest drugs, and should leave no hint of its ingredients upon the tongue. When all druggists manufacture their own pills as indicated above, the pharmaceutical millennium will be at hand.—*National Druggist*.

Best Forms of Quinine.

The Societe de Therapeutique recently appointed MM. Adrian, Berhoz, and Boymond, a committee to report on the above question. They conclude that the best salt is the hydrochlorate, it being the richest in alkalioid, sufficiently soluble, and less irritating to the stomach than the sulphate. The hydrobromate should be used only in cases rebellious to the hydrochlorate. As to the pharmaceutical form in which the hydrochlorate should be administered, compressed preparations are condemned, and pills made up with a soluble excipient or soft elastic gelatin capsules are recommended. Pills or capsules, containing each fifteen centigrammes of the hydrochlorate, and given one in the morning and one at night, or else before meals, suffice to keep the system under the influence of quinine so as to ward off attacks of malarial fever.—*The Lancet*.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PERFORATED FUNNEL.—For filtering viscous fluids, A. M. Edwards (*Chem. News*) constructs a funnel by perforating a sheet of celluloid with numerous holes and bending it into funnel shape, supporting it in a retort-stand ring. After cleaning, it may be unrolled and put away flat.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

JULY 15TH, 1895.

Supplying Department Stores.

The increasing number of what are familiarly known as department stores is a subject which is attracting much attention, and to no class of business men is it more menacing than to the druggist. It seems to be regarded as indispensable that each of these stores should have a "drug" department, whether it consist only of a few patent medicines, as is sometimes the case, or whether it includes a full line of drugs, drug-sundries, and toilet goods, as we find it in some instances. The amount of trade which is done in these stores detracts seriously from that of the regular drug store, and in this city it is very seriously felt. As every one knows, the prices in the department store are reduced to a figure which makes it unprofitable to the retail druggist to compete with, and must eventually drive many out of business. There is no doubt that these stores can buy patent medicines and drugs as long as they have the money to pay for them, but it should be the endeavor of every wholesale drug and patent medicine firm in this country to render it as difficult as possible for them to procure their goods, and thus protect their legitimate customers, the druggists, who, it must be acknowledged, are the mainstay of the wholesale houses, and who should receive every consideration and protection from them. Are any of our wholesale houses selling goods direct to these department stores, or how do they manage so easily to procure stocks? How is it that, as soon as a new patent medicine is put on the market, one of the first to advertise it, and at a cut-rate price, is the department store? Does the retail druggist ever enquire from the wholesaler if he is selling to the man who is endeavoring to drive him out of business by selling at prices that he, the retailer, cannot afford to?

The wholesale trade cannot be too positive in their refusal to sell outside the drug trade; the retail trade expects protection and will have it. Looking into the drug department of "The T. Eaton Co. (Ltd.)," in this city, the other day, we observed a large addition to the drug stock, a full stock of shelf bottles filled with the drugs usually sold, a large assortment of Fluid Extracts, manufactured by Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, bearing their label,

and a number of bottles of simple drugs, also bearing the same firm's label. Did Lyman Sons & Co. sell these goods direct or how did they procure them? We cannot believe that any drug firm with the standing that this firm has could lend itself to any such business. How, then, did they procure them? Our columns are open to this firm, or to any other, to say whether such transactions have taken place between them and any house outside the legitimate drug business.

What we will endeavor to do is to protect the druggist, and, by any means in our power, prevent such sales from going unnoticed.

Why Such Indifference?

Whether it is that druggists are more indifferent than those engaged in other occupations, or that the feeling of foolish jealousy of each member of the craft towards his neighbor exists, to a large extent, or that the state of trade necessitates the devotion of every minute to attending to the wants of customers, we cannot say, but we know that as a class they are very neglectful of what should prove a source of benefit to the trade generally. We speak now of organizations amongst druggists. Some time ago, an endeavor was made to create an interest amongst pharmacists by the formation of a Pharmaceutical Association for this province. The effort resulted in the organization of an association, and, at the first meeting held, officers were appointed, interesting papers read, and a seeming enthusiasm was awakened amongst those present. The call for the second meeting aroused no interest, and the meeting was declared "off." The same story may be told of the various divisional associations which once had an existence. As far as we are aware, there are only two of these associations which now hold any meetings. And it is not in this province alone that this lack of interest exhibits itself. In Montreal, a Druggists' Association was organized some years ago, but the interest taken in it is so slight that it is almost impossible to get a quorum, and then only by drumming up the members. To this Montreal association the druggists of that city are indebted for the comparatively satisfactory state of affairs existing in drug circles there, the very small amount of "cutting" in prices, and the cordial understanding which exists amongst the craft. And all this, and it is the same story everywhere, is accomplished by a few men, who not only have

their own interests at heart, but who are faithfully devoted to the profession which they have chosen, and are willing to sacrifice time and money in order that pharmacy should hold the position it is entitled to.

Should this stolid indifference exist? Should it devolve on a few to look after the interests of the many? We must all realize that it is only by joint representation that our present pharmacy acts have been brought into existence, that our efficient colleges have been established, and that what protection we have in business has been secured. Should we, then, allow ourselves to fall into a state of lethargy, and possibly lose somewhat of what we have gained?

By regular attendance at local meetings, and the reorganization of provincial associations, where they have been allowed to drop, much might be effected in the way of regulating trade, of checking the inroads of other business men, and the advancement of pharmacy generally. And, aside from all this, these meetings have the effect of eradicating petty jealousies, of straightening out any differences in business, and promoting a feeling of sociability which should exist, not only between members of the same profession, but also between those resident in the same localities. We trust that, in the course of a few months, we will see the commencement of a more united and determined effort to have organizations of the kind wherever it is possible, and we guarantee that good will result, which will amply repay those who take part in them.

Answers to Correspondents.

I. W. — Harrop's Monograph of Flavoring Extracts is probably the best for your purpose. Published by Harrop & Co., Columbus, Ohio. The following are said to be excellent "fruit extracts."

Extract Strawberry: Bruise $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of strawberries; pour 3 quarts of alcohol over the mass, let stand for some time and filter. The product will make about one gallon of extract.

For extract of raspberry the process is the same except that raspberries are substituted for strawberries.

EXTRACT OF BANANA.

Banana fruit (peeled).....	1 pound.
Alcohol.....	1 pint.
Water.....	1 pint.

Macerate fourteen days, then express and strain.

EXTRACT OF VANILLA

Vanilla beans.....	1 oz.
White sugar.....	1 oz.
Alcohol (70 per cent.).....	16 oz.

Rub the vanilla and sugar together and digest in a closed vessel with 8 ounces of the alcohol for several hours at a temperature of 150° F. Then allow the mixture to cool, transfer to a percolator and having packed it firmly allow sufficient spirit to pass through to measure 16 ounces.

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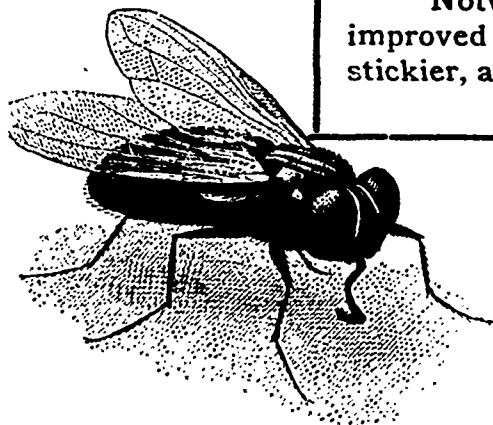
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Place one of the Felt on a dish or plate; keep wet with water. Use only enough water to soak the Felt. Flies will drink the poisoned water off the Felt and die immediately.
Place un de ces Felt sur un plateau ou sur un plat en bois; tenez-les toujours avec de l'eau. Usez seulement assez d'eau pour mouiller le Felt. Les mouches boiront l'eau empoisonnée, et mourront de suite.
CAUTION—Should the liquid be swallowed by accident at once administer in large doses, Lime Water, Flax seed Tea, or Iron Syrup, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

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

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DOMINION AGENTS

TORONTO, ONTARIO

The Art of Pharmacy.*

By J. H. LOOMIS, Omaha.

It is not in the province of this paper to discuss the art of pharmacy as practised in the early days gone by, or altogether as it is practised to-day, or how it shall be practised in the future, but its scope will be an attempt to present to you a few hints and notes gathered in the working room in the practice of pharmacy as an art, and a consideration of some of the aids and helps necessary to the carrying on of a pharmacy proper, while in connection with this, with your permission, we will dwell somewhat upon the question as to whether we, as retail pharmacists, in the practice of pharmacy as an art, are advancing toward or receding from the door which opens and entitles to us a professional calling. We preface our remarks with the observation that the pharmaceutical work upon the whole must be performed on the principle by which the painter mixed his colors, viz., "With brains, sir!"

Such matters as the way to hold a pharmaceutical tool or the method of using it does not find a place here, because expertness in these matters is acquired by observation and experience on the part of every pharmacist. The manufacture of chemicals will not be considered, excepting a few solutions. Competition at home and abroad insures to us a regular supply of chemicals at a price far below that at which we can make them, and our duty, so far as the public is concerned, is to see that they respond to the pharmacopoeial tests. The manufacture of galenic preparations is another matter. Here we are in our peculiar province, and if we are to make the best of the opportunities and of the time which our business affords, we should be able to say of our preparations that we made them ourselves. The question of profit and loss will only be considered at this point. A successful pharmacist, while exhibiting at a pharmaceutical gathering wares of his own make, was asked by a brother pharmacist, "Does it pay?" "Yes," he answered, "and I have the satisfaction of having made them myself." Another painstaking pharmacist, by carefully preparing with his own hands a few green extracts and exhibiting them on his counter, a chance medical customer of note was led to give him the full benefit of his patronage, thus helping him on to success in his pharmaceutical career. In a sense the extracts made the man who made them.

Not every one of us possesses the sanctum which is dignified with the name laboratory, but must have a back room or other convenient place where stock is made. As to its fittings, it is unnecessary to mention to you, unless it be of one article which the writer has as yet never seen in a pharmaceutical place of business, either as an article of usefulness or

as an ornament. I refer to a mantel. In the working room it could be utilized as a fume chamber, and in his dispensing room as an ornament—in both places as a ventilator much needed. Among the accessories may be mentioned the sand bath, covered or uncovered, water and steam bath, and evaporating dishes of various kinds. Much of the apparatus required may be of home construction. Certainly expensive apparatus is not the criterion of the work performed. A plectin filled with washed sand performs the work of a more elaborate sand bath. An iron saucepan holding from one to two gallons makes an excellent water bath. The lower part of an ordinary oatmeal cooker furnishes nearly all that is desired in a steam bath, and a perfect substitute for the sand and steam bath, to be used in conjunction with the gas flame, is an iron plate mounted on four legs, so that it is slightly higher than the supporting part of the burner. The many uses to which this useful article can be put will readily suggest themselves to you. The working-room of the operating pharmacist, whether it be large or small, cannot be perfect unless it have means at hand for testing drugs, chemicals, and finished products; also for working experimental trials of new processes and methods which may occur to you. Any good handbook of chemistry will furnish you information in the selection of any other than the most ordinary apparatus.

The *Pharmacopœia* of 1890 contains a very useful list of chemicals and reagents, which generally are all that is required for pharmaceutical testing. In the consideration of ways of preparing products by maceration and percolation, maceration, with only a few exceptions, is used where percolation fails through faulty manipulation, and so little skill and attention is required in so simple a process that no attention will be given it here, unless it would be possible to tell you how to do away with the daily shaking which is necessary to obtain results at all satisfactory. But believing more in the effectiveness of percolation, and percolation, being an invention of the nineteenth century, is a wide step in advance in pharmacy over maceration; therefore the few thoughts given to this subject will be in the line of percolation rather than maceration. Much has been written on this subject in all of its details, good and indifferent. There may be some doubters, but percolation is surely established as the most efficient means for the exhaustion of drugs, and I am pleased to say that much of the progress made during the half-century of its use has been effected by American pharmacists.

In the selection of a percolator of a definite shape, allow me to say, in behalf of the drug, you have nothing to say, as the drug should always be allowed to make the choice. Obviously one of definite shape is not universally applicable, that is, for perfect results. For example, a percolator whose depth is far greater

than its width is admirably suited in the making of preparations such as fluid extracts, in which the proportion of drug and menstruum are nearly alike; yet a drug which contains a large amount of soluble matter like kino could not be successfully percolated in a long, narrow percolator, because the percolate would soon become so dense that it would soon cease to descend. A thorough acquaintance of the nature of a drug will do much to carry on successful percolation. With a few hints in regard to handling material for exhaustion, we will pass on. In the comminution of dried drugs for treating them with menstruum in order to extract their virtues, care must be taken to have them not only of first quality, but of a proper fineness. With a few exceptions these can be ground to a proper degree of fineness in an ordinary drug mill. Sifting in a small way may be performed with brass wire sieves, and a bristle brush is useful in forcing the powder through the meshes. In extracting from dried drugs their virtues by percolation, care and attention must be given to the work before the drug is placed in the percolator. After the drug is properly moistened with the prescribed menstruum to saturation, place it in a covered container and allow it to remain until it is fully swelled or expanded, and the time it takes depends upon the menstruum and the texture of the drug. The more woody and fibrous the drug, and the more watery the menstruum, the more it will expand and the greater time it will require for successful operation. If the swelling is allowed to take place in the percolator, the drug becomes so tight as to stop all percolation. If the drug contains a large amount of resinous matter upon which its virtues depend, and an alcoholic menstruum is necessary, although swelling takes place only to a small extent, time must be given for the menstruum to perfectly soften and dissolve the resins and gums before percolation proceeds. In packing drugs, using an ordinary U.S.P. percolator, do not pack first portions too hard, but with each succeeding portion increase the pressure slightly. Mode of regulating flow of liquid is so simple as to not need mention. All preparations, including those made by percolation, should remain, under favorable circumstances, from four to six weeks, in order to allow them to attain a proper equilibrium before filtration. This brings us to the subject of filters and filtration, a separation of liquids from solids. The simplest plan for separating the fluid from the solid portion of a mixture is by subsidence and subsequent decantation or siphoning. A piece of India rubber tubing makes a very good siphon, the only objection to it being that a portion of the fluid is liable to get into the mouth in starting the flow. This objection may be overcome in two ways: First, the tube may be filled either with water, or the liquid itself, and then closing tightly one end of the tube and thrusting the open end into the liquid, and at the same time dropping the closed end lower than the

*Read at a meeting of the Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association.

surface of the liquid to be siphoned. Second: after putting in the siphon, cover the neck of the bottle tightly with the hand, and blow forcibly with one sharp puff through a space left between the thumb and forefinger.

Among the various means, aside from those just noted, and which are employed for the separation of liquids from solids, may be mentioned straining through filtering bag, flannel, muslin, or other cloth. Clarification by white of egg; filtering through paper with its attendant glass funnels, ribbed and plain, plaited paper, wire supports, etc., capillary filtration, filtration under pressure, upward filtration—these all have their merits in certain ways. I will make further mention of only one, and that with a desirable addition, that of the white felt filtering bag, with the addition of filtering paper, so disintegrated as to form a homogeneous mass or pulp. My first lesson in making paper pulp was acquired when a boy, in visiting a large paper factory. Boiling water maceration and churning about with a knife-like instrument is all that is necessary. It then can be thrown on cheese cloth, the water pressed out, and the pulp broken up and allowed to dry, when it is ready for future use. When wanted, it can be placed directly in the liquid to be filtered, but in nearly all liquids the best and most satisfactory way is to first place the dry pulp in some pure water, which soon breaks it up, then the water may be separated as before. The moist pulp can then be placed in the whole amount of liquid if the total amount of liquid is small, but if the amount is large, then only that amount which, when poured into the bag, fills it, the supposition being that the proper sized filter or bag is being used. The object in doing this will readily be seen. As the liquid flows through, the pulp is left as a coating on the filter. The first portion running through must be returned until it begins to run clear. This combination filter makes, for rapidity of action, for time saving, and for results desirable, it has proven with me, one of the most efficient.

The preparation of syrups may be considered a matter of extreme simplicity, and, in fact, with very few exceptions, so far as Pharmacopœia Syrups are concerned, this is, no doubt, correct, very little, either of art or science, being required, in most cases, to furnish presentable articles.

The first matter for consideration is the source of the sweetness—sugar. The Pharmacopœia is quite explicit in regard to it, rightly designating cane sugar. Beet root sugar I have not found satisfactory, as it contains glucose to a greater or less extent, and to glucose are attributed many of the undesirable changes which chemical syrups undergo. Much of the sugar on the market is faced with ultramarine or other blue coloring matter, this coloring being used to neutralize the last shade of yellow color which remains in the sugar. Two syrups only will be noted

here, syrup iodide of iron and syrup hypophosphites U.S.P. The Pharmacopœia directs the introduction of the water, iron wire, and all of the iodine at once, checking heat involved by application of cold water. In a pharmacist's busy career he is liable to overlook the reaction that is more or less violent, and consequent loss of iodine, which is sure to take place unless it is watched, and the temperature kept low. Iodine added in small portions at a time will avoid high temperature, and consequent worry. It also directs filtering the iodide of iron solution into cold syrup. I think there are advantages in using syrup at the boiling point, as the iron solution mixes more readily. The syrup is clarified to a certain extent, and at the same time sterilized, which is of great value in preserving syrups, or other non-alcoholic liquids. The addition of from one-quarter to one-half grain citric acid to the ounce of solution is an effective and, I may say, innocent preservative.

The word "elixir" to-day stands for a class of preparations flavored, sweetened, weak in alcohol, in which medicinal substances of various kinds are exhibited in palatable form, and their number has in recent times grown so large and varied that it is almost impossible for the pharmacist to keep a stock sufficient to meet the demands of his business. In making the base for nearly all elixirs the flavoring ingredients should be pure and fresh, for in their purity, to a great extent, lies the success or failure in this class of preparations. The essential oils used in making this base, being oxygenated as soon as exposed to the air in a loosely-stopped bottle, begin at once to deteriorate. Five to ten per cent. of spirits added to them will preserve them to a great degree. Elixirs containing chemicals require care in their making. Scale iron: salts should be thoroughly powdered and dissolved in warm water, the iron being added and dissolved in small portions at a time. Quinine requires heat and a small amount of citric acid for solution, and is to be dissolved directly in the plain elixir. Neutralization for either alkali or acid should be very gradual until the neutral point is reached. The overlooking of this point is to my observation one of the greatest stumbling-blocks to success of the average pharmacist in this line of work, the neutralizing agent for acids being ammonia water. Test its purity by neutralizing it with dilute sulphuric acid. If it be a coal-tar product, its odor will make itself known, and is to be rejected for use here. In making solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonia, the solution remains turbid, due to the insoluble citrate of bismuth. To render complete solution, ammonia water or hydrate is added drop by drop at short intervals, until complete solution is obtained. Tasteless tincture chloride of iron, if used in making elixir gentian and iron, makes an elixir that is all that can be desired. But how can we avoid carrying a ready-made stock sufficient to

meet all demands of our business, and keep our shelves clear of stock in this line seldom called for? Can it be done? I believe it can, and the answer is a simple one: By keeping concentrated solutions, like pepsin, iron, bismuth, calisaya, etc., of a known strength of your own make, and when you have an order from your physician or other source, for an ounce of something in this class, the formula of which you know, instead of being compelled to buy a pound and depositing the unused fifteen ounces on your shelf to worry you as to the likelihood of your being able to turn it into cash at some time in the near future, make the required amount out of your own concentrations and have the satisfaction of knowing that in place of having your hard-earned money invested in stock that is gathering fly-specks in the summer and dust and dirt in the winter, you can deposit it where you can view it occasionally as ready cash. It should be the ambition of every pharmacist to be able to manufacture his own preparations, if for no other purpose than to be able to determine as to the genuineness and quality of those he purchases of the wholesale manufacturing chemist. In connection with the subject of the art of pharmacy let us for a moment consider some of the aids and helps that will tend to place our calling on a professional footing, which, I believe, is the desire of every true pharmacist. There is so much to be said in regard to this that its magnitude makes one feel his entire incapability of treating the subject as it should be.

I have seen and heard this subject discussed *pro* and *con*, in print and by individual persons, and much in other ways, and, from the evidence already in, I am constrained to think, and am almost convinced, that, as it is practised to-day by the rank and file of our pharmacists and druggists, we have not the slightest claim on the medical and other professions, or the public in general, to be recognized as such. There seems to be a prevailing idea among us that pharmacist and druggist are synonymous terms—that they mean the same thing. To my mind they are distinct, a pharmacist being one who manufactures and dispenses drugs, while a druggist simply handles them, and a handler of drugs is no more entitled to professional recognition than he who handles the yard-stick in measuring the cloth for your summer suit. Therefore, there is a gulf between the two that can only be spanned by a thorough conception of a pharmacist's calling; a thorough preparation—a preparation that cannot be found at the soda fountain, at the cigar case, or selling patents of whatever kinds,—a preparation instigated by other motives than the dollars and cents it may bring—a choice of this calling as a life-work. A thorough training in a pharmaceutical school is for various reasons greatly to be desired if used only as a foundation for future work. Much of the after-work will depend on the firmness and stability of this foundation. No col-

lege faculty, no matter how competent, no curriculum, no matter how broad or varied, can impart to one that which is necessary to a professional calling without his entire co-operation. A person with a true idea of a college training, and who has improved every opportunity there offered, and recognizes his knowledge and training obtained there to be only a base, or foundation, and has made it firm by his own personal work, aided by those competent to do so—then is he ready to go out in life and upon this foundation erect a superstructure that will compel the admiration of his fellows and open to him the professional door.—*Omaha Druggist.*

University Examination Questions.

The following are the papers submitted at the recent annual examinations for the degree of Phm.B., at the University of Toronto, 1895:

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner:—GRAHAM CHAMBERS, M.A., M.B.

1. Detect the acid and base in substance marked "A."
2. Detect the acid and base in substance marked "B."
3. Detect the base in solution marked "C."
4. Detect the acid in substance marked "D."
5. Does the solution marked "E" contain an alkaloid? If so, does it contain morphine, quinine, or strychnine?
6. Write equations illustrating the chemical changes which occur in testing substance marked "A."
7. Represent by equations the following chemical changes:

- (a) Potassium hydrate on mercuric chloride.
- (b) Potassium hydrate on aluminum chloride.
- (c) Hydrogen sulphide on ferric chloride.
- (d) Hydrogen sulphide on lead nitrate.
- (e) Ammonium sulphide on arsenous sulphide.
- (f) Potassium iodide on mercuric chloride.

PHARMACOGNOSY AND MICROSCOPY.

Examiner:—J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B.A., M.B.

1. Name the gross specimens submitted.
2. Name and briefly describe, with drawings, one of the microscopic slides.
3. Oral.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner:—J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B.A., M.B.

1. Name ten official drugs of the natural order *Leguminosae*.

2. *Tragacantha*. Write full materia medica notes on it, indicating especially the characteristics of a good sample.

3. Name plants in which the following constituents are found: Pelletierine, san-tonin, emetin, cathartic acid, eserine, arabin, amygdalin, inulin, koussin, stryacin.

4. Give, in one or two words, the therapeutic action of each of the following drugs: Jaborandi, Calabar bean, asafetida, nux vomica, quinine, cocain, belladonna, cantharides, pomegranate, bitter apple.

5. Give natural order (or family) and habitat of the following: Rheum, ipecac, cetaceum, tanacetum, camphora, vanilla, zingiber, triticum, coccus, cubeba.

6. Give maximum dose of. Aq. menth. pip., decoct. aloes co., ess. anisi, extr. ergotæ liq., ac. carbol., inf. digitalis, liq. atrop. sulph., liq. trinitrini, sp. camphoræ, syr. scillæ, tr. cannab. ind., tr. nuc. vom., vin. antimoniale.

7. Show how a drug like *ol. santali* can be both a stimulant expectorant and a diuretic, and antiseptic to the urinary passages. What is meant by local action of a drug, systemic action, remote action?

PRACTICAL DISPENSING.

Examiner:—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, Ph.G., Phm.B.

NOTE.—Candidates will dispense the following preparations with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch, labelling and finishing the medicines, as if designed for patients. The order and cleanliness in which each dispensing desk, with its stock of utensils, is left, *will be rated*.

MISS GEORGIE WOODLAND.

R. Camphoræ.
Pulveris rhei aa. gr. xv.
Pulveris opii gr. ij.

Misce. Tere ft. pulv. in chart. decem. divide, quarum cap. j omn. secundis horis donec leniatur dolor, et mitte emplastr. Lyth. pollices tres longum, pollices duo latum super alutam includendam.

Sig: Admove emplastrum statim ad partem affectam.

S. M. GREEN, ESQ.

R. Pulv. rhei 0.065
Magnes. carb. 0.049
Olei menthæ pip. 0.032

M. fac. pil. mitte duodecim et unam post jentaculum et cœnam duas post prandium exhibentur.

MISS MARY MANNELL.

R. Hydrargyri oxidii rubri ʒj.
Paraffini mollis ʒss.
Cerae albk. R. xx.

M. s. a. et ft. ung. hujus unguenti paucillum, oculo affecto applicetur mane nocteque.

HON. JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

R. Potass. iodidi gr. liiv.
Syrapi ʒʒ vj.
Spt. ætheris nitrosi (normal) ʒʒ iv.
Aquam ad ʒʒ iv.

M. s. a. ft. mist. et Sig: Coch. ij ex aq. quarta quaque hor. sumend.

CHEMISTRY INORGANIC AND ORGANIC.

Examiner:—GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.

1. Explain what is meant by the terms (a) Acid Oxide, (b) Acid Salt, (c) Basic Salt, (d) Compound Ether, (e) Ketone, (f) Amine, (g) Amide. Give an example of each.

2. State the general methods for determining the atomic weights.

3. What volume of Ammonia gas measured at 27°C and 600 mm Bar is required to neutralize 100 grammes of a solution containing 32 per cent of Hydrochloric Acid gas.

4. The elements Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Arsenic are said to belong to the same natural family. Explain fully the meaning of this statement.

5. Give an account of the chemistry of Mercury.

6. Give an account of the manufacture of three of the following substances: Potassium Permanganate, Soda by solvay process, White Lead, Sulphuric Ether.

7. Write equations illustrating the action of heat on

- (a) Ammonium Nitrate
- (b) Ammonium Bichromate.
- (c) Primary Calcium Phosphate.
- (d) Ortho Phosphoric acid.
- (e) Hot concentrated Sulphuric acid on
- (f) Potassium Iodide.
- (g) Sulphur.

Nitric acid on
(g) Solution of Ferrous Chloride and Hydrochloric acid.

(h) Tin.

8. Give a classification of the Alcohols. State facts for considering Glycerine an Alcohol.

9. Write the constitutional formulæ of Acetaldehyde, Trimethyl Carbamol, Chloral, Urea, Benzaldehyde, Salol, Salicylic acid.

10. Give an account of the Chemistry of one of the following: Tartaric acid, Carbolic acid.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner:—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, Ph.G., Phm B.

1. Translate the following prescriptions into English:

(a) Recipe: Extracti opii, grani tres quartas partes, Pilulæ hydrargyri, grana quatuor, Extracti carscarillæ, grana tria. Contunde simul et divide in pilulas numero duas. Sumantur pro dosi hora IX^{va} vesperi hac nocte atque eas eadem hora. Mitte numero quatuor.

(b) Recipe: Guaiaci ligni rasi, sesunciam, Sassafras radices, unciam dimidiam, Aquæ destillatæ, libras duas. Coque igne leni ad libram, sub finem coctionis adde glycyrrhizæ radices contusæ drachmas duas et cola. Feger cochlearia tria ter vel quater die ante cibum capiat.

(c) Recipe. Antimonii tartarati semi granum, Aquam puram ad fluidunciam.

Misce et agro haustum statim da et repete post horas duas, si ventriculus

emetikum non antea rejecerit, vel si alvus non laxata fuerit.

2. Translate the following expressions: (a) *Detrahatur e brachio sanguis ad uncias decem statim.* (b) *Sumat unum omni nocte ad vices octo ex aliquo vehiculo crasso.* (c) *Fiat emplastrum pollices sex longum, pollices tres latum.*

3. Write the following expressions without abbreviations and translate:

(a) *Ft. mist. cuj. det. coch. mag. om. bih.*

(b) *Coch. ampl. ij ex. semicy. vin. aq. apud hor. undec. a.m. et hor. quint. p.m. quotid. sum.*

(c) *Cap. coch. larg. dim. ex. coch. ij larg. aq. t. i. d.*

Translate the following prescriptions, criticize fully, and state how you would meet any difficulties which might arise in dispensing them as written:

4. R. Bismuthi subnitrat. ʒj.
Sodii bicarbonatis. gr. xxx.
Excipientis q. s.
Misc. ft. pil. no. xx.
Sig. Devoret aq. ij post jentac. prand. et coen. quotid. per mensem.

5. R. Acidi carbonici ʒ.00
Sodii bicarbonatis... 20.00
Boraci..... 30.00
Glycerini..... 150.00
Aquamdestillatamad. ʒ60.00
Misc. S. A. ft. mist.
Sig. Gargarisma. Ut. dict. man. merid. nocteque utend.

6. R. Trac. digitalis..... f. ʒj.
Ext. erythroxyl. fl.....
Spt. atheris nitrosi .
Glycerini..... ana f. ʒj.
Aque q. s..... fl. f. ʒiv.

M. Ft. mist. Exhibe coch. mag. bis quotid.
7. R. Ext. colocynthidis comp. gr. iss.
Pil. rhei compositae. gr. ij.
Hydrargyri cum creta... gr. iij.
Contund. fl. pil. et mit. tal. dos. no. duodec. quantum cap. j. sing. noct. h. s.

8. R. Acidi carbonici liq. ʒ.00
Collodii fleவில். ʒ5.00
M. ft. pigmentum. In verucca man. nocteque ope penicilli camelini applic.

9. R. Cocainæ hydrochlor. gr. xlv.
Sodii bicarbonatis. gr. viij.
Aquam destillatam. ad f. ʒiij.
Solve fl. collyrium.

Applica ad oculum sinistrum ut dict. tertiis horis.
10. *Acidum Carbonicum:*

(a) Write dispensing notes on its exhibition in pill and mixture.

(b) State the proportions of water with which it gives transparent solution, and how similar results may be obtained with other proportions of water.

(c) Give its dose and antidotes.

BOTANY.

Examiner:—T. McCRAE, B.A.

1. Describe the structure of a growing point. Upon what conditions does growth depend?

2. Give an account of the reproduction of the Mosses.

3. What parts of the flower may form the fruit? Classify fruits with examples. Give an account of the methods of dispersal of fruits and seeds.

4. Describe the formation, structure, and functions of bark tissue.

5. Define the terms: bast, catkin, saprophyte, declinous. Write short descrip-

tive notes on (a) pollen, (b) protoplasm, (c) tracheids, (d) trichomes.

6. Carbohydrates in plants. Give an account of their formation, and compare green and colorless plants in this regard.

7. Organized and unorganized ferments. Explain these terms with a description and comparison of the action of the two classes.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner:—CHAS. F. HEBNER, PH.G., PHM.B.

1. Prepare 56.7 c.m.³ of syrup of iodide of iron by the following formula, submitting a report in accordance with the subjoined synopsis.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Iron wire.....	90.72 grams.
Iodine.....	178.225 "
Sugar.....	2480.625 "
Distilled water.....	1163.25 c.m. ³

Product..... 2835.000 c.m.³

Make a syrup with sugar and 708.75 c.m.³ distilled water. Use 566 c.m.³ distilled water to make the solution of iron iodide, and when completed add syrup 177.25 c.m.³ to it, and boil gently for five minutes. Filter the solution into the remainder of the hot syrup; wash residue and filter with 177.25 c.m.³ hot distilled water, and resort to the proper expedient for preventing reduction of the iron salt in the finished preparation.

2. Find the specific gravity of the substance submitted, and report as per following synopsis:

Liquid labeled.....	
Specific gravity.....	

Work:

Report for Syrup Iodide of Iron.

Amount of each ingredient:

Iron wire.....	grams or.....grains.
Iodine.....	grams or.....grains.
Sugar.....	grams or.....grains.
Product.....	c.m. ³ or.....fl. ozs.

Water to make simple syrup.....c.m.³ or...fl. drs.

Water to make iron iodide

solution.....c.m.³ or...fl. drs.

Syrup added to solution.....c.m.³ or...fl. drs.

Hot water used to wash residue

and filter.....c.m.³ or...fl. drs.

(a) State how the iron iodide solution was made, and indicate reaction by an equation.

(b) Explain cause and manner of deterioration; and state how it may be prevented.

(c) What means were adopted to make the syrup permanent?

(d) Illustrate by chemical equation the action of the preservative agent used.

PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner:—CHAS. F. HEBNER, PH.G., PHM.B.

1. *Extractum Cinchonæ Liquidum.* (a) What are the official requirements as to strength? (b) Give method of assay. (c) State how you would standardize 1000

c.m.³ of percolate which assay showed to contain 80 grams of total alkaloids.

2. Give name, strength, and dose of each of the official (a) powders containing opium; (b) solutions, (*liquores*) containing opium alkaloids.

3. Contrast the value of the following as ointment vehicles: (a) *Paraffinum Molle*, (b) *Adeps Lanæ*, (c) *Adeps Benzoeatus*. (d) Mention the most satisfactory method of incorporating alkaloids with fats.

4. *Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum:* (a) Strength. (b) Criticize the official method of preparation. (c) What is Fothergill's method? (d) Show by equations the chemical changes involved in both processes.

5. *Extraction:* (a) Mention in order of occurrence the forces and phenomena exhibited during the process, (b) explaining how each assists in facilitating the exhaustion of drugs. (c) Define Extractive. (d) State what changes it undergoes physically and chemically by exposure to heat in contact with air. (e) Why are solid extracts so generally not soluble to a clear solution in menstrua identical with those used in their preparation?

6. Alkalies being considered general precipitants of alkaloidal salts: Explain (a) the ready solubility of quinine sulphate in aromatic spirit of ammonia, (b) the efficacy of *Tinctura Opii Ammoniata* and of (c) *Tinctura Quinina Ammoniata*.

7. Give official names for the following: (a) *Elixir Vitriol*. (b) *Seignette Salt*. (c) *Hepar Sulphuris*. (d) *Sal de duobus*. (e) *Kermes Mineral*. (f) *Oil of Smoke*. (g) *Labarraque's solution*. (h) *Hoffmann's Anodyne*. (i) *Camphor Mixture*. (j) *Huxham's Tincture*.

8. *Incompatibility:* (a) Classify and (b) define, giving an example for each class. (c) Explain the cause of the difficulty usually experienced in dispensing saline substances in strong solution in most medicated waters.

9. *Fluid Extracts:* (a) Mention the conditions to be considered in selecting appropriate menstrua. (b) Explain the serious objections to the use of fluid extracts in preparing infusions, decoctions, syrups, tinctures, etc., by dilution, illustrating with two examples.

10. *Oils:* How do fixed and volatile oils differ (a) physically and (b) chemically? (c) What constituent furnishes the odor and flavor of volatile oils? (d) Mention the only exception to the rule. (e) Explain the cause of the variations in consistence of the different fixed oils. (f) How may cotton-seed oil be detected in olive oil? (g) How is Oil of Bitter Almond prepared, and how may it be purified of its poisonous constituent?

Vellosine is an alkaloid of pareira bark, recently isolated by Fauvet. It has the formula $C_{21}H_{23}N_3O_5$, and melts at 184°C. It appears as yellowish crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether, chloroform, and hot alcohol.

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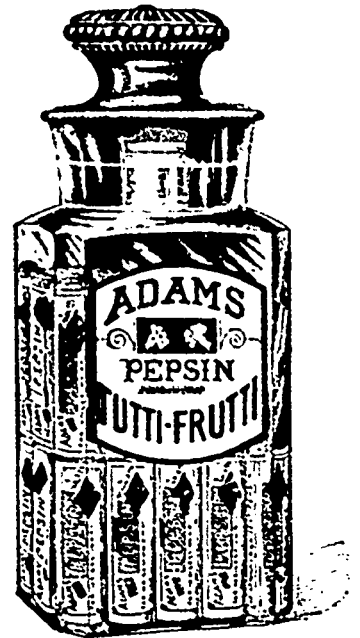
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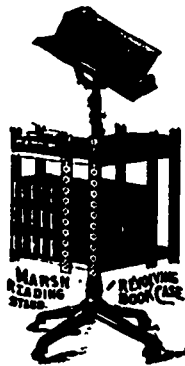
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SIMPLE PILL COUNTER.—According to Buwa, an extremely useful and simple pill counter can be obtained by making a shallow tray in the shape of an isosceles triangle. If the pills are thrown into the tray and shaken to the apex the first row (in the apex) will contain one pill, the second two, the third three, and so on. The number of pills on the tray can therefore be easily ascertained by counting the rows and referring to a previously calculated table (*Pharm. Post*, xxviii., 237).

An improved ointment jar has been placed on the market by a German manufacturer which seems to possess distinct advantages. A circular plate, which fits snugly into the cylindrical jar, is provided with a perpendicular rod with a screw thread cut its entire length. After setting this in the jar the latter is filled with the ointment and the peculiarly constructed lid adjusted, and then a thumb screw is applied to the protruding rod. Near its periphery the lid is provided with an opening closed with a screw-cap. The jar being completely filled, its contents cannot be influenced by the air, and this condition is preserved to the last, inasmuch as it is never opened for removing a portion of the ointment, this operation being effected by turning the thumb-screw, when the contents will be forced out of the small opening.

DISPENSING DIGITOXIN.—In administering digitoxin, which is very soluble in water, care must be taken that the vehicle is so adjusted in alcoholic strength that re-precipitation does not take place in the stomach, or a cumulative physiological action from successive edoss may result. According to Corn this may be avoided by dispensing digitoxin as follows: Digitoxin, 2 to 3 milligrammes; chloroform, six-tenths cubic centimetre; alcohol, 90 per cent. by volume, 12 cubic centimetres; distilled water up to 150 grammes. One-third part to be taken for a dose (*Repert. de Pharm.*, after *Scalpel*.)

POWDERING CAMPHOR.—A writer in a German journal says that if camphor be powdered in the following manner it will not again agglomerate: Dissolve the camphor in 1½ parts of alcohol, precipitate by the addition of four parts of water; collect the precipitate, wash with an abundance of water and dry. By keeping an account of the quantity of camphor used, the quantity left in the diluted alcohol can be calculated, and this solution used for making tincture, etc.

FORMULÆ FOR DISPENSING ALUMNOL.—(1), in the pure state as a dusting powder for venereal sores; (2), mixed with 80 to 90 per cent. of French chalk for burns; (3), in 1½ per cent. solutions

for washing excoriations, acne or eczematous surfaces; (4), in from 2 to 10 per cent. alcoholic solution for urticaria, sycosis, etc.; (5), as an ointment, alumnol, 10 parts; hard paraffin, 5 parts; liquid vaseline oil, 35 parts; anhydrous wool-fat, 50 parts; (6), as a collodion, collodion, 160 parts; castor oil, 20 parts; alumnol, 18 parts.—*Les Nouveaux Remèdes*, January, 1895.

MASS FOR MEDICATED BOUGIES.—Cacao butter, 4 parts; powdered gum acacia, 2 parts. Mix intimately and add, with constant kneading, a mixture of glycerin, 1 part; water, 2 parts. If required, the quantity of cacao butter may be slightly increased.—*Pritzker; Rev. Therapeut.*, February, 1895.

CREOSOTE PILL MASS.—The *Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift für Russland* adds the following to the list of methods suggested for preparing a durable and efficient creosote pill-mass:

Dissolve 2 parts of gelatin in 1 part of water and 8 parts of glycerin, by the aid of heat, and let it stay in the water bath until all the water is driven off, which may be ascertained by weighing the capsule and its contents. To this *massa gelatinosa* add 30 parts of creosote, while the mass is still warm, and keep the mixture in a tightly closed vessel. When creosote pills are desired, they may be prepared from this mass, every 4 parts of which contain 3 parts of creosote, by adding any desired vegetable powder. The journal adds that the pills keep well, and that they may be coated by any of the ordinary processes.

THE CARE OF STOCK-OINTMENTS.—If there ever were a subject honey-combed by the pen scratches of pharmaceutical writers, it is this same one—ointments. When we consider that there are twenty-three official ointments, besides being six cerates which are of kin, it would seem that so few in the matter of stock could be easily handled. But two ointments are required to be freshly made, yet experience teaches us that it is advisable to have as many as possible to be extemporaneously prepared.

To name the list of proposed ointment cases would take almost a page of this journal. It is like remedies for an ailment; the more extended the therapeutic list, the more difficult to handle the trouble. Just so with ointment cases. The majority of U. S. P. formulæ call for benzoinated lard. This is often improperly prepared, and, besides, the lard is not what it should be. Experience tells us that it is hazardous to heat the lard of the market to any high temperature. The fact is, it is just as well to not even warm it. The lard carries a certain per cent. of water sometimes, and is often a mixture of oils brought up to the required consistency and melting point by means of some of the stearins. Heat dissipates the water, melting the stearin. In cooling, the latter

crystallize out, and the pharmacist has a hopelessly granular product. Yet we shall pass by all of this, and speak only of containers.

The paper label for stock ointment jars is very probably a thing of the past, for it soon becomes grease saturated, the letters growing obscure. The employment of porcelain jars is not advisable, for in time the enamel cracks, admitting the ointment to the porous interior of which the jar is composed, where it rapidly becomes rancid by oxidation. The glass label fastened on with cement is a failure. If you strain a warm, melted cerate like cerat. resine into the shop jar having a glass label fastened on by cement, the wax melts or softens, and the label either drops off or gets out of line. There seems to be no alternative but to turn in the matter of containers to glass—either blue, opal, amber or milk, or cryolite ware. Either or all are good. The white ware is neat, yet is quite brittle, owing to the large quantity of oxide, usually zinc, added in order to give the ware an opaque white color. The lettered ware with letters blown in the glass and ground on the face similar to the reagent bottles is the best modern achievement. This can be improved upon, in the opinion of the writer, for the lettering lacks clearness.

To color with paint the ground surface of the letters is quite a piece of work, besides being easily worn off. Now, if the manufacturers would only indent these same raised letters, or have indented letters blown in the ware, and fill up the depressed spaces or letters with a plastic cement, which would, upon drying, harden like stone, it would be all that is desired. Such a paste could be made of glycerine, or litharge, or any dry pigment massed with varnish, and could be colored brilliant yellow, red, or black as desired. The letters then would be of a contrasting color and indestructible, besides capable of being repaired with new cement when needed. It might be possible to bake the color in, but hardly practicable, for the heating of glass is not a cheap matter, being less easy of accomplishment than if the ware was of porcelain. Another desideratum would be a cover made of some material that is difficult to break. Every ointment shelf has a few jars without lids—broken by the boys always—and looking in the row like so many soldiers with their hats gone.—*F. T. Green, in Pacific Druggist.*

A NEW COMPOUND.—The product of the interaction of acetamid and mercuric acetate is, according to Pesci, paramercuridiphenylenediacylmercuriammonium acetate. If this should be put forward as a new remedy, we trust a shorter name will be found for it.

Distilled water from which all gases had been set free, protected by covering it with oil, has been frozen by Prompt without any dilation of the volume originally taken.

Pharmaceutical Notes.

BISMUTHOL.—Under this name Radlauer has introduced a body, which is a bismuth sodium phospho-salicylate, or is described as such. Its description under this name renders it probable that it is merely a mixture of phosphate and salicylate rather than a true chemical compound. It is said to possess all the virtues, and none of the disadvantages, of the components. It is described as a powerful but non-toxic antiseptic, without irritating properties. As a dusting powder, it is to be used with talc in the proportion of 1 to 4. As an ointment, it is mixed with vaseline in the same proportion. As a solution, 1 in 40 of aqua dest. is suggested.

AMERIC ACID.—This acid has been isolated in a pure state from American colophony by Mach. It possesses the composition, $C_{19}H_{28}O_2$. It forms colorless crystals, melting at 153° — 154° , insoluble in water, easily soluble in alkalis, alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzol. The potassium salt, $C_{19}H_{27}O_2K$, is crystalline if deposited from alcohol, but not from water. The barium salt is an amorphous white powder. By oxidation with alkaline permanganate, abietic acid forms a ketonic acid of the formula $C_{19}H_{16}O_3$. It has been generally understood that this acid was identical with pimic acid. It is not, however, either identical or isomeric. Pimic acid possesses the formula $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, and melts at 212° .—(*Monatsh. f. Chem.*) *British and Colonial Druggist.*

NEW INDIARUBBER CORK.—A French firm has recently introduced a new form of indiarubber cork. The rubber is hollow, and at one end a hard disc is attached, through a perforation in which a rod passes to the bottom of the cork. On pressing the rod the stopper elongates, and can be introduced into the neck of the bottle; on releasing the pressure the stopper contracts in length, but increases in diameter, and will be firmly held by the neck, which of course should be slightly smaller than the cork.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

A peculiar substitute for window glass, known as "tectorium," is stated to have been employed in Austria, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and Russia as a covering for hothouses, marquees, verandahs, windows of factories, roofs, and stores, etc. It is a special, insoluble, bichromated gelatine, translucent as opal and incorporated in wire gauze.

SANDAL-WOOD OIL IN PILLS.—M. Camiel (*Rev. pharm. des Flandres*) mixes sandal-wood oil, 5 gm. with calcined magnesia, 0.5 gm., and then adds the mixture to colophony 4 gm., which has been melted at a gentle heat. The mass is said to be easily rolled and cut into pills after cooling.

CLARIFYING POWDER.—To facilitate the obtaining of perfectly bright solutions of essential oils in water, E. W. Lucas

proposes the use of a mixture of powdered paper, asbestos, and kaolin, in some such proportions as the following:

Paper powder (obtained by rubbing dried white filter paper through a 20-mesh sieve)..... 1 ounce.
Asbestos (sifted)..... 1 ounce.
Kaolin..... 10 ounces.

Mix lightly together, finally sifting. The powder should be shaken up with the turbid liquid for a few minutes and poured on the previously wetted filter, the filtrate being returned until it passes through bright, which it does in a short time. The powder is not limited in its use to the solutions mentioned, but, as may be inferred, answers well for other liquids also.—*Druggists' Circular.*

TRAUMATICIN.—Traumaticin is a saturated solution of gutta-percha in chloroform; it is most advantageously prepared as follows: The lightest-colored gutta-percha procurable is cut into small pieces and macerated with twelve or fifteen times its weight of pure chloroform for twenty-four hours, with frequent agitation. The mixture is then transferred to a retort, and about one-third of the chloroform distilled off over a water bath. The traumaticin thus obtained is a thick homogeneous liquid, to which the requisite medicament may be added. For ichthyol traumaticin three parts of ichthyol are added to every ten parts—similar proportions are used for salol, lysol, and phenol. Corrosive sublimate is added in the proportion of one part of sublimate to one hundred parts of simple traumaticin. If the simple traumaticin should be colored, and a colorless medicament is to be added, it may be decolorized by means of animal charcoal. It is best applied with a brush of hog's bristles, and forms a thin, impermeable, pliable pellicle when the chloroform dries off. It gives rise to no discomfort, except a sense of burning when first applied, due to the chloroform. Traumaticin of ichthyol is of special service in the case of erysipelas.—*Bull. Gen. de Thér. ; Phar. Journal.*

Oleate of Ammonia as a Cleansing-Agent.

To make the oleate take

	Oz.
Oleic acid.....	1
Spirit.....	1
Solution of ammonia.....	14

Pour the acid into a bottle; mix the spirit and ammonia, and pour into the bottle. Cork tightly, and allow to stand a week or more until saponification is complete.

This furnishes a product superior to that made by any other means tried. It can be diluted with ammonia or water as wanted, and is the product meant to be used in the following:

FOR CLEANING GLASSWARE IN LABORATORY.

	Oz.
Powdered pumice-stone.....	2
Oleate of ammonia.....	3
Solution of ammonia.....	to make 16

Shake before using.

LIQUID SHAMPOO.

	Oz.
Oleate of ammonia.....	1
Borax.....	1
Eau de Cologne.....	1
Glycerine.....	1
Water.....	to 16

This will be found excellent, and not nearly so harsh on the scalp as the ordinary ammonia shampoos.

FOR CLEANING CLOTH

the following will be found excellent, and shows little disposition to separate:

	Oz.
Oleate of ammonia.....	2
Solution of ammonia.....	2
Ether.....	1
Benzine.....	5
Chloroform.....	1

Mix the ammonia and oleate; shake well, and add the ether; shake, and add 5 oz. of benzine; agitate thoroughly. Then add 1 oz. of chloroform and shake well. Allow to stand a few minutes, and shake at intervals, when a mixture having the consistency of cream and showing but little tendency to separate will result.

FURNITURE POLISH.

	Oz.
Oleate of ammonia.....	2
Solution of ammonia.....	2
Shellac varnish.....	6
Boiled linseed oil.....	6

Mix the ammonia and oleate, add the shellac, and shake well; then add oil, and shake thoroughly.—*Frank Edel in Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

An improved container for dry extracts has been devised by an Austrian apothecary, intended to prevent agglutination of the powdered extracts. The improvement consists in a hollow glass-stopper, in which quicklime may be kept in such a manner as to admit of the absorption of any moisture in the vial.

Artemisin is a colorless crystalline body discovered by Merck in artemisia maritima, being found in the mother liquor after the separation of the santonin. Preliminary investigations lead to the belief that this new body is closely related to santonin, and may possibly be regarded as oxysantonin.

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Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

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SITUATION WANTED AS MANAGER OR ASSISTANT. Graduate of O.C.P. Fifteen years' experience. Good references. Address, Box 595, Belleville, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED IN CITY OR COUNTRY by drug clerk, with 4½ years' experience; excellent references from previous employers. Address, S. A. F., 116 A111 St., Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED AS DRUG CLERK by young man with 7 years' experience. Graduate O.C.P.; habits correct; excellent references; states salary. Drugs, Box 47, Forest, Ont.

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A SNAP—DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN VANCOUVER and Three Forks, British Columbia. Chance of a lifetime. Particulars, Druggist, 239 College St., Toronto.

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References to ANY past student.

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Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

*We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE
in America, and solicit enquiries.*

For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles
by wholesale in

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SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists

HALIFAX, N.S.

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Drug Mixer and Sifter

A necessary article in every DRUG STORE.

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Baking Powders,

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and everything where perfect blending and uniformity is desired.

A Druggist

taking proper interest in his establishment will provide his customers with first-class goods only.

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Toilet Papers and Fixtures form part of the Stock of a well-equipped drug-store.

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Nourishes, Fortifies, Refreshes

Strengthens the entire system; most Agreeable, Effective and Lasting Renovator of the Vital Forces.

Every test, strictly on its own merits, proves exceptional reputation.

Palatable as Choicest Old Wines

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CLARETS AT HALF PRICE

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ESTABLISHED 1882

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Of every Description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

HARDWOOD STORE FITTINGS, METAL SASH BARS, Etc.

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Fortier's

"Shakespeare"

THE FINEST 5ct. Cigar

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

JUST TRY IT.

RIPANS

One Gives Relief.

IF YOU USE THE Red Star Toothwash Bottle

You will beat your neighbor, as no other approaches it for beauty.

Scant 2 oz. (looks like a 3 oz.) complete open crown sprinkler at \$7.83 net per gross. Sample sent on receipt of 5 cents to pay postage.

T. C. Wheaton & Co., Millville, N. J., manufacturers of Flint, Green and Amber ware, and the largest factors of Homeo. Vials in the world.



A PERFECT TEA
MONSOON TEA

FINEST IN THE WORLD.
 From Tea Plant to Tea Cup in its Native Purity.
PACKED BY THE GROWERS
 And sold in the original packages, 1/2 lb., 1 lb. and 6 lb. caddies.

If your grocer has none, tell him to order from **STEEL, HAYTER & CO.** 11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto

A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.

Gurtis & Son's
Yankee Brand
Pure Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

CURTIS & SON
 PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

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

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa.

Pharmacy Abroad.

TURKISH PHARMACY STUDENTS' PICNIC.—The Sultan is the father of his people, verily. He is accustomed to give students of the government schools a picnic on the beautiful meadows of the Sweet Waters at Kiathané. Amongst those so treated recently were the professors and students of the veterinary and pharmacy schools. It may interest pharmacy students in England to know what they did. They met in the morning near the Kiat Haneh bridge, whence they marched, with bands playing, to the spot appointed for the picnic. On their way to the Sweet Waters they made a short halt before the Mausoleum of Eyoub, and heard a prayer recited by an imam. General Ismail Pasha, aide-de-camp of the Sultan, represented his Imperial Majesty at the picnic, and Marshal Zeki Pasha, Grand Master of Artillery and director-general of military schools in the capital, was also present at the *fete*. Three speeches were made in the course of the day—namely, by the Sultan's representative, by Marshal Zeki Pasha, and by one of the pupils.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

NOTE ON THE NORWEGIAN PHARMACOPOEIA.—Amongst the additions and alterations in the new edition of the Norwegian Pharmacopœia, we note the following: Acetanilid: This body is described as melting at 114° (the German Pharmacopœia gives 113°), and soluble in 200 parts of cold water. The maximum daily dose is given as two grammes. Antipyrin: The limits of melting point here allowed are 116°—113°, which, in our opinion, is unnecessary. Salicylic acid is given as melting at 156°, as against 157° in the German Pharmacopœia, and 155° in the B.P. Hyoscine (hydrobromide) is retained as the name of the alkaloid known formerly under that name, in spite of Schmidt's researches, which caused the Germans to substitute the name scopolamine for this body in their new Supplement. The formula is given as $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, instead of $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$, as would have been expected. Glycerine is to be tested for copper, lead, arsenic, oxalic acid, lime, sulphuric acid, ammonia, sugar, and butyric acid. Lanoline should not lose at 100° more than 30 per cent. of its weight. Saccharin is to be examined for sugar. Under the ordinary galenicals there is nothing worthy of special note, except that tincture of digitalis is to be made from dry leaves, whereas the German tincture (*Fingerhutinktur*) is made from the bruised fresh leaves.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

PHARMACY IN DENMARK.—In an article in the *Journal de Pharmacie et Chimie*, by A. Wunsch, a Danish pharmacist, it is stated that there are 169 pharmacists in Denmark, Iceland, and

the adjacent islands, *i.e.*, about 1 per 13,577 of the population. Copenhagen, the capital, with a population of 312,859, has but 21 pharmacies, or 1 per 14,898 individuals. The licenses to carry on business are either "real" or "personal." The former, none of which have been granted since 1842, number 89, and are identified with certain pharmacies which may be sold and bought with the licenses attached. The purchaser must in any case be 25 years old, and possess a satisfactory diploma. Pharmacists in Copenhagen must have their diplomas endorsed "very good," whilst those who simply have the mark "good" may practise pharmacy anywhere else throughout the country, and those whose diplomas are marked "medium" only must be examined anew before they can practise.

The course of study insisted upon extends over six years, three years as pupil in a pharmacy, one as assistant, and eighteen months at the school of pharmacy. According to the most recent legislation, all licenses granted in future will be personal only, expiring with the death of the holder. The widows of deceased pharmacists are allowed, however, to carry on business provisionally, though for a long period, if a properly qualified pharmacist is in charge, and 18 out of the 81 businesses with personal licenses now belong to widows.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS.—The *Société royale de pharmacie de Bruxelles* will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, on August 15th next, by a national congress of pharmacy at Brussels. In connection with this there will be an international exhibition of pharmaceutical apparatus and products. Both the congress and the exhibition will last for three days. The five sections of the congress will deal with pharmaceutical legislation and ethics, theoretical and practical pharmacy, professional interests, the analysis of foodstuffs and commercial products, and hygiene and toxicology, respectively. The six sections of the exhibition will be devoted to fixtures, appliances, drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, accessories, and special products. Particulars may be obtained of M. L. Van Hulst, pharmacien, 12, rue Malibran, Brussels.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

A PHARMACY IN CHINA.*—The premises occupied by the Chinese pharmacist usually consist of a shop on the ground floor, a storeroom at the back, and a gallery which is reached by a winding stair case leading upwards to the roof, which is flat and forms a terrace; the back room also serves as a laboratory. Both the gallery and the shop, which are connected, are filled with all possible articles relating to pharmacy and surgery. By the side of the gallery are built two smaller rooms, which seem to be equally used as storerooms, and at the same time as

sleeping rooms for the assistants. On the terrace itself various herbs and roots are laid out to dry in the sun.

The proprietor of the business does not live on the premises, but spends his leisure time at his house outside the town, while the assistants are left in charge of the shop. The streets in China are very narrow, so that the shop is almost always cool throughout the day. The doorway is remarkably high. On the right and left of this a counter extends along the whole length of the shop, terminating at right angles, so that it is impossible for the public to see what the assistants are doing. A row of seats is placed in the body of the shop for the convenience of customers, and the walls are decorated with advertisements and mottoes relating to pharmacy. Of these maxims only a few deserve special record; for instance, a favorite motto is, "Two eyes are needful to the druggist when buying drugs; the doctor only needs one eye, and the patient should be blind." Special attention is paid to the furthest end of the shop, immediately opposite the entrance. Here the pharmacist places neat rows of porcelain jars, while in between carefully labelled drawers are fitted, and on the top of the whole is an eight-sided urn of tin or some other bright metal, usually surmounted with a board bearing the owner's name. In a corner of the shop stands an altar dedicated to the memory of the owner's ancestors. On it perfumed candles are burnt and a number of the favorite dishes of the departed are spread out. At certain times of the year bits of colored paper are burnt on the altar, which are supposed to represent different utensils and articles of apparel needful to the deceased in his after-life. This tender thoughtfulness for the comfort of the departed comprises nearly the whole of the Chinaman's idea of religion.

The proprietor is generally seated at the entrance of the shop, from whence he directs the management of his business. All prescriptions are brought to him. He examines them and hands them to his assistants to be made up subsequently. At the entrance, too, all consultations take place, and prices are agreed upon. A Chinese laboratory is not by any means overstocked with apparatus. The whole plant consists merely of a few big marble or granite mortars, a set of sieves, and a couple of fire bricks, in fact, the Chinese make no distinction between the sciences of chemistry, physics, and natural history. A certain number of chemical preparations are certainly concocted by the native pharmacists, but their manufacture is not based on the slightest scientific principle. Thus, methods of employing specific weights are entirely unknown to the average Chinese operator. A few exceptions may be found among those who have come frequently in contact with Europeans, and may have thus learned to place some value on apparatus and appliances which they have previously despised.

*Translated from the *Apotheker Zeitung*.

The following recipe for the manufacture of a sublimate was given by Dr. Ivan, a member of the Franco-Chinese mission, to the authorities in Paris: Sulphate of iron, 940 grammes; sulphate of alumina, 920 grammes; potashes, 900 grammes; sulphate of mercury, 120 grammes; an unknown sulphate, 600 grammes; ordinary table salt, 600 grammes; borax, 930 grammes. These ingredients are mixed in a certain order, and are then exposed to fire heat. Of course, from a European standpoint, such a concoction would be condemned as useless. In fact, most of the Chinese prescriptions are only put on paper with a view to calculating the cost of the ingredients. No notice whatever is taken of the proportion or effect of the drugs. Naturally, this method saves our Chinese friend from many of the difficulties with which the European pharmacist has to cope, and his whole method of doing business is on a par with this process. The Chinese classify natural products in the most irregular manner without the least regard for appropriateness. Of course, in a country where the science of pharmacy in all its branches is so imperfectly understood, it cannot be expected that much good can result from its practice; still we must give our Chinese colleagues credit for being very shrewd observers, and for possessing a thorough knowledge of the qualities of all the products which are dealt with in their drug markets. The "Pen-tiao," or Chinese Pharmacopœia, is almost daily consulted by the Chinese druggist, and is very highly esteemed.

Great care is exercised by the native druggists in collecting and preparing plants and other natural objects. Buds, flowers, roots, and leaves of the same plant are supposed to produce totally different results. The various parts of the plant have, according to the Chinese method, to be collected during certain periods, and at a certain stage of development, so that collecting goes on all the year round. The middle and southern provinces of China are very bare of woods, a circumstance which is probably due to the dense population, which causes all the suitable ground to be used for agriculture. From reports of travellers we gather, however, that the south-western provinces of China are, on the contrary, densely wooded. The mountainous islands of Formosa and Heinan are doubtless well wooded, the former possessing a great number of camphor trees, which furnish, next to Japan, one of the richest sources for the supply of camphor to our markets.

The careful manner in which the Chinese preserve their plants or herbs is evident from the fact that the dried flowers and leaves retain their natural colors in a remarkable degree. The reason of this exactitude may be due to the Chinese belief that the precise effect of various substances is mainly influenced by the manner of their application. For instance, a doctor would usually order medicine to

be given either in powder or in pills, or dissolved, because he feels convinced that the effect produced would vary according to the state in which the medicine is exhibited.

In China a chemist will commence his career as an apprentice, and after having served for three years in shop and laboratory will begin his theoretical studies. This training seems to answer in a country where the pharmacist carries on his business more on a trading than on a scientific basis. The Chinese pharmacists form a very influential caste, and much respect and deference is shown to them by the people. For instance, the quarter at Canton where they chiefly reside has been named after them "Physic Street." This name would appear, however, to be only partially appropriate, as only wholesale dealers live there, and they have nothing to do with the dispensing of drugs to the public. The dress of the pharmacist is that of the well-to-do classes, consisting of a long cloak reaching down to the ankles, and a large cone-shaped straw hat, covered in summer with horsehair and with black velvet in winter.

The pharmacists, knowing that their profession is usually associated with the thoughtful and grave physiognomy of the learned, imitate those characteristics, and are found affecting a stoic calmness and adopting a patronizing demeanor when talking to the public. Comical are the gestures with which they seek to impress the uneducated with a sense of their mental superiority. The Pen-tiao, or Chinese pharmacopœia, is divided into fifty-two volumes, which are again subdivided into numerous parts and chapters; the work seems to treat with the whole creation, and thus affords the student a wide scope for work. The 1st and 2nd volumes describe the origin and growth of pharmacy, the 3rd volume deals with the effects of certain remedies. The 12th to 28th volumes contain a history of the vegetable world, these volumes being classified under eleven heads, which does not speak favorably for the work. The 38th volume is of special interest; in this nothing is discussed but antique furniture, apparatus, and clothes worn by druggists in both past and present times. In the 52nd volume anatomy is dealt with, especially that of those parts which are most likely to require medical treatment.

In Pekin, where hawkers and itinerant pedlars are numerous, we find in the streets the medicine cheap-jack and the quack doctor. These people are always surrounded by a crowd, and it is very comical to notice how a quack doctor puts some ointment on his finger and then daubs it under the noses of his audience who are squatting round him, and who without moving a muscle allow the wonderful medicine to have its effect upon them. The effect of rat poison is represented in a very realistic way by its vendors; they spread out on a piece of blue cloth on the floor their bottles, etc., and in front of these they place a number of dead rats.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

The Bicycle for Drug Stores.

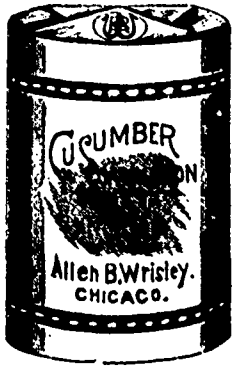
The poetry of motion has found a new and modern illustration in the festive bicycle, which from the cumbrous, awkward and lumbering vehicle of a half decade ago has emerged into the light, beautiful, and universally serviceable agency of individual locomotion and transportation. The uses of a bicycle as a pleasure vehicle are now quite universally recognized by both sexes in all the nations. Its evolution in this direction will doubtless continue, but probably its most important function will be as the servant of traffic of all kinds within range of its strength and limitations. The "craze" is clearly less a passing fancy than a widespread popular discovery of an instrument of extraordinary utility, and as such the bicycle is no doubt destined to permanent popularity.

The trade in bicycles is now seeking avenues of distribution best adapted to its nature. Instead of a separate retail store the advantages of its association under the same roof with certain other branches of business have already been demonstrated. The path of distribution once formed will probably remain, and it is therefore highly important that the recognized advantages of the retail drug store be emphasized and fixed in the minds of the manufacturers and the purchasing public without delay. Many drug stores are, of course, not adapted to a department of this kind, but in nearly all the smaller cities and larger towns many of them are provided with superior facilities both for the sale and display of this popular vehicle, which bears a not distant relationship to the fascinating soda fountain and its votaries. By common consent the attractive drug store is the fitting abode of the beautiful fountain fruitful with profit to the druggist from its own service and from the army of patrons it attracts to the store. The reputation of the drug store may be similarly established for the graceful bicycle, which, by reason of its health-giving qualities, has an additional claim on the recognition of the pharmacist.

Great fortunes are being made in the industry at this time, and few articles are in such extensive demand at prices which afford a good profit to the retailer. It is by the prompt appropriation of new additions like these to the wants of human kind that the retail drug store may compensate for the loss of articles which for any reason have preferred to seek a business home elsewhere. The bicycle should clearly follow the soda fountain.—*Western Druggist*.

Arsenic or mercury may be made into pills, says Lang (*Mon. f. Bakt. Derm.*), by employing a mass consisting of milk sugar, 2 or 3 parts, and lanolin, 1 part.

Mydrine is a name given to a mixture of ephedrine and homatropine. It appears as a white powder, soluble in water. It is employed in 10 per cent. aqueous solution.



Allen B. Wrisley's
**CUCUMBER
COMPLEXION
TOILET
SOAP**
IS "PURE GOLD"

The virtues of Cucumber Juice for the Skin and Complexion have become famous. We challenge comparison with any fine milled, delicately perfumed, high grade soap in the market. It's **The Complexion Toilet Soap** of the world. Made on honor, full value, par excellence. Matchless for a clear, soft, skin beautifier. It is well worth 50 cents a cake, but can be sold at Retail for (1/4) one-quarter of that price. Try it, try it, and be convinced.

Sold by the Wholesale Druggists in Canada.

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Manufacturer of High Grade Toilet Soaps, Perfumes, and Glycerine.

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MAGIC CATARRH SNUFF**
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A POSITIVE CURE FOR
**CATARRH
COLD IN THE HEAD
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS
HEADACHE, Etc.**

It is reliable, safe, and sure, giving instant relief in the most distressing cases.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Wholesale of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
And all leading Druggists.

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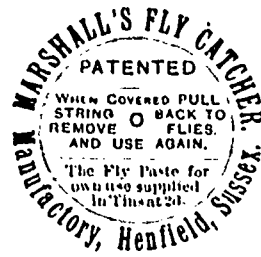
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FEARFULLY FATAL TO FILTHY FLIES!

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**Catches more Insects than
Sticky Papers.**

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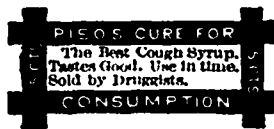
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Therefore specially suitable for Export.

Promptly fixes the pests, and rapidly clears a room of these carriers of disease and contagion.

Catches successive crops by drawing the String to and fro, and at the same time Killing the Insects, thus there is no lingering torture.

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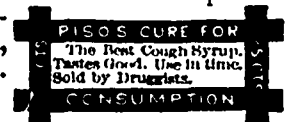
**The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited,
TORONTO.**



I presume we have used over one hundred bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption in my family, and I am continually advising others to get it. Undoubtedly it is the

Best Cough Medicine

I ever used.—W. C. MILTENBERGER, Clarion, Pa., Dec. 29, 1894.—I sell Piso's Cure for Consumption, and never have any complaints.—E. SHOREY, Postmaster, Shorey, Kansas, Dec. 21st, 1894.



J. S. HAMILTON
PURE GRAPE BRANDY DISTILLER
Pelee Island

Distilled under Excise supervision.

"J. S. HAMILTON & CO."
COGNAC

In Quarter-Casks, Octanes, Half-Octanes, and Casks.

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THE FINEST OF BEVERAGES

JOHN
LABATT'S

(LONDON)

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GOLD MEDAL AT THE MIDWINTER EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 1894,

Surpassing all Canadian and United States competitors in every respect, and **EIGHT OTHER GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITIONS.**

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The People you want
TO ALL . . .
The People you want
NONE BUT
The People you want

The Druggists
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The Canadian Druggist
Reaches them all ! !

The Canadian Druggist,
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"Syrup Hypophos. Comp."

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TRADE PRICE { Per Winchester - \$2.25
Per Dozen—Small - 3.50
Per Dozen—Large - 7.00

Also LePAGE'S "BEEF, IRON AND WINE."

Quality Guaranteed. Price Reasonable. Trade Solicited.

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59 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Every Druggist
Should Handle Our
DRUGGIST FAVORITE, 5c.
AND PATTI, 10c.

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Send for Sample Order.

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EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF IRON.

Ronde gives the following in *Pharm. Wochenschrift* for producing a yellow, granular preparation :

Ferri ammonio-cit.....	ʒiiss.
Sodii bicarb.....	ʒviiss.
Acidi citrici.....	ʒvj.
Pul. sacch. alb.....	ʒvv.

Mix the dry powders. Separately dissolve ferri. am. cit. ʒiiss. in aqua ʒv., and acid. citric. ʒiiss. in S.V.R. ʒijj. Mix, and make the powder into a paste with the mixture and as much S.V.R. as is required. Rub this paste through a suitable-sized sieve, and dry the granules.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

TAR LIQUOR.

Jeannel gives the following formula for preparing a *liqueur àe goudron* (tar liquor) :

Wood tar.....	25 parts
Sodium bicarbonate.....	22 parts
Water.....	1,000 parts

Macerate together at a moderate temperature for twenty-four hours and filter. —*National Druggist.*

IMPROVED FORMULA FOR CHLOROFORM OINTMENT.

Chloroform.....	10 parts
Hard paraffin.....	5 parts
Vaseline.....	85 parts

Melt the paraffin with a gentle heat ; when almost cold, add the chloroform gradually, and triturate rapidly in a mortar. The product should be preserved in a hermetically-sealed vessel.—(Crouzel) *L'Union Pharmaceutique.*

PENCILS FOR REMOVING GREASE SPOTS.

The *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* gives the following :

Ox-gall.....	16 parts
Borax, powdered.....	8 parts
Magnesia.....	20 parts
Soap powder.....	50 parts

Rub well together, and then add sufficient green soap to make into a stiff paste. Roll out into pencils of a convenient size and set aside to dry. In use, the end of the pencil is dipped slightly into water and applied to the spot. After rubbing it in, wipe off with a moist sponge. —*National Druggist.*

BOUGIE MASS.

The *Revue de Thérapie* gives the following :

Cacao butter.....	4 parts
Gum arabic, in powder.....	2 parts

Mix carefully, and add, under constant stirring,

Glycerin.....	1 part
Distilled water.....	2 parts

If necessary, the amount of cacao butter may be increased.—*National Druggist.*

CASTOR OIL COMFITS.

A writer in a French medical journal suggests the manufacture of a castor oil comfit, which will greatly facilitate the administration of that very useful remedy to children. The process consists in cooking crude or unrefined sugar until it is on the point of candying, or crystallizing. This can be learned by the removal of a little from time to time, and letting a drop fall on a cold surface. When this

point has been reached remove from the fire and stir in the oil, until a homogeneous mixture is obtained. The mass cast into sticks, or cut into lozenges, is put up in packages sufficient for one, two, or more doses, as required. It is claimed that the taste is similar to the well-known "butter-scotch," and that the comfit acts as an effective laxative, or purge, as desired.

TAPEWORM PILLS.

La Médecine Moderne gives the following formula for a tapeworm pill, which it is said is very efficient :

Copper oxide.....	6 gm.
Calcium carbonate.....	2 gm.
Armenian bole.....	12 gm.
Glycerin.....	10 gm.

Mix and make into a mass. Divide into 120 pills. The directions are : "For the first week take two pills four times daily. The second week take three pills four times daily. At the end of fourteen days a heavy dose of castor oil will bring away the worm."—*National Druggist.*

FORMULE FOR OINTMENTS WITH ADEPS LANAÆ.

Cooling Ointment.—Adeps lanae, 20 parts ; rose water or lime water, 30 to 45 parts ; benzoin in fine powder or oxide of zinc, 10 parts.

Firm Paste for Eczema.—Oxide of zinc, 6 parts ; precipitated sulphur, 4 parts ; white fuller's earth, 2 parts ; adeps lanae and benzoin, of each 14 parts.

Soft Paste for Eczema.—Oxide of zinc, French chalk, of each 2 parts ; olive oil and lime water, of each 6 parts ; adeps lanae, 4 parts ; tincture of benzoin, 1 part.

Ointment for Chilblains.—Camphor, 3 parts ; balsam of Peru, 1 part ; oil of sweet almonds, 16 parts ; adeps lanae and rose water, of each 20 parts.

Cold Cream.—Borax, 2 parts ; liquid neutral soap, 1 part ; adeps lanae, 20 parts ; rose water, 180 parts ; tincture of benzoin, 1 part.

Ointment for Psoriasis.—Oil of caldec, 10 parts ; adeps lanae, 20 parts ; zinc ointment, 30 parts ; solution of chromated lime, 40 parts.

Mercurial Ointment with Adeps Lanae.—Mercury, 20 parts ; adeps lanae, 25 parts ; benzoin in powder, 15 parts ; oil of bergamot, 1 part.

Unctuous Injection for Chronic Urethritis.—Silver nitrate, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts ; oil of sweet almonds, 10 parts ; adeps lanae, 40 parts ; distilled water, q.s.—*Med. Moderne—Pharmaceutical Journal.*

ACID CEMENT.

The following preparation is recommended for cementing glass, porcelain, or other vessels intended to hold corrosive acids :

Asbestos.....	2 parts.
Barium sulphate.....	3 "
Silicate of sodium.....	2 "

By mixing these ingredients a cement strong enough to resist the strongest nitric acid will be obtained. If hot acids are dealt with, the following mixture will be found to possess still more resistant powers :

Silicate of soda (50° Baumé.)..	2 parts.
Fine sand.....	1 part.
Asbestos powder.....	1 part.

Both these cements take a few hours to set. If the cement is wanted to set at once, use silicate of potash instead of silicate of soda. This mixture will be instantly effective, and possess the same power of resistance as the other. (*Journal de Pharm.*)—*Phar. Journal.*

CAOUTCHOUC CEMENT FOR INDIA-RUBBER SHOES.

[866] No. 1, caoutchouc, 10 parts ; chloroform, 280 parts. No. 2, caoutchouc, 10 parts ; brown resin, 4 parts ; thus, 2 parts ; oil of turpentine, 40 parts. Solution No. 1 is produced by simply leaving the caoutchouc standing in a bottle with the chloroform. For solution No. 2 melt the finely-cut caoutchouc and the resin, add the thus, and dissolve the whole in the oil of turpentine. Mix both solutions.

CAOUTCHOUC CEMENT FOR CYCLE TYRES.

[867] Bisulphide of carbon, 160 parts ; gutta-percha, 20 parts ; caoutchouc, 40 parts ; isinglass, 10 parts. This cement is dropped into the crevices after they have been properly cleaned. If the rent is very big, apply the cement in layers. Bind up the rubber tyre lightly with thread, let dry for twenty-four to thirty-six hours, cut off the thread, and remove the protruding cement with a sharp knife, which must previously have been dipped in water. (*Ztschrift*)—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

HARNESS SOAP.

According to the way in which it will be applied, or the form in which it is brought on the market, harness soap is made in different ways. The basis should be some pure, hard soap, to which appropriate additions are made for the purpose of oiling and blackening the harness while cleaning it (and softening the soap at the same time, if it is to be sold in boxes or jars instead of in the form of bars). The soap should be pure—that is to say, not contain filling, and especially no carbonate of soda. Bone black or lampblack is used for the black color, and an addition of harness oil, cod liver oil, or neatsfoot oil is made for the object of oiling the leather. Glycerine or molasses may be added to make the color more readily taken up by the leather. In some of the various formulas in use there figure also small additions of tar, carbonate of ammonia, and tannin solution, and especially also potash soap, which softens the product, and, of course, water when the soap is sold in closed receptacles. Where no potash soap is employed, it is advisable to use for the basis a soap containing some coconut oil, also some rosin if desired. No more lampblack should be used than will answer the purpose, 6 lbs. being generally sufficient for 1,000 lbs. of soap. The other ingredients must be gauged by the required consistency of the soap, etc. —*American Soap Journal.*

Photographic Notes

DIRECT POSITIVES PRODUCED IN THE CAMERA.—In the *Phot. Wochenblatt*, Herr Franz Kogelmann suggests the following modification of the Obernetter process of producing positives directly from nature in the camera. The plate, which should have been exposed for a much longer time than usual, is developed with ferrous oxalate until the high lights, if the plate be viewed from the back, appear quite black. The plate is then washed in the dark and placed in the following bath:

Bichromate of potash.....	5 parts
Alum.....	75 parts
Nitric acid c.p.....	5 parts
Sulphuric acid c.p.....	10 parts
Distilled water.....	500 parts

This solution should be free from any trace of chloride. The plate is then thoroughly washed and developed in bright daylight with any good developer. —*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Matt varnish is more used now that "photo faking" has become quite a fine art. A formula I have used for years is:

Sandarac.....	1 oz.
Mastic.....	1½ dr.
Ether.....	10 dr.

Dissolve, and add—

Benzine.....	4 dr.
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Sandarac is only slightly soluble in benzine, so that in using matt varnish the ether evaporates more rapidly than the benzine, and the sandarac is precipitated in a finely-divided state when a certain point is reached. For printing negatives with too harsh contrasts this varnish is required green-tinted. Malachite green, dissolved in spirit in the proportion of 10 grs. to the ounce, is added a few drops at a time until the required tint is obtained. —*Chemist and Druggist*.

NEGATIVE MARKING INK.—The *Photographische Chronik* publishes the following for putting titles on negatives:

(1)

Water.....	4 oz.
Sugar.....	7 dr.
Glycerine.....	3 dr.

(2)

Alcohol.....	4 oz.
Nitrate of mercury.....	5 dr.
Chloride.....	2½ dr.

The two solutions are mixed and the title written on a piece of paper. When the writing is dry it is transferred to the film of the negative by rubbing the back of the paper with a paper knife or the finger nail. —*American Journal of Photography*.

TEN PER CENT. PHOTOGRAPHIC SOLUTIONS.—Dr. A. W. Blacklock considers that the recommendation to use measures graduated to fluid grains in preparing these solutions seems particularly absurd. "What is wanted is a method of making

solutions so that a given bulk shall contain a certain weight, because much time and trouble is saved by substituting measuring for weighing. This purpose is accomplished by making the solutions of such strength that ten minims in bulk shall contain one grain in weight. As the ounce avoirdupois contains 437.5 grains, one ounce must be dissolved in sufficient water to measure 4,375 minims, which is nine fluid ounces and 55 minims; probably nine fluid ounces and one drachm would be accurate enough, being only five minims too much." —*Photography*.

DEVELOPER STAINS ON NEGATIVES.

There is, we believe, a growing desire with many photographers to revert to the kind of negative having the slight stain producible by pyro development, either without sulphite or with a very small portion of that agent, such as was frequent a few years back. We have heard it stated by many operators that the "pretty" negatives yielded by the new developers are so deceptive in their printing qualities that they are tempted to go back to negatives of pyro-like quality on that very account.

This implies that, after all, a slight yellow stain is no disadvantage, but rather the reverse in some cases. —*British Journal*.

A STAIN REDUCER.—One of the latest claimants to favor amongst photographers is thio-carbamid, or thiourea, $C_2H_4N_2S$, and, as it is very efficient for removing the stains of pyro from the films of negatives, the fingers, clothes, etc., it should be recommended, or may be made up in a solution.

Thio-carbamid.....	30 grains
Chrome alum.....	30 grains
Citric acid.....	40 grains
Distilled water. 10 make.....	10 ounces

The negative m., be soaked in this for ten minutes, and then well washed, or the hands or fingers well rubbed with a coarse rag dipped in the solution.

TO RECOVER FOGGED PLATES.—Solution as follows:

Chromic acid.....	60 grains
Ibromide of potassium.....	60 grains
Water.....	10 ounces

and immerse the plates for five minutes; afterward wash very thoroughly, and rear up to dry. —*American Journal of Photography*.

MOUNTANTS.—The manufacture of such preparations as mountants is one of the best paying parts of the photographic trade. I prefer to use a mountant made by myself—and why should I not get my customers to try it? So I append, for the benefit of other retail chemists, a few notes on formulae which I have tried and not found wanting. A good mountant for all purposes, and one which keeps well, is made as follows:

Powdered starch.....	2 oz.
Gelatine.....	½ oz.

Spirit.....	2 oz.
Carbolic acid.....	½ oz.
Water.....	12 oz.

Heat the starch with 10 oz. of the water until the granules are completely tumified and a translucent jelly is formed; then add the gelatine, previously dissolved in the remaining 2 oz. of water; and, lastly, the spirit and carbolic acid. —*Chemist and Druggist*.

Veterinary Medicine and the Pharmacist.

By C. A. SEMKE, B.Sc.

Legitimate competition and cut-rate stores often render pharmaceutical knowledge a matter of secondary pecuniary importance, thereby forcing the druggist into business activities which do not form a part of his education.

The druggist of to-day is an industrial encyclopaedia: he dispenses medicines, hardware, cutlery, bristles, perfumes, cigars, flowers, stationery, sponges, drinks, groceries, garden-seeds, lawn-mowers, dyes, fly-paper, etc.

As these trades are not taught in college, they must be acquired by time and experience, both of which are costly factors, and often the cause of such serious pecuniary loss as to incapacitate the pharmacist for the practice of his legitimate profession.

It seems strange that men who are daily compounding mixtures for the prevention and cure of disease, whose qualifications are of particular value in introducing them to the technicalities of the sister branch of veterinary medication, should prefer to engage in the sale of these motley miscellanies.

Next to man, there is no living creature of so much use and value as the horse. No object is more worthy of appeal to the ambitious and studious pharmacist, and none presents a more inviting opportunity whereby he may build himself a profitable connection, render incalculable services in his section, and above all, by his knowledge, gradually do away with the so-called "horse doctors" or arch-torturers who are unfortunately allowed to practise their black art in broad daylight.

The side line herein recommended would make of the pharmacist an invaluable assistant to the veterinary surgeon, as well as to the friends of all lovers of dumb creation—a source of profit to himself and utility to all.

It is a simple thing for the pharmacist to have his private formulas or regular veterinary medicaments supplied by the manufacturing houses in the same attractive and finished style as he can obtain pills, capsules, or fluids, reserving a special case for this purpose, and thereby rendering him ever ready to help and supply knowledge when, as is often the case, veterinary aid is not available.

By slight application in this direction the pharmacist may soon become of the utmost utility in a branch which is daily crying for aid from quarters which can supply it profitably, intelligently, and humanely. —*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

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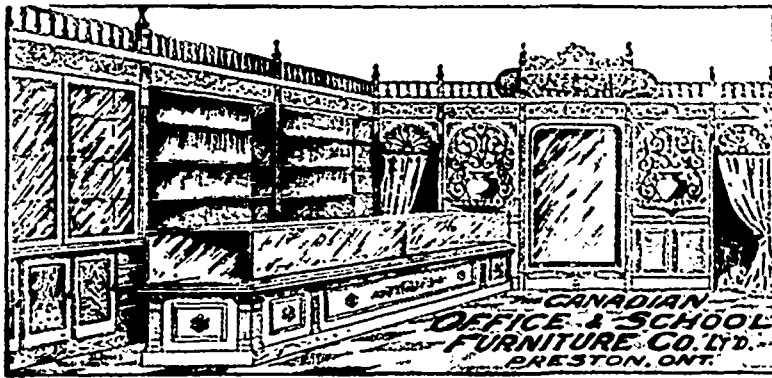
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The first edition has been thoroughly revised and freed from typographical errors; in addition thereto, the third edition contains a treatise on Urinalysis, chemical and microscopical (fully illustrated), and a full index.

The Ethical Aspects of the Pharmacy of To-day.*

By WM. STEPHENSON, M.D.

Under the prospect of a new edition of the "British Pharmacopœia," the professional mind is at present being directed to pharmacy. There are some aspects of the subject which, although connected only indirectly with the Pharmacopœia, are yet well worthy of consideration. Recent developments are tending not only to modify the methods of prescribing, but also to affect the ethical relations of medical men to the pharmaceutical world.

Pharmacy, though now regulated by a distinct corporation, with its own organization, protected by acts of parliament, is still a branch of the healing art. Home rule has been granted, and not independence. Between prescriber and dispenser there is a mutual dependence and mutual obligations over which an ethical, if not legislative, power should preside.

Though now distinct from medicine as a profession, pharmacy has developed a professional status for itself, safeguarded by examinations that demand considerable scientific education and practical training. This position, however, requires strengthening and purification. As a profession pharmacy has, in its business relations, to contend with gross influences, which, for the sake of gain, are engendering practices inconsistent with all professional character. A keen commercial and speculative spirit is becoming rampant; it threatens to degrade pharmacy, and is affecting seriously the interests of those who are devoting themselves to the work in a proper professional spirit.

The enterprise shown of late by pharmaceutical chemists is to be commended so long as its aim is the improvement of pharmacy by scientific and professional means. When, however, it becomes associated with the craving for gain, and endeavors to satisfy it by the introduction of novelties that are turned into proprietary interests, when it is promoted by self-laudation and misleading statements in persistent and obtrusive advertisements, then the professional spirit is crushed. Under such circumstances it behooves medical men to be on guard, lest they are enticed into abetting actions that are opposed to the treasured principles and traditions of their profession.

One marked feature of the present day is the invasion by wholesale houses of the province of the dispensing chemists. Machinery is displacing hand labor, wholesale manufacture the home-made article. From the wholesale manufacturer the druggist must obtain much of his stock materials, and on his knowledge, experience, and character we must rely for the selection as to quality; but, in dispensing, the preference should always be given to the freshly home-made article over the factory compounds turned out in

hundreds of gross, and that may be months and years old before they are used. In the movement the spirit of personal aggrandizement can be readily detected. By a mere coating of varnish, or the use of a registered name, it is turning even the formulæ of the Pharmacopœia into proprietary preparations. If we prescribe for a patient any of the pills of the British Pharmacopœia, or of a well-known formula, have we any right, is it becoming, that we should require that they be those of one particular maker? Yet this is what the wholesale houses ask us to do, and is done by many practitioners. Would it not be more reasonable to require that the ingredients be those of certain makers than that the desired peculiarity should consist solely in the excipient or the coating of the pill? Chemists are now often compelled to keep in stock some half-dozen makes of an article which they themselves could freshly and as skilfully compound—all to suit varying whims and bring grist to particular mills. There are many remedies where it may be desirable to name the maker preferred, but then only as a recommendation. These are the proper factory or laboratory preparations demanding special skill and facilities; but when the prescription is of the nature of a pill, a syrup, or a mixture that, the formula being known, can be compounded by any qualified druggist, it is unbecoming to restrict the dispensing in any way.

In the present day the art of combining remedies and of prescription writing is imperfectly acquired and little studied. Ignorance is the fruitful soil of gullibility; hence the large crop of non-official compounds of remedies, combined in unrevealed proportions and by secret processes.

The objectionable character of proprietary articles is not removed by a professed publication of the formula. Any value they possess must either be a secret, or, if the claim be skill and facilities in compounding, in most cases it is unsupported by such intrinsic value as to merit "exclusive dealing."

The Pharmacopœia Committee will have some difficulty in preparing the new edition. Can it be expected to keep pace with the "new pharmacy," with its tablets, tabloids, tabellæ, cachets, capsules, jelloids, hypoderms, perles, parvules, palatinoids, hipalatinoids, and soloids? There is good in the "new pharmacy," but this fresh development is showing a redundancy of action, and is invaded by and proving to be a favorable medium for the cultivation of the germs of pure personal aggrandizement. There are many instances where the capsule or the tabloid is a well-adapted form for the administration of a remedy, but there is a danger, under the continuous pressure of puffs and samples, of the system being carried too far. The disciples of the "new pharmacy" are shouting "Eureka!" and are discarding draught and mixture.

An important question, however, has

been raised, whether many drugs will act as efficiently when given in the dry and concentrated as in the fluid form, especially when freshly prepared. It may be difficult to prove the point as regards many medicines, but the special form in which a remedy is administered is not unimportant. It is known that the infusion of digitalis is at times more serviceable than the tincture; caffeine does not give the same results as freshly prepared coffee, and no one surely would prefer a tea tabloid to a cup of that beverage. For convenience's sake, or to make the dose more palatable, we are to discard as of no importance the corrective and the adjuvant in our prescriptions.

Another marked feature of the pharmaceutical world of to-day is the extensive use of advertisements. In business this custom is legitimate and beneficial to the public, so long as it is conducted in a fair, truthful, and business-like manner. But it is reprehensible and unbecoming when it assumes the aggressive form against rivals, and makes use of unwarranted statements dressed up in quasi-scientific garb, the truth that is half-untruth—all calculated, if not intended, to deceive the public. It is to be regretted that pharmaceutical chemists are degenerating in the style of their advertisements.

The evil effect of the keen commercial speculation can be readily traced in the changes which the advertising mania is producing in infant and invalid feeding. Articles such as condensed milk, infants' food, essences and extracts of meat, all useful in their proper place, have been seized upon and made to serve the purposes of the insatiable greed of gain. Their proper use does not create sufficient demand to meet the excessive production arising out of the large sums invested in their manufacture. Hence that demand must be artificially increased. The speculative spirit conjures with the latest scientific terms and ideas, it seeks favor by fallacious quotations of chemical analysis and physiological experiment, and makes unwarranted assertions as to medical experience and opinions. Malt has "come as a boon and a blessing," not to babes alone, but to speculators too. Of the making of meat extracts there is no end. The fresh milk of the cow is discredited in every way. It must be sterilized, peptonized, "humanized," before it is fit for use. Freshly-prepared home-made articles are useless; invalids should be fed on factory prepared meats and peptones, months and years old; and are not medical men all the country over aiding in the production of the artificial demand necessary to earn dividends to the joint stock companies limited, accepting chemical analysis as a test of digestibility, and thoroughly trusting in the permanency of the artificially-peptonized state of foods, and the nutritive quality of desiccated and pulverized albumin and fibrin?

It is evident that there is much in the ethical aspects of the pharmacy of to-day

* Abstract of a paper read before the Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine Branch of the British Medical Association.

that concerns medical men, and has important bearings on the practice of medicine. Pharmacy is undergoing considerable change, but in the midst of the healthy development there is a growth which, in excessive production and the tendency to invade all surrounding interests, is verily of the nature of a cancer. It is destroying the professional spirit in pharmacy. By means savoring of chicanery and advertisements, emulating in a refined manner the example of quacks, it is deceiving the public, and it has the effrontery to solicit the aid of medical men by asking them to be the touting agents for its goods.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

How to Succeed though a Druggist.*

By S. C. PARSONS, SAVANNAH, GA.

The depression in business for the past two years has brought many a heretofore prosperous "old line" druggist face to face with a stern problem, that of stationary or decreasing sales, owing to the growing competition of the numerous department stores and the increasing tendency of physicians to furnish their own medicines.

It is clear that we cannot largely increase the sales of present lines without offering special inducements to meet those of our competitors, for we have pushed those lines to the best of our ability. To make no change is to court commercial death, for the laws of business, like the laws of nature, are without mercy and without remorse.

In nearly every city the retail druggists are protesting bitterly against the cutters and department stores, which advertise and sell well-known staples at prices which would mean starvation for the smaller dealers.

Of course, it is undeniably hard that these merchants should see their trade thus drawn away and profits dwindling day by day, but they might just as well try to keep back the ocean's tide with a broom as to try to remedy the evil by passing resolutions.

NEW CUSTOMS.

The duty of every druggist is to try and be in touch with the peculiarities of his own people; it is well enough to desire to adopt the customs of France, Germany, England, or China, if you live there; but if you desire to succeed, you must go with the current instead of against it. Readjust your business, add new departments, select goods whose retail merits are the first consideration, become headquarters for all goods in your line, save money by buying in quantities whatever can be disposed of inside a reasonable length of time, so that the last article will not be less desirable when sold than the first; increase your stock so as to be ready for all demands; patronize your local jobber, but ever remember that he is human, so don't expect him to supply your shorts

*A paper read at a meeting of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association.

and one-twelfth of a dozen the same as those buying in larger quantities.

In your chemical department purchase the best, for it is none too good. Don't be too anxious to get in on the ground floor with some inferior extracts, or try to educate the physicians about the National Formulary, for securing unwillingness on our part to furnish proprietary articles simply increases the tendency for them to furnish their own medicines.

PROMPT PROFITS.

We do not forget those who supplied us with ready sellers, as a prompt profit makes them popular, for such wares bring the people in. What a world of mercantile success in those words, "bring the people in;" they contain the secret of every successful business. Personal popularity, handsome store, advantageous location, and competent clerks will accomplish a great deal, but, if you have ever dreamed of making a success of your business, there is nothing that equals printers' ink to "bring them in."

The world moves and you must move with it. Don't always wait until the demand has been created before you lay in your supply, as your progressive neighbor has anticipated the same, and caught the customers for the first calls. So if you want to succeed, you are obliged to take chances and not lapse into a sort of a machine and simply sell what's called for, until your stock gradually dwindles to one-twelfth of a dozen or none; for your customers will slowly drift away from you to the enterprising firms.

CARRYING SMALL STOCKS.

I have had druggists tell me that they carried very small stocks of various lines, as they had so few or no calls for certain classes of goods, and yet when in Rome (Ga.) I saw a man purchasing about \$8 worth of ordinary articles that could not be obtained at home, thirty-five miles distant.

How to bring the people in should be our study. Some say have a directory, a free telephone, keep stamps, furnish lounging room, and entertain worn out politicians and the gossips of the neighborhood, as that will make you popular; and anything you do not have in stock you can order, and thereby avoid taking any risk of your money being tied up in slow or dead stock.

SPEND IN ADVERTISING.

Some say put in a full line of non-secrets or something you know all about, and if you have any surplus money spend it in advertising your own preparations, and don't waste your time in recommending anything you do not make yourself. The most economical plan I have seen in that line was to have three sizes of blank cartons and paste the different labels for the various medicines on the cartons and request all manufacturers who furnish counter wrappers, almanacs, and pamphlets, to add, "also agents for I. Blank's preparations."

Some say buy the agency for a brand of candy or proprietary medicine, and in that manner keep your name always before the public.

THE UP-TO-DATE MAN.

The hustler and up-to-date man says he has no time to make everything or to talk about anything but business, as his mind is continually occupied in studying how to please and cater to the people and keep his name constantly before the public. He believes in expending a certain amount of the gross receipts in printers' ink, for people require to be constantly reminded of your being in business, and invited to call, as you are desirous of receiving their patronage.

It is evident that as there are fewer merchants at present to the population than there were ten years ago, in consequence of goods being handled on smaller margins, the logic of the present situation is that those who were too blind to see the changing conditions of trade, or unable, or unwilling to adapt themselves to the same, have been simply crowded out.

NO MAN SO WELL KNOWN.

It is absolute folly to harbor a moment the idea that "every one knows me," or that you "control a certain trade," as we are to the public nothing more than an ordinary nine-day wonder, out of sight, soon forgotten. Therefore, if we desire business, we must constantly extend an open invitation, and unless we go from house to house and solicit patronage, which, of course, allows us no time to attend to our business, there is nothing left but to avail ourselves of printers' ink.

We must look upon advertising as a necessary expense, like rent, light, or fuel; not expect success without persistent use of printers' ink, either in counter wrappers, folders, cards, or the newspaper, which surpasses all other forms of advertising as a medium to bring them in, when we must meet them at the door and demonstrate the fact that we have the stock, things that are called for, and things that are not called for in new lines, so that we will be enabled to prove that we possess equally as much push, enterprise, and business capacity as any other honorable calling. Let us turn over a new leaf.—*American Druggist.*

Lysolum Bohemicum.

Under this name a new preparation of tar has been brought into the market by a firm in Bohemia; it is a dark brown liquid of agreeable odor, and will mix in any proportion with ordinary or distilled water. The solution is permanently clear, and of a yellow color, which darkens after a time without the liquid becoming turbid. The solution does not affect the hands, instruments, clothing, etc. To disinfect wounds a 1 to 2 per cent. solution is used; for disinfecting instruments a solution of 0.2 per cent. will be found sufficient.—*Pharm. Cent.*



SEELY The American PERFUMER

NEW PERFUMES:

- SWEET MIGNONETTE,
- LILLIAN RUSSELL,
- MARIPOSA LILY,
- MAGNOLIA BLOSSOM.

These new products of our laboratory
are very lasting and fragrant.

4 and 8 oz. Toilet Water.

TOILET WATER ASSORTMENT

- VIOLET
- ROSE
- HELIOTROPE
- LAVENDER
- ORANGE
- LILAC
- MAGNOLIA

Seely Manufacturing Company,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to July 10th, 1895.

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 37	\$4 65	Powdered, lb.....	\$	30	35	Myrrh, lb.....	\$	45	\$	48
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphuric, lb.....	17	18	Powdered, lb.....	55	60	Opium, lb.....	4 00	4 25
ANISICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Shellac, lb.....	45	48	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	75	80
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Sorted, lb.....	45	65
ARKOWROOF, Bermuda, lb.....	50	55	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Thus, lb.....	8	10	HERR, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	40	45	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Copaiba, lb.....	65	75	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Pernu, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Powdered, lb.....	17	18	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	65	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Horchound, ozs, lb.....	17	20	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Laboran Balm, lb.....	38	40	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTOR, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Canella, lb.....	15	17	Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	22	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Cascar, Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Sage, ozs, lb.....	18	20	Spartanmint, lb.....	21	25
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	DEATRINE, lb.....	10	12	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20	Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22	Verba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EGGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	HONEY, lb.....	13	15	HORS, fresh, lb.....	20	25
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Calendula, lb.....	14	17	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
Ground, lb.....	17	20	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	55	60	Buchu, short, lb.....	20	22	Coca, lb.....	35	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	German, lb.....	30	35	Digitalis, lb.....	15	20	Hyocyanus.....	18	25
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Elder, lb.....	40	45	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	25	Matico, lb.....	70	75
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Lavender, lb.....	20	22	GINSENG.....	3 00	3 25			
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50			
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20			
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50			
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Spanish, Vafa, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70			
Wild cherry, lb.....	15	15	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45			
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	65	70			
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	18	Powdered, lb.....	75	85			
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	7 50	GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25	Sifted sorts, lb.....	40	45			
BEKKERS, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Sorts, lb.....	25	30			
powdered, lb.....	35	40	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00			
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20			
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25			
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00			
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	70	75			
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Powdered, lb.....	75	85	Kino, true, lb.....	2 00	2 25			
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sifted sorts, lb.....	40	45						
CAMPHOR, lb.....	70	75	Sorts, lb.....	25	30						
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00						
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20						
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25						
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00						
			Powdered, lb.....	70	75						
			Kino, true, lb.....	2 00	2 25						

Test Your Glycerin!

A certain indication of impurities in glycerin is foaming on the addition of distilled water and shaking. The more foam, and the greater its persistence, the greater the amount of impurities present. Pure glycerin should be entirely neutral toward litmus.

The following is an outline of a method of assay to determine the quality of commercial glycerin:

To determine the amount of water present, place a weighted quantity in a capsule, heat to 110° C. (230 F.), and maintain it at this temperature for one hour, or as long as it gives off aqueous vapors. Let cool and weigh the residue. The difference will give the amount of water present. From this determine the percentage.

Organic matters present are determined by adding to the glycerin double its weight of water, and precipitating the subacetate of lead.

Lime, if present, is detected by the addition of ammonium oxalate, which, added to pure glycerin, should not give a white precipitate. A solution of barium sulphide will throw down the sulphates, lead salts, hydrogen sulphide, etc., if present.

The most frequently occurring falsification of glycerin is the addition of glucose to the white, and molasses to the yellowish or brown varieties. To discover these frauds, agitate the sample with chloroform. The latter takes up the glucose, and the pure glycerin will float on top of the solution.

Sodium bichromate, heated with pure glycerin, should give no coloration. If color is present, it indicates the adulteration with sugar.

Having to choose between a number of samples of glycerin, of the same or similar in general appearance, color, etc., put 5 ccm. of each sample in a test-tube and add an equal amount of distilled water, agitate, and then choose that sample which gives the least foam, or that whose foam is the least durable—this on the basis of the first proposition above.—*American Soap Journal*.

Calcium Permanganate for Purifying Water.

Bordas and Girard suggest the employment of calcium permanganate for the purification of drinking water, since the use of this salt obviates the introduction of a foreign soluble salt, as when the permanganates of sodium or potassium are employed. To remove an excess of calcium permanganate, the lower oxides of manganese are used, which reduce the permanganate to the insoluble binoxide. Water thus treated contains neither dead organic matter nor living organisms; but contains a little calcium carbonate and minute traces of peroxide of hydrogen, which tend to assure the asepsis of the fluid.—*Comp. rend.*—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Books and Magazines.

A new book on Canada, by Dr. Bourinot, will shortly be issued. It is entitled "How Canada is Governed," and gives in plain, simple language a short account of the Executive, Legislative, Judicial, and Municipal institutions of the country, together with a sketch of their origin and development. The book will be illustrated with numerous engravings and autographs, and, being the work of so eminent an authority as Dr. Bourinot, will be indispensable to those who wish to be well informed about the affairs of the Dominion. The Copp, Clark Company (Ltd.), are the publishers.

The *Delineator* for July contains "The Etiquette of Visiting"; "Training school Experiences"; "Profitable Poultry-Keeping"; Kindergarten Papers: Burnt Work; an article on Alma College, St. Thomas, Ontario; "The College Settlement of New York"; "Voice Culture"; "Relations of Mistress and Servant"; "Choosing a Boy's Career"; Cookery; "Stains and Their Solvents"; "A Sunflower Tea"; "Amusements for Summer Evenings," etc.

The current July number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* presents an art display that is unprecedented even in the history of this great periodical of the people. It contains no less than one hundred and twenty illustrations, many of them full-page engravings, in the best styles of modern pictorial art; including the work of such well-known illustrators and painters as Carl J. Becker, Valerian Gribayédoff, Joseph Pennell, Hubert Herkomer, Cecil Lawson, G. Favretto, Makowsky, L. E. Fournier, Lepère, Enrico Serra, Henry Dawson, J. Becker, G. A. Davis, Pruett Share, A. B. Shute, F. Adams, Walter Dunk, and others. These pictures are, for the most part, illustrative of the literary features of the number.

"O, will he paint me the way I want,
As bonny as a girlie,
Or will he paint me an ugly tyke,
And be d—d to Mr. Nerli?
But still and on and whichever it is,
He is a canty Kerlie.
The Lord protect the back and neck
Of honest Mr. Nerli."

This, one of the last verses ever written by Robert Louis Stevenson, is in reference to the portrait of himself, which is given to the public with his verse for the first time in the July *Cosmopolitan*. The lines might have come from the pen of Burns, and are inimitable in their way. The portrait was declared by Stevenson himself to be the best ever painted of him. In this same number of *The Cosmopolitan* Rudyard Kipling tells an Indian story, to which Remington adds charming illustrations; Mrs. Burton Harrison makes a serious study of New York society in "The Myth of the Four Hundred," and Kate Douglas Wiggin contributes a story of one of the most delightful of Welsh retreats. *The Cosmopolitan* was with this number reduced to ten cents per copy,

and, as a consequence, notwithstanding its large edition, it was "out of print" on the third day of publication.

The safeguards of marriage are treated of by Dr. Parkhurst in the July *Ladies' Home Journal* in a way that will strike many as particularly direct and to the point. Never, perhaps, has the marriage question been so well dealt with. The romantic life of the widow of Octave Feuillet is charmingly treated by Madame Blanc, under her pseudonym of "The Benizen," while Hezekiah Butterworth tells "The Story of Brook Farm," that unique New England experiment, which is unknown to a large part of the present generation. The illustrations show "Brook Farm" as it is to-day. The musical features of this issue are many: the most valuable probably being an article on "The Voice of Highest Range," by Frederic Peakes, one of the best known authorities on voice culture, and Mrs. Garrett Webster's carefully prepared article on "The Pay of Women Musicians." *The Ladies' Home Journal* is published by The Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number, and one dollar per year.

Cash and Credit.

Every one will admit that the cash system is the ideal method of doing business, but few merchants conduct, or even try to conduct, an entirely cash business. Credit has extended its ramifications into every portion of the mercantile structure, until its abolition would seem almost an impossibility. A contemporary, in discussing this question, asks why merchants encourage the credit system. You answer that you don't. Yes, but you do. If the system were not encouraged by the merchants, it would not be in existence today. Did you ever stop to think that the mercantile community of the country are the only body of men that tolerate the credit system? Let's see you buy postage stamps, postal notes, money orders, etc., on credit; try it and see what you will be told. Go to the theatre and you pay money. Express companies demand cash, and railroad tickets are cash on delivery to the purchaser. Why should not the merchant demand and receive cash? Simply because he encourages the credit system. It may be an impossibility to completely eradicate the system, but strict limitations on credit is a step on the right road, and its evolution will be practically a cash basis system of doing business. It is worth a trial and should be begun at once. It would quickly spread, like measles in a country school, and when it does, it will solve the great problem for all time. When sifted down, it will be found that the credit system is the progenitor of, and responsible for, more evils that affect the financial and business world than all other agencies combined. Not only this, but it fosters extravagance—the purchase of goods which can be very well done without.—*Phar. Era*.

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$ 1 75	\$ 1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb....	30	35	SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	65	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Leipon, lb.....	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	40	42	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PHENACETIN, oz.....	35	38	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain...	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	3 60	3 75
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	23	25	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Hyposulphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FINED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	30	32	Cassia, lb.....	1 75	1 80	CASTOR, lb.....	9	11
Oz., oz.....	36	40	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	1 25	1 30
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	2 50	2 75
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Citronelle, lb.....	80	85	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSERD, boiled, gal.....	62	65
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	60	62
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hyposulphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 40	1 45
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6				TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

The Standard Brands. } 'Cable Extra' 'El Padre' 'Mungo' and 'Madre e'Hijo' { S. DAVIS & SONS
 BULLDOGS OF EACH BRAND }
 Sold Annually. } MONTREAL, P.Q.

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

D. RITCHIE & CO., - - - Montreal.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

There is very little to note in the state of trade since last month. Purchases are light, and are for actual requirements only. The holiday season being well on, many druggists are taking an outing and numbers of their customers likewise. A feeling of hopefulness pervades the business community generally, and an improvement on last season's trade is confidently expected. The changes in prices are much on the line of last month's notations.

Opium is flat and demand light. Quinine is firm; and indications are for an advance in price. Mercury has declined somewhat, but not sufficient to affect the prices of mercurial preparations. Tartaric acid and cream tartar have both advanced.

Coriander seeds, new crop, bring lower prices.

Roman chamomiles, lower. Iodine is unsettled. Cod liver oil, both Norwegian and Newfoundland, are still higher, with no prospect of a decline. Linseed oil, boiled and raw, advanced four cents a gallon. Salicylic acid is lower, in spite of large demand. The determination of the combination to crush the outside makers is the cause of the low price of this drug. Glycerine has advanced. Camphor remains firm.

England.

LONDON, June 25th, 1895.

Business has not revived much, and trade is reported generally as dull. The advance in quicksilver and mercurials is maintained. Chlorate of potash is firmer. Oil of neroli is dearer, and Mitchan's oils of lavender and peppermint have ad-

vanced. Opium continues to droop, and its alkaloids are easier. A further slump is expected in salicylic acid and salicylates, in order to keep out competitors. Quinine is without much demand. Balsams, copaiba, tolu, and peru are all firmer. Cod liver oil maintains its high rate, and caffeine is dearer, owing to absence of crude material.

The Holder.

Occasional inquiries have reached the office of the O. & W. Thum Co. regarding the five tanglefoot holders advertised as being in every case of regular size of tanglefoot. The holders are not packed in a separate package, but every alternate box contains one holder wrapped up ready to hand out. The purpose of this mode of packing is to give those who buy broken cases a chance of receiving a few holders, thereby distributing the holders to a greater number of dealers.