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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, AUGUST, 1893.

No. 8.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

16 Truelock Road, Tottenham,

LONDON, N.

Hints to Students on the Study of Botany.

BY A STUDENT OF '93.

There is scarcely another study which the students of the various institutions of learning throughout the Dominion have to undergo in order to pass the various examinations attached thereto, on which there is such a diversity of opinion as to the best modes of obtaining the required amount of knowledge, that the student may pass those examinations, as the study of Botany. Not so much diversity in the modes of teaching and presentation of the subject by the lecturers and teachers, but in the way in which the students study and try to master the subject for themselves. It is the custom here, and in most of the advanced centres of education, in teaching Botany, to commence with the lower order of plant life and gradually lead the student to a knowledge of the higher order of plants, such plants as he is surrounded by and the more familiar with, and to impress upon him the marked steps of difference along this line. This method is very good, and with my limited knowledge of teaching I would not care to oppose it, but it does not, in my opinion, enable the student to master in so short a time, as often desired, the numerous technical terms applied to the various parts and construction of plants, so that he, on examination day, may have them at his mind's command and call.

What I propose to do is to lay down a few short rules and hints that a student may follow in connection with the lectures at college, that I myself found great

assistance in adopting. I think all who have studied Botany will agree that there is no quicker way to learn the name and particular part or function of a plant than by practical observation, or an object lesson, as well as a careful study of the opinions of learned authors and instructors, at the same time. In short create, first, by examining and having pointed out, or having found, a desire for a name or word to express the part, and you will the more readily remember and adopt that name than you would by the dry method of reviewing notes or the reading of books. Therefore I would like to impress upon the student the importance of, as far as possible, practical observation with his studies, and suggest the following lines of procedure:

First you will find it a great help to learn the component parts that go to make up a plant in toto, as suggested to the ordinary mind, viz.: Root, stem, branches, leaves, flowers, together with their technical terms as used by the botanist, dividing your work up in like manner, using an ordinary scribbler for rough sketches and notes. Next, take each component part and learn its various forms and shapes and their technical terms, starting with the roots: not stopping to investigate their fibro-vascular system and cellular construction, but merely to grasp their more common forms and names. Next the stems, their various shapes, forms and names, together with the branches and their component parts, not stopping to investigate the various arrangements of branches on the stems, but learn their points of growth and their more common forms and names, such as stolon, runner, etc., and their marked distinctions. Next the leaves, their shape, where found, their names, etc., leaving out the intricate construction of the flower leaves, by designating them the floral involucres, and do not stop to investigate their cellular construction, but note their marginal structure and their veining, which will help to impress their forms on your mind. Next, take the flowers, note the component parts that go to make up a perfect flower. Learn the names that are given to those flowers in which one or more of these parts are wanting. Learn the shape of these parts and the names that the flowers are given from those facts. Do not stop to investigate the intricate arrangement of the parts, aestivation and vernation, and their modes of attachment. In short, first learn the names and parts

that go to make up a plant of the higher order, by studying various plants practically, without stopping to learn the complicated construction of those parts, and you will have a basis or skeleton in your mind's eye that will give you a starting point to work from.

Now you may say, why that includes the whole of Botany, and one may just as well plod along with the lectures and notes, and work in a few details, and all is learned, but, if you will restrict yourself to the names and various forms of those parts, and draw out a rough outline of those parts in an ordinary scribbler, keeping each set together as much as possible, you will soon see that they are not so numerous and are easily committed to memory in that way. Having learned the various parts, names and shapes of a plant, as above, go back again to the roots, study their various modes of growth, their peculiar functions, in a restricted sense, as to cause those shape, etc. Then again, the stems and branches, their arrangement and growth, showing the cause for those forms, etc. Then, again, the flowers, taking particular pains to note the arrangement of the different parts, both in regard to themselves and to each other, aestivation and vernation. Also their arrangement into clusters or flower heads. Note also the particular function of each part, their various modes of attachment to each other, and the changes they undergo in performing their functions, or in the different stages of their growth. Here you will find it necessary to study the fruits in order to understand these various changes. You will find it well to take them in the same order as the other parts. Note their general outlines, forms and names first. Then compare them one with another, noting their marked points of difference, not stopping to trouble their cellular construction, but note the relation these changes bear to the flowers and the parts of a fruit. You cannot be over careful in your study of the flowers and fruits. Having mastered thus far, and feeling that you are fairly well grounded in the various parts, their functions, and relations to each other, you should take up cell structure, study it thoroughly, beginning first with a good understanding and definition for a cell, the cell contents and its changes, the various forms and shapes of cells, together with their names, and the plants and parts of a plant where they are most commonly found. Then take cell divis-

ions, the various ways in which they divide and increase. Note these modes of growth and increase, and the bearing they have on the individual parts of plants. Having learned the above take up the structural formation of the cells and tissue system in regard to the dividing of plants into groups, viz., monocotyledons and dicotyledons, etc. Then take up the germination of the seeds or fruits, learn to classify the fruits as well as their cellular structure and division of parts.

Now take up the food of plants, how and where obtained, the various climatic influences, etc., and if you study thus far carefully you may touch on the division of plants into

1. Species,
2. Genera,
3. Orders,
4. Sub-classes,
5. Classes,
6. Sub-kingsdoms,

etc., but I leave that to the student to adopt a method for himself, which will much depend on the author he studies.

You will notice that I have seemingly gone over the subjects of roots, stems, branches, leaves, and flowers twice, but the first ground only covers enough to give you a knowledge of what a plant is. The second review covers the ground more thoroughly, taking up the variety of forms in which the various parts are found; and if you go over the cellular construction and tissue system carefully, you again review the parts more minutely and by noting their structural differences you impress them forcibly on your mind.

Now, I have sketched in a rambling way a system adopted by myself in examining, as the student calls it, for an examination in Botany, and have only tried to give you a few guide posts along the course studied in hopes that it may assist some poor fellow in getting up, in a short time, a subject that, although interesting, is looked upon by most students as a stumbling block placed for them to fail on.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The first meeting of the new council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, was held in the committee room, 595 Lagouchetierre street, Montreal, on Tuesday, July 6th, at 3 p.m.

Present: J. Contant, Alex. Manson, R. W. Williams, Rod. Carriere, A. D. Mann, Ed. Giroux, jr., C. E. Scarff, A. LaRue and L. A. Bernard.

A letter from Mr. Gray, President, was read, informing the meeting of his inability to attend owing to important public business which required his presence elsewhere, and also informing the members that he was not a candidate for election to office.

On motion Mr. Alex. Manson took the chair.

The minutes of the previous council meeting and also of the special meeting

held on the 31st of May were read by the Secretary and duly confirmed.

The election of officers being now in order, the chairman called for nominations, and the following gentlemen were duly elected, namely: Joseph Contant, President; R. W. Williams, 1st Vice-President; Ed. Giroux, jr., 2nd Vice-President; Alex. Manson, Treasurer; L. A. Bernard, and A. D. Mann, Auditors; S. Laclance A. E. DuBerger, R. W. Williams, W. H. Chapman and J. R. Parkin as the Board of Examiners for the major and minor examinations.

The appointment of the preliminary examiners was left over for consideration at an adjourned meeting.

The following recommendation from the annual meeting was presented:

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. Joseph Contant—That the sum of one hundred dollars be handed to the Registrar as a bonus for services during the past year, and that this meeting endorses the President's suggestion recommending the new council to add the sum of one hundred dollars to the present salary of the Registrar.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Manson—That the recommendation from the annual meeting regarding the increase to the Registrar's salary be adopted. Carried unanimously.

A letter from Mr. Joseph E. Morrison was read, resigning his position as a member of the board of examiners.

A communication was read from the American Pharmaceutical Association requesting this Association to nominate delegates to their forty-first annual meeting, to be held in Chicago on the 14th of August, when the Secretary, Mr. Muir, was authorized to represent this Association in his official capacity, and as this Association is entitled to nominate five delegates to their convention the Secretary was instructed to issue to any member intending to be present at that convention the necessary credentials, so that any member of the Association desiring to be credited as a delegate, to the number of four, can do so by communicating with the Secretary.

A committee from the council composed of Mrs. Alex. Manson, Henry R. Gray, L. A. Bernard, and C. E. Scarff was appointed to confer with a committee of the Montreal College of Pharmacy consisting of Messrs. D. Watson, Ed. Giroux, jr., W. H. Chapman, and Jos. E. Morrison, to discuss matters affecting the interests of both bodies and to report to the next meeting of council.

A protest on behalf of Mr. A. E. Giguere was received, disputing the legality of the late election of members of council on account of two voting papers having been rejected by the annual meeting. After discussion, it was resolved that this protest should be submitted to the attorneys of the Association for their opinion.

The following communication from the annual meeting was received:

Moved by Mr. H. F. Jackson, seconded

by Mr. Joseph E. Morrison—That the Secretary be instructed to write to the various Provincial Associations with a view of obtaining united action in approaching the Federal Government with a view of defining our position in relation to the pharmacopoeia to be used in this country, and also to get their views on the feasibility of forming a National Pharmaceutical Association on similar lines to that of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and that it be a recommendation to the new council to take this important matter up for consideration. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Mann—That the recommendation of the annual meeting referring to the pharmacopoeia be adopted. Carried.

Resolved—That this meeting do now adjourn until the 5th day of September next, and that the first business of that meeting be the appointment of the preliminary board of examiners. Carried.

Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories.

At a meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories, held in Regina, June 18th, the following were present:—J. G. Templeton, Calgary; W. W. Bole, Moosejaw; W. Boydon, QuAppelle; Robert Martin and W. G. Pettingell, Regina.

The following officers were elected for 1893-94:

President—W. W. Bole.

Vice-President—J. G. Templeton.

Registrar-Treasurer—W. G. Pettingell (re elected.)

Examiners—Robt. Martin, W. Boydon and J. G. Templeton.

Tincture of Iron for Burns.

Dr. E. F. Starr, in the *Atlanta M. and S. Journal*, recommends the application of the tincture of chloride of iron, by means of a feather or soft brush, as a prompt and efficient remedy for recent burns. The application should be made as early as possible, and should be done thoroughly, moistening it everywhere. Where the cuticle is not destroyed or removed it should be used full strength; if the cuticle is gone dilute with water one-half or two-thirds.

Used early in scalds and superficial burns it not only allays the pain but prevents blistering.

For the relief of old suppurating sores resulting from burns, the author recommends an ointment consisting of lard or petrolatum, one ounce, to which has been added tincture of iron, one drachm. This ointment should be freely applied to the entire surface by means of a soft cloth; it soon diminishes suppuration and healing proceeds quickly.

Angelica oil has been demonstrated to derive its peculiar odor from the presence of phellandrene.

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RUBBER SUNDRIES.

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

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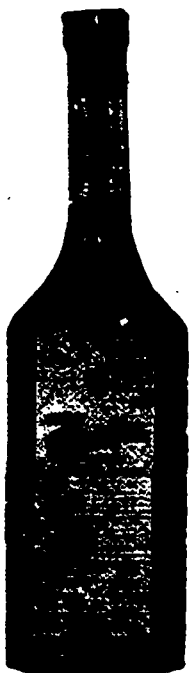
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Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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TRADE NOTES.

A new drug store will shortly be opened on Dufferin Ave., London, Ont.

Oscar D. Hanson, druggist, Fairville, N. B., has been burned out. Insurance, \$500.

J. S. Armstrong has purchased the drug business of J. S. Freeborn, Lion's Head, Ont.

R. B. Barnes, of Fort McLeod, N. W. T., has opened a branch drug store at Innisfail, Alberta, N. W. T.

Knowlton & Co., druggists, Winnipeg, Man., have dissolved partnership, Dr. Blakely retiring from the firm.

The friends of D. L. Thompson, homeopathic druggist, Yonge St., Toronto, will be sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Thompson on July 10th.

C. T. Wilmott, late manager for R. W. Boyle, Yonge St., Toronto, has opened a new drug store at 690 Yonge St., opposite Isabella St., in that city.

Rosebrugh & Co., of McCaul St., Toronto have removed their stock and fixtures to Yonge St., in the premises lately occupied by R. W. Boyle, corner of Grosvenor St.

J. E. Davis, of Wingham, formerly with F. Jordan, Goderich, has accepted a position with Fred R. Price, Soo City, Mich. Mr. Davis will probably return to Canada in the Fall.

James H. Macdonald, druggist, of Whitewood, N. W. T., has shipped this year 2,000 pounds of Seneca Root to the eastern market, and has now another 1,000 ready for shipment.

The drug business lately carried on by H. Elborne, King St. E., Toronto, has been closed and the stock and fixtures seized by the bailiff, by order of the landlord, and will be sold by public auction.

Messrs. E. Muir, S. Lachance and J. E. Morrison left Montreal, Aug. 11th, for Chicago, where they will represent the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec at the International Pharmaceutical Congress next week. Mr. Morrison will read a paper on some of the chemical manufactures of the Dominion.

Amongst the druggists from Ontario who have attended the World's Fair during the past month are J. E. D'Avignon, and J. S. LaBelle, Windsor; J. W. McLaren, Chatham; E. J. Fenwick, Hamilton; E. W. Meek, Strathroy; C. E. Naemyth, Stratford; F. Scott, Woodstock; Alex. Stewart, Guelph; John Gayfer and J. W. Browett, Ingersoll; Geo. Parke, Hamilton.

British Columbia Notes.

The B. P. or not the B. P. that is the question, or rather it was the question raised by the President of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association at the annual meeting recently. Shall we druggists recognize the B.P. *only* as our authority or shall we give the U. S. P. a show? The

discussion which followed the President's speech and the matter that has been written since has given us all food for thought. Speaking for this extreme western province I may say that the B.P. is our bible, even Tinctura Arnica is prepared from the rhizome and makes a far better looking preparation than that sold in the east made from the flowers. We use U. S. P. preparations when specified or when necessary but not unless.

The warm weather has had a disastrous effect upon the sanity of two of our leading druggists, and Hires' Root Beer and Tanglefoot have benefited thereby. There are two stores in Victoria which are so situated that either can see what business his competitor is doing without leaving his counter. The excitement commenced by senior firms making a very neat window display of Hires' Root Beer. It was strictly original though Hires doesn't get his extracts in the form of sap as the central tree in the window suggested. However the opposition took fire and got stuck on Tanglefoot and then for weeks it was difficult to say who possessed the *sole agency* of the Beer or Tanglefoot. The latter got as cheap as six sheets and a holder for 20 cents. It is foolish to make one's window like a cheap second hand store by pasting huge fanciful announcements on them. The public looked on, smiled and passed on to their own drug store not wondering why business was so slow at the rival corners. Don't lower your dignity druggists by such paltry childish pranks.

Wm. Jackson & Co. are about to open up a drug store on Fort street, Victoria, early in August. It will rejoice in the name of "B. C. Pharmacy." There is a fellow not $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile distant from the proposed location who wonders whether the initials stand for "beautiful cheek." That remains to be seen, it is a venture and we wish Willie success.

Willis Dean of the firm of Dean & Cryderman returned from a ramble round Chicago a few days ago. Like all visitors words fail him when he attempts to describe the glorious fair. We want to know whether the railways haven't got a boycott on descriptions.

J. N. Henderson, a member of the wholesale drug firm, Langley & Co., has left for the east. He intends taking a peep at the World's Fair, and will visit Toronto and Montreal before returning. Druggists don't have such a bad time after all. Some of 'em.

The new Council of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association meets Thursday, Sept. 14th, in Vancouver. Those interested are hoping that some active step will be taken toward reducing the annual fee for membership. We believe the Association does not intend building a school of Pharmacy for a few years, so there is no need to accumulate a surplus.

Langley & Co. have had their outside reglazed, and it is quite an improvement. It is a pity they stopped there; we quite

thought their inside would next claim their attention.

Bro. Chas. Nelson feels several eighths taller since he was elected Secretary-Registrar of the B.C.P. Association. He is a Minor man of the P.S. Great Britain. President McDowell is an O. C. P. graduate.

Montreal Notes

J. H. Chapman, instrument dealer of this city, has just returned from Europe, where he has been selecting the instruments required by the new Victoria Hospital. This magnificent hospital is being rapidly fitted up and will shortly be opened to the sufferers of the Dominion.

E. Muir, the Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association, will probably represent that body at the approaching convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association to be held this year in Chicago.

The desirableness of complete uniformity in pharmaceuticals, not only in each Province but also in the whole Dominion, has been approved by the pharmaceutical press of Canada, and also by the *Chemist and Druggist*, of London, and other journals. The kernel of the whole matter is, as the President of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec recently put it, that instead of being permitted to supply tinctures, &c., made according to the British, United States, or any other recognized pharmacopœia, one standard alone should be allowed, except when some other formula is specifically asked for. So that any person asking for tincture of rhubarb, for instance, would be supplied with that tincture made according to the standard laid down in the Act. This, of course, would not prevent the pharmacist from selling any other tincture if called for by his customers. Ontario has a law, according to a Montreal drug journal, authorizing the British Pharmacopœia alone as the standard for that Province. It is desirable that some such Act should be passed in this Province. Just which pharmacopœia would suit Canada best might be decided by the Medical Colleges on the recommendation of the proposed new Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. At present, in the Province of Quebec, there is no law requiring the British Pharmacopœia *alone* to be used and custom alone is a very unsatisfactory guide.

"When self the wavering balance shakes
'Tis rarely right adjusted."

The motion of Mr. Contant at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province has awakened a good deal of attention throughout the Dominion and there seems to be a consensus of opinion that a Dominion Pharmaceutical Society of some kind is desirable. A good many think the population of the Dominion too small to require a special pharmacopœia of our own just yet, and that with either the British or United States we ought to be satisfied.

A joint committee, representing the Board of the College of Pharmacy and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, has been appointed to discuss the propriety of extending the major examinations to practical chemistry, especially analysis. The members of the Association are divided on the question, quite a number thinking the examinations are severe enough for the duties to be performed by the ordinary pharmacist, who, if he requires anything, it is more commercial knowledge, while others go to the opposite extreme and clamor for a higher scientific standard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Old Timer Again Gives His Views

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In my letter in January last I rashly promised to write you upon College matters "when the muse was again on me." The past hot weather has not been propitious for a sustained attack, and lest the effervescent premonitory symptoms vanish, I will commit them to paper.

Now, in my last, I tried to show how the wily spider, "Uriah Heap," attempted unsuccessfully to beguile the fly (the Council) into the meshes of a dangerous law-suit, the result of which was exceedingly doubtful, with the T. Eaton Co., (limited). And how the fly had dexterously taken the bait and had got away with it in safety, to its own glory and to the consternation and confusion of the spider.

The incentive of the spider to work to destroy the Council is only whetted by failures, which tend to magnify, "in his mind," his past influence, in contrast with his present. The thought absorbs his whole being, "his reverie by day and his dreams by night." He lives for it—and never forgets that the pace of the spider like that of the tortoise is slow, and, "given time and distance," will generally outpace the fly. The last web he set for his chosen enemy worked like a charm. The scheme was this, to coax, bunter, or frighten the Council into publishing to the world the recent amendments to the Pharmacy Act, professedly in the interests of the druggists and the general public, but really in the interests of his friends, the patent medicine makers and a wholesale druggist. He began in October by urging Mr. Petrie to produce the amendments for the public to see.

In November he wrote, "We believe every druggist as well as every citizen of Ontario should have ample opportunity of freely discussing legislation which is ostensibly in the interests of all."

In December he accused the Council of designedly withholding the amendments

from the public, and much more of the same. But this is sufficient to prove my point, namely, that Uriah, the Spider, was laying the web to catch the wary fly.

Whoever before heard of any Council, even those bossed by Uriah up to 1888, or whoever heard of doctors, lawyers, or other professions publishing to the world their intended legislation weeks and months before it was to come before the Legislature, especially where they had a wealthy, unscrupulous opponent watching them.

But Uriah knew that his reasons for publishing the amendments sounded honest, above board, and plausible, and that the public, who were not inside, would applaud.

Yet the cards they were stacked

In a way that I grieve,

And my feelings were shocked

At the state of Heap's sleeve,

Which was stuffed full of aces and bowers,

Which the same I will try to explain.

And when at last the Council yielded to the pressure and published the amendments to the world, then, for the first time in five years, Uriah mellowed and grew pathetic towards his opponents, for his scheme was working, and in April he wrote, "Hard knocks have been given possibly by both sides. We can bear any amount of ill usage and still come up smiling." And in the solitude of his own parlor he was heard singing to the accompaniment of his banjo that soliloquy from Faust up to date, where the devil sings:

"I've got him, yes I've got him,

If I hav'nt got him now

I'll have him bye and by."

Then it was that the patent medicine people met in Toronto and circulated the general stores, members of Parliament and newspapers, threatening them if they didn't jump on that Pharmacy Bill, to withdraw their advertising. What a potent lever is the almighty dollar? and how nobly they all responded. Then it was that the meshes began to close around the hitherto gay, successful and boastful fly. My, how that fly did kick and struggle. No tanglefoot could have held him. He would have escaped sound in wind and limb, but for the friend of Pink Pills and Morse's Pills, who in return for services rendered, took advantage of the fanaticism and panic caused among the back woods' members by the circulars, to steal in by an underground passage and deal the fly (sitting breathless and exhausted from his severe exertions) a fatal stab.

The fly's friends claim that it is only a case of suspended animation, that a year hence they will have him in better shape than ever to kick to pieces any web that Uriah may weave.

In the meantime Uriah and his friends have been drunk with exultation and slumbered. While his ceaseless, tireless opponents have fixed the elections for members of the Council, so that Uriah has only one patent medicine friend and two quasi friends on a Council of thirteen, and they have chosen as president—his most hated opponent.

Again he is alert and awake, his eyes glow and glower in his skull like fireflies, at the result. He is resourceful and will start out on the hunt for means to undo all this. We may look for his customary method to win over and catch the "new flies" on the Council, by beslobbering them with honey. By attributing to their every word and act at the board the greatest wisdom and sagacity, and by bullying, abusing and belittling every one not on his side. Or will he adopt some other stratagem not so chestnutty? We will watch and wait developments in this game of check with an interest that grows as we feed.

And still the *Pharmaceutical Journal* is the organ of the College, and every druggist must pay his dollar per year for it.

Very respectfully,

OLD TIMER.

Summer Specialities.

PETER BOA.

There was a time when holidays were not so general nor of so long duration as they are now. Then the few who travelled for the purpose of sport or change of air found, whenever they left the larger towns, that few arrangements existed for their reception and comfort. They had, indeed, to rough it when they wandered beyond the limits of the then restricted path which could be called beaten, and any comforts and conveniences that were thought necessary had to be taken with them because they were not obtainable where they went.

A later time came on, when travelers became more numerous, and the remunerative possibilities of hospitality began to dawn on the inhabitants of frequented places; traders then commenced to stock the special manufactures which were in request by the visitors, so that it became possible for them to purchase their favorite specialities on the spot, and so save themselves the trouble of carrying them from home.

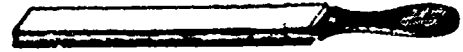
A third epoch was gradually evolved, when everyone took a period of relaxation, short or long, and the summer visitor became a recognized part of the social and business existence of almost every place, inland or seaside, away from the great centers, that possess any attractions in the way of scenery, sea-bathing, mineral wells, mountain air, angling, sketching, or facilities for yachting.

The country trader endeavors to supply these summer visitors, so far as he can, with articles of his own manufacture or putting up. This applies to all sorts of businesses. The keen competition in trade makes a man desirous of securing as much control as possible of any article for which he may create a demand in his district. If he push someone else's article he would most likely find that one or more of his competitors would get it into stock, and probably "cut" it as soon as he had popularized it. The manufacturer, and not he, gets the benefit of the in-

Are You Handling Our Strops ?



Same as design of Label.



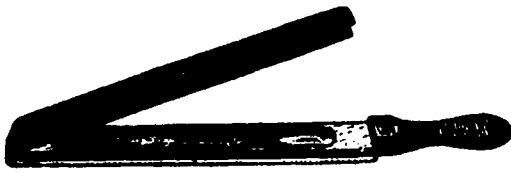
No. 35 - A Splendid 25c. Strop.



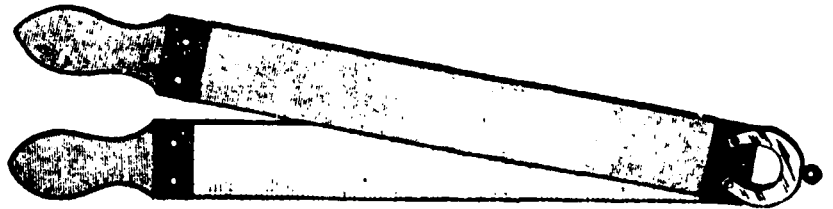
No. 27--Cushion Strop, 2 sides.



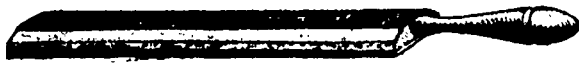
No. 36 Cushion Strop, 4 sides.



No. 33--Cushion Sides with space for holding razor.



No. 26 - Double Swing.



No. 32--Rubolio and Leather.



No. 40--Black or Yellow Single Swing.



No. 38 - Small "Horsetail."



No. 39--Large "Horsetail."

Before starting the manufacture of Razor Strops we looked into the business carefully and found that there were two classes of makers --the one made "an instrument for Sharpening Razors," while the other turned out "things that looked like Strops," but which were in reality nothing but a "fraud on the public." As an instance of the latter we would ask any dealer to cut into the so called leather used in cheap American goods, and he will find that it is nothing but strawboard and calico.

EVERY Strop we Make is Guaranteed.

We herewith append cuts of some of the leading lines, and would ask the trade to give us a trial order.

Prices cheerfully quoted on application.

THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (Ltd.) - 76 York St., TORONTO.

creased sale. If the article were his own, he would still have the manufacturer's profit, although other retailers "cut" the price. The advance of education contributes to the success of this policy. Most traders now start business-life with an educational training sufficient to enable them to write up advertisements or descriptions of their goods without fear of making an exhibition of themselves in bad grammar, and travelers are not unwilling to support the efforts of local traders in this respect.

There is an old saying about making hay while the sun shines. With equal truth we may say that summer specialties should be made while the sun shines, for then the summer visitor is about from the smoky seat of industry, where the want of sun and air lets the physical health become low, and in consequence tender feet, blistered noses, crops of freckles, and wholesale sunburning ensue during the initial stages of the summer holiday. Midges, too, find the tender skin of the new-comer a much more manageable texture than that of the residents, and make the most of their opportunity.

The chemist who is well prepared may now proceed to reap his harvest.

The first day's walking is likely to result in a more or less painful condition of the visitor's feet. For this there is nothing better than :

Zinci oxid $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Crete gallic, pulv. $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Ol. eucalypti m 20.

Mix.

It may be put up in insect powder tins at a price to suit the class of people for whom the chemist may cater. A label somewhat as follows will suit :

SEDATIVE DUST FOR TENDER FEET.

Those who take much walking or cycling exercise will find it invaluable for keeping the feet cool and comfortable even in the warmest weather.

Directions:—When the feet are very tender, the dust should be freely powdered over them, and into the heels and toes of the stockings, both before going out and after changing on returning from walking.

After the sedative dust has rendered walking a pleasure, the visitor will probably go further afield, and fall an unsuspecting victim to the midges, who will send him smarting for relief again to the chemist. If the bites be reasonable, the following will make him easy :

Liq. ammon. 880 5j.
Sp. rect 5vj.
Menthol gr. S.

M.

This may be conveniently put up in 2-drachm actinic stoppered vials with glass pegs, and labeled somewhat as follows:—

ANODYNE FLUID.

For relieving the pain of insect bites.

Directions:—Put a drop of the fluid on the bite by means of the glass rod; repeat every half hour if necessary.

In case of stings from bees or wasps, the pain may threaten to produce feverishness, and for these the following will suit :

Cocain hydrochlor gr. 20
Sp. vini rect 5ss.
Aq. rosar ʒiijss.
Glycerin ʒss.

M.

Direct to be painted over the painful spots with a brush sufficiently frequent to maintain the local insensibility till the irritation subsides.

The victim, having obtained relief, will want to know if anything can be done to prevent a recurrence of the trouble should he inadvertently get into the enemy's camp again.

The following will lessen the risks considerably :

Sp. camphor ʒj.
Ol. eucalypti m 80.
Lin. saponis ad ʒij.

M. Label :

ANTI-MIDGE.

A few drops lightly touched over the face and neck will keep off midges or other small biting insects.

For different taste of tourist or midge, the following is generally effective :

Tinct. absinthii ʒij.
Eau de Cologne ʒviiij.
Glycerin ʒj.

M.

Directions the same, but that it may be more freely used.

Ladies who may desire to combine an anti-midge with certain other utilities may prefer this :

Talc pulv. subtil. alb ʒj.
Ol. eucalypti grt. x.
Carmine gr. ʒ.

M.

To be dusted over the exposed parts.

This may conveniently be sent out in one of those little watch-shaped metal cases with puff, supplied by some of the sundries' houses.

In hot sunny weather the new visitor is very likely to get severely sunburned. As a soothing and grateful application the following can be trusted :

Ammon. chlorid. ʒj.
Cocain hydrochlor gr. 12.
Glycerin ʒij.
Sp. rect ʒiij.
Aq. aur. flor ʒj.
Aq. rosar. ad ʒvj.

M. Label :

COOLING LOTION FOR SUNBURN.

Applied freely to the burned parts it speedily removes pain and all discomforts. It prevents the skin peeling, and contributes to a rapid restoration to the normal condition.

As in the case of the midges, a preventive is very frequently demanded. For this purpose a very elegant and efficient preparation may be made as follows :

Amygd. dulc 1 oz.
Aq. rosar 60 oz.
Aq. flor. aurant. 19 oz.
Tinct. benzoin simp. ʒx.

Soak the almonds for a few minutes in

very hot water till the skins can be rubbed off. Wipe them dry in a soft cloth, then rub strongly in a Wedgewood mortar to a uniform and fine powder. Add a little of the rosewater, and rub again till a very white emulsion is obtained; continue a gradual addition of rosewater till it be all added; strain through muslin, wash the marc with the orange flower water. Get the strained product into a bottle that will hold half as much more, pour quickly the tinct. benzoin into the almond emulsion, and shake promptly. Let it stand for a day, shaking at intervals.

Label :

PROTECTIVE BALSAM,

(or any other name that may occur or that has not already been adopted by a neighbor.)

A delightful preparation for the skin to remedy or prevent the effects of sun and wind.

Directions:—After returning from exposure it may be applied freely over the exposed parts. To protect the skin it should be lightly applied before going out. This is best done by wetting the corner of a soft cloth or handkerchief and applying to the skin; after a minute or so mop gently with a dry part of the cloth to prevent glazing. For ladies while yachting there is no preparation so serviceable. Shake carefully before use.—*California Druggist.*

Luminous Paints.

J. E. JONES.

Nearly every one has heard of luminous paint—the sulphide of calcium—but it is probable that comparatively few persons know much about the behavior of this interesting compound.

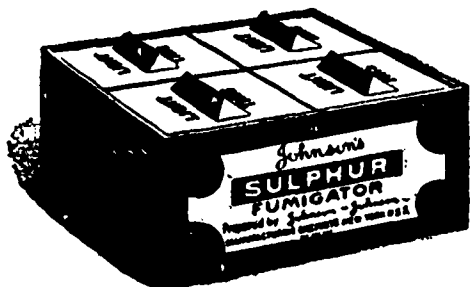
When of good quality it is quite white as seen by reflected light, but the light that is emitted by it in the dark immediately after exposure to the direct rays of the sun is quite blue, and the emitted light is of a lavender hue directly after subjection to the action of ordinary diffused daylight. Both of these colors, however, in a dark room, rapidly fade into a white light that is more luminous. A greater luminosity is produced by a short and near exposure to an ordinary artificial light, or by being placed near a window about sunset on a rainy day. The direct rays of a bright full moon falling on it for several minutes have very little effect, making it barely visible in a dark room.

After ten seconds exposure to good diffused daylight, which is as effective as an exposure of ten hours, this substance will give out a practical light for ten or twelve hours, and its luminosity will not disappear in less than thirty hours. This great difference in the times required for the absorption and the emission of light is quite remarkable, and makes it seem as if the light emitted were many times greater than that absorbed.

When luminous paint of poor quality is removed from light to darkness, the light

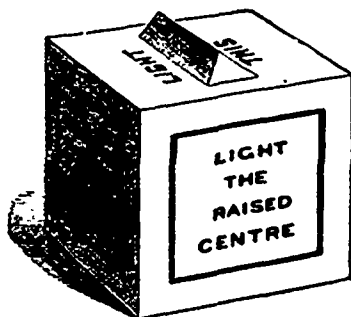
**JOHNSON'S
SULPHUR FUMIGATORS**
IN THE FORM OF CANDLES.

4 Fumigators in a Fire-proof Box.



One or more
can
Burn at once.

One enough
for a
Small Room.



Sell one for 10 cents.

Box (of 4) for 30 cents.

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

Order of Jobber—**JOHNSON'S FUMIGATOR SQUARE.**



—THE—
LADIES'
SILVER
CACHOUS
(Rose Flavour)

"Impart a Delightful Odour to the
Breath."

Put up in the Pretty, Novel, and Convenient Pocket Bottle.

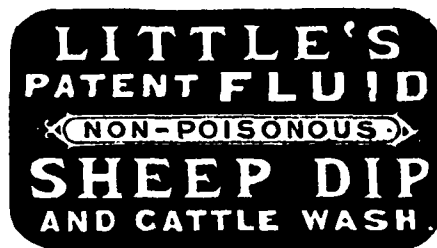
**IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK THIS
ATTRACTIVE ARTICLE.**

ALL PASCALL'S SPECIALTIES

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

J. PASCALL, LONDON, S. E.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other
animals.

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

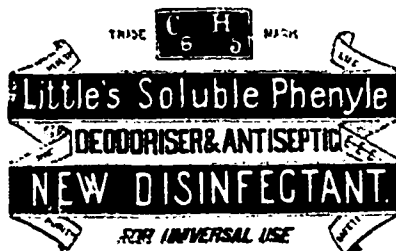
22 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WICHTMAN, 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.

omitted by it fades rapidly and in a few minutes becomes of a dull reddish or smoky color, much like that of the moon during its total eclipse.

A temperature of 300° to 400° will not put calcium sulphide into a luminous condition, though after exposure to light an increase in temperature of 25° will make it much more luminous. That this is not a conversion of heat into light is shown by the fact that if kept at a high temperature it will become non-luminous in a shorter time. As might be expected, a lowering of temperature by ether or other volatile liquid will diminish the luminosity.

This luminous condition is not conveyed from particle to particle like heat. If a quantity of the dry powder be exposed to the light all day, on breaking through the surface the interior will be found to be non-luminous, the light having affected the outer portion to a depth of perhaps a sixth fourth of an inch. If a bottle partly filled with the dry powder be revolved in the light until the whole mass has become luminous, and then be set away in the dark, the interior loses its light as rapidly as the surface, but in doing so does not help the surface to glow any longer or more brightly. What becomes of the interior? Does it change into heat? Perhaps some physicist with facilities for delicate measurements can answer these questions. This non-conductivity of light admits of the production of some impressive effects. If the hand, with fingers spread be held against a flat surface of luminous paint while exposed to the light, a black hand on a luminous field will be seen. If, however, the painted surface while acted on by light, be well covered with a card having an opening the size and form of a hand and then moved about in a dark room, nothing will be seen but a white, floating specter hand. Forms of various articles may be thus shown; but perhaps the most pleasing effect is produced by a piece of lace drawn tightly over the paint while in the light.

Some text-books on chemistry say that calcium sulphide is luminous when recently prepared. These books were probably written before the manufacture of this compound was well understood. As a matter of fact, the luminous property of this substance is known to have remained unimpaired for more than five years.—*P. O. and D. Reporter.*

Preservation of Essential Oils.

Every person who uses essential oils, says the *Confectioners' Union*, should bear in mind that it needs to be bottled immediately after the original package containing it has been opened, and not after it has been exposed to the air for several days. Dark blue glass bottles, perfectly clean and dry, should be used, and, if possible, only of such capacity that the whole of the contents may be used at once—i. e., to prevent opening and closing from time to time. Corks should be

selected and sound, and the bottles so filled that the cork nearly touches the oil; care, however, is required, or the bottles may burst; do not flog in; a gentle and gradual pressure of the hand is sufficient to bring the cork into position. Tie the corks down and seal, or, what is better, dip into melted paraffin wax (not too hot). The oil should then be at once placed in a dark, cool, and dry place in a cellar. By no means keep in a light store-room having a varied temperature. Where not objectionable, essential oils may be preserved unimpaired for a very long time by mixing them while fresh with an equal bulk of alcohol, filling the bottles full, corking tightly, and placing in a cool, dark place.

A New Method for Determining the Fatty Matter of Milk.

LEO LIBBERMANN AND S. SZEKELY.

Fifty cc. milk at the temperature of the room are put in a glass cylinder about 25 cm. in height and about 4½ cm. internal diameter; there are added 3 cc. of potassium at 1.27 specific gravity, closed with a well-fitting cork, and well shaken.

To this mixture are added 50 cc. of a light petroleum ether, the specific gravity of which is about 0.663, the boiling point 60°, and which evaporates on the water-bath without residue. The glass is stoppered and again vigorously shaken so as to form an emulsion. To this emulsion are added 50 cc. alcohol of about 95.8 to 96 per cent., and the liquid is again well shaken. After at most four or five minutes the petroleum ether separates at the top, and the separation may be regarded as complete. We shake again three or four times, each time for a quarter of a minute, allowing each time the ether to separate out.

The petroleum ether will now have taken up all the fat. We ascertain this point by shaking up eleven specimens a different number of times, the first once and the eleventh eleven times. Already after the third or fourth shaking we have found quantities of fat which differ from each other only to an unimportant degree. After once shaking 3.535 per cent., after twice shaking 3.54 per cent., and the results which we obtained between the third and eleventh shaking fluctuated only between 3.55 and 3.56 per cent.

Of the stratum of petroleum ether, 20 cc. are drawn off with a pipette and introduced into a small tared capsule, the capacity of which is about 40 to 50 cc., and the neck of which is higher than 1 cm., with a diameter of 1½ to 2 cm. These small flasks are convenient, because the liquid does not readily rise out of them, and yet the evaporation goes on with sufficient rapidity. But of course small tared beakers or ordinary flasks may be used.

The flask is set upon a water bath at a moderate heat, the petroleum ether is evaporated entirely away, and the residue is dried at from 110° to 130°, for which an

hour is generally sufficient; the weight found, if multiplied by 5, gives the quantity of fat in 100 cc.

The quantities of fat obtained by the new method may be easily recalculated by the aid of the specific gravity into percentages by weight, so as to admit of a comparison with the Adams method, in which the milk is weighed. We remark that on the Adams method the extraction with petroleum ether must last for at least 3 hours.

The results of the new method vary from those of the gravimetric method by 0.066 in a positive direction, and by 0.037 per cent. in a negative direction. But these deviations, in our opinion, are not necessarily founded on the sources of error in the method, but are chiefly due to the circumstance that in the gravimetric method the milk is weighed, whilst in the new method it is measured, and that the recalculation may occasion errors.—*Zeitschrift f. Anal. Chemie, from Chem. News.*

Paint from Potatoes.

Paint from potatoes is a new wrinkle in the arts and sciences. *Kuhlow's Trade Review* gives the manner of preparation. Boil a kilo of peeled potatoes in water; after mashing, dilute with water and pass through a fine sieve, add two kilos of Spanish white, diluted with four kilos of water, and the result will be a color of beautiful milk white. Different colors can be effected by the addition of different ochres or minerals. Apply with a brush; it adheres to the plaster and wood very well, and will not peel, and best of all, it is cheap.

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.—Martenson points out that this syrup, which is often prepared with sugar which has been tinged with ultramarine, develops the red color so often met with, but if prepared with absolutely pure sugar it does not do so.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

Saponin obtained from saponaria, quillia, and various other sources, is according to late investigation by Otto Hesse, identical in constitution with senegin found in senega root.

WANTED.

SITUATION as Manager or Assistant; member O. C. P.; good dispenser; first-class references; eight years in business on own account. Address—"MANAGER", care 118 Spencer Ave., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.

A STEADILY IMPROVING BUSINESS in the N. W. T.; splendid growing town; satisfactory reasons for selling. Price not over \$1,500. Address—"T. C." care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.

IN THE most progressive town in Western Ontario; excellent opening for young man; rare chance. Address—"R. F. G." Box 57, Rodsay, Ont.

**"TYRIAN"
Atomizer, No. 17.**

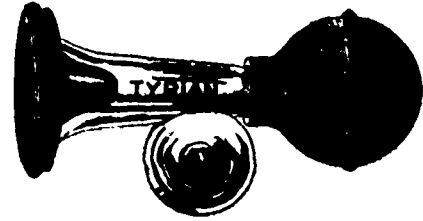


IT IS less expensive than No. 15. It is, however, a continuous spray hard rubber atomizer, and while suitable for the toilet, is especially adapted for spraying the throat in cases of sickness. Packed in a strong pasteboard box suitable for mailing or for carrying from place to place.

"TYRIAN" No. 2 Acid Oil Atomizer,
Is a "SPECIAL" for spraying oils and acids.

**"TYRIAN"
Breast Pump.**

WITH RUBBER SHIELD.



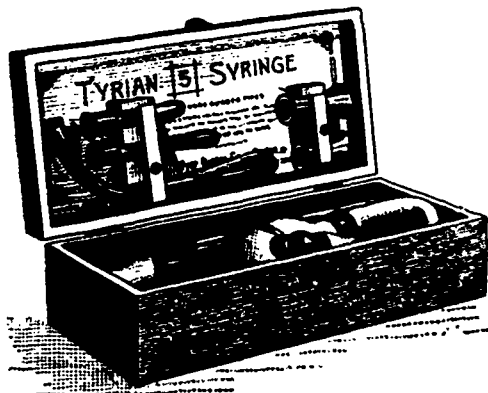
THE great advantage of our "Tyrian" Breast Pump over the ordinary one is that the soft rubber shield protects the breast from coming in contact with the glass.

"Tyrian" 85 Nipples

are made to go over the neck of a Nursing Bottle. They are of the best pure gum rubber and will last a long time. If you have never seen these nipples, write to us and we will send you one as a sample.

PURITY, DURABILITY, ECONOMY.

**THE BEST
Bulb Syringe.**



"TYRIAN" No. 5,

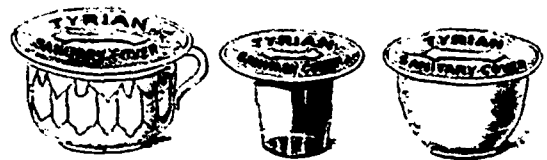
THIS instrument is first-class in every respect, is made of the very best rubber, has hard rubber valve boxes, six hard rubber pipes and hard rubber sinker. It includes bent fluted vaginal and corrugated irrigator. It is put up in a handsome wooden box.

WE MANUFACTURE

Rubber Urinals and all styles of Bulb and Bag Syringes.

**"TYRIAN"
Sanitary Cover.**

Made of smooth pliable rubber
drawn over a wire rim.



FEW people realise what danger to health there may be in sleeping in a room which contains an uncovered "vessel" or one with a non-air-tight cover.

Our Sanitary Cover is noiseless and perfectly air-tight.

The ordinary sizes are 9 and 10 inches.

We make, also, the smaller sizes to cover tumblers or bowls containing medicine, ice water, or food of any kind.

HEALTH.

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Under our trade mark "TYRIAN" we manufacture a full line of Druggists' Rubber Goods.

TYER RUBBER CO.

ANDOVER, MASS.

U. S. A.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The first semi-annual meeting of the thirteenth Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened in the Council chamber of the College, Gerrard street, Toronto, at 2.45 in the afternoon of Tuesday, August 1st.

President J. J. Hall, Woodstock, occupied the chair, and every member of the Council was in his place, viz., Messrs. J. A. Clark, Hamilton; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; F. Jordan, Goderich; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; John McKee, Peterboro; D. H. McLaren, Barrie; A. B. Petrie, Guelph; N. C. Polson, Kingston; J. G. Shuff, London; Henry Watters, Ottawa. Messrs. McLaren, Shuff and Watters took their seats as new members in the place of Messrs. A. Buchanan, L. T. Lawrence, and J. W. Slaven.

The first business on the agenda, after the Registrar, Isaac T. Lewis, had called the roll, was the reading of the scrutineer's report on the elections held July 5th last, and the report was adopted upon the motion of Messrs. Mackenzie and D'Avignon.

The election of officers for the ensuing term was then proceeded with.

For President, the following nominations were made:—A. B. Petrie, Guelph, nominated by Messrs. McGregor and McKee, and Henry Watters, Ottawa, nominated by Messrs. D'Avignon and Polson. A ballot being taken, Mr. Petrie received 8 votes and Mr. Watters 5; Mr. Petrie was accordingly declared elected and was at once installed in the chair amid the applause of the Council.

The President-elect returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a few appropriate words and the elections proceeded.

For Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto, was nominated by Messrs. Jordan and Hall, and, there being no further nominations, was declared to be the unanimous choice of the Council.

Moved by Messrs. Clark and McGregor, that Messrs. Mackenzie, Jordan and Hall, with the mover and seconder, be a committee to strike the Standing Committees.

Moved in amendment by Messrs. D'Avignon and Polson, that Messrs. Hall, Mackenzie and Shuff, with the mover and seconder, be the committee to strike Standing Committees.

In moving his amendment, Mr. D'Avignon explained that he did not think the committees had been fairly apportioned among the members in past years, and he believed the committee he proposed would do the work more satisfactorily.

Upon a division, the amendment was lost and the resolution carried.

The Council adjourned for 45 minutes to allow this committee to prepare its report.

Upon reassembling, the following report was submitted:—

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Mackenzie, Hall, McGregor, Clark, Jordan, and McLaren.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Daniel, Watters, D'Avignon, Mackenzie, and McKee.

BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Jordan, Hall, Polson, Shuff, McGregor, and D'Avignon.

INFRAINGEMENT COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Watters, Daniel, McLaren, Polson, Shuff, and McKee.

The report was adopted without discussion or amendment.

The remainder of the officers were then chosen unanimously as follows:—

Registrar-Treasurer — Mr. Isaac T. Lewis.

Scrutineers—Messrs. Murchison and J. B. McCann.

Auditors—Messrs. W. A. Hargreaves and James Watt.

Moved by Messrs. Clark and Daniel, that Messrs. Hall, Jordan and Watters, with the mover and seconder, be appointed a Building Committee. Carried.

This concluded the elections, and the Registrar was then called upon to read the minutes of the last meeting of Council. Upon motion, it was resolved, that the minutes, having been published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, be taken as read.

Under the head of notices of motion, Mr. Mackenzie gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move that the sum of \$100 be added to the salary of the Registrar-Treasurer, making that officer's stipend \$1000, such increase to date from this date, and that by-law No. 3 be amended accordingly.

The order of business, Communications, was next on the agenda. The first batch of letters numbered 35, and were all from apprentices in reference to their registration. These were referred *en bloc* to the Committee on Legislation.

A letter was read from Mr. L. W. Yeomans asking the Council to grant him credentials as their representative at the World's Congress of Pharmacists to meet shortly at Chicago.

On motion of Messrs. Hall and McLaren, it was resolved to authorize the President and Registrar to grant such credentials to the applicant and all other duly qualified pharmacists of the Province who should apply for the same.

A letter was read from the executors of the estate of the late John Roberts, of Ottawa, enclosing a cheque for \$3000, the amount of his bequest to the Council, and asking that it be applied to the creation of a fund to be known as the "John Roberts' Scholarship Fund." It was further requested that a gold medal of the value of \$20 be awarded every year to the student attaining the highest number of marks in the examinations in chemistry and pharmacy. The communication was referred to the Committees on Finance and Education for a joint report thereon.

A letter from the Province of Quebec Pharmaceutical Association evoked some discussion. It stated that owing to the action of the Inland Revenue Department in proceeding against certain druggists in the various Provinces for selling tinctures not up to the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia, the matter had been exhaustively discussed at the last annual

meeting of the Association when the opinion was expressed that there was no law in the Dominion making the B. P. the sole and only standard to be followed in the preparation of tinctures, and consequently the Government could not prosecute unless B. P. tinctures were asked for and some other standard supplied in lieu thereof. The Association had adopted a resolution in favor of corresponding with other Provincial Associations with a view to securing joint action in approaching the Dominion Government and having the position of Canadian druggists clearly defined as regards the Pharmacopoeia to be used in the Dominion, as well as to obtain from sister Associations an expression of opinion upon the advisability of forming a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association somewhat upon the lines of the American Association.

Upon the motion of Mr. Polson, the letter was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. D'Avignon, Watters, Mackenzie, Hall, Shuff, and the mover, for consideration and report.

REGISTRAR-TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Registrar presented his semi-annual report which contained the following items:—

Since February 1st last the following medical practitioners had taken out registration:—J. Ferguson, Cumberland; J. E. Sparkie, Kingston; D. L. Higgie, Lyndhurst; D. W. Ferries, Clarendon; A. D. Graham, Bothwell; H. Irwin, Eganville; W. Anderson, Otterville; D. McEachren, Liwood; J. M. Williams, Thamesford; G. H. Cooke, Desboro; Wm. Earle, Bishop's Mills; H. Becker, Port Elgin; James Stephenson, Iroquois; J. P. Waddy, Rosseau; Total 16.

The number of applications of apprentices for registration had been 178, several of which were in abeyance for the Council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since February 1st were as follows:—1 for 1888, 2 for 1889, 4 for 1890, 9 for 1891, 53 for 1892, 585 for 1893, 1 for 1894. Total, 655.

The statement of receipts and expenditures showed:—

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in cash, February, 1893	\$4349 92
Renewal fees	2620 00
Apprentices' registration fees	180 00
M. D.'s registration fees	64 00
Teaching Dept., senior course	300 54
Poison books	13 38
Examination fees	1060 00
Diplomas	6 00
Infringement account, per E. & M., Eaton & Co	20 00
O. C. P. Dental College, rental	187 50
Announcement re advts, Fides & Hogarth	5 00
Microscopic supplies	27 35
Deposit fees	20 00
License sales books	23 87
Appliances	177 69
Matriculation fees	20 00
Supplies	24 25
Interest account	7 93
Total	\$9107 63

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Examination account	\$ 269 99
Deposit fees returned	445 00
Supplies	373 84
Salaries	3183 26
Ontario College of Pharmacy	331 95
Microscopic supplies	37 97
Petty expenses	8 10
Apprentices' fees returned	11 00
Expenses Council meeting	310 92

Labels and Boxes,

LAWSON & JONES,

PRINTERS,

Lithographers, Box Makers, Etc.

LONDON, - CANADA.

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

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

LAWSON & JONES,

Clarence St., LONDON.

A Watch or a Turnip ?

The watch given with Somerville's MEXICAN FRUIT and PEPSIN Chewing Gums, is a WATCH.

Nice size, good looking, splendid time keeper.

Over fifty have already been sent out, and the expressions of satisfaction from our customers are very pleasant to hear.

Costs you nothing to get one.

WM. RADAM VINDICATED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prices upon application.

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

Appliances	727 31
Renewal fees returned	8 00
Infringement account	74 77
Water	25 92
Coal	289 22
Gas	48 10
Teaching department	178 49
License sales books	295 00
Interest account	469 38
Postage	68 57
Law account	214 36
Internal fittings	131 90
Auditors' fees	10 00
Pharmaceutical Journal	377 13
Library account	3 50
Balance	1171 85
Total	\$9107 63

AUDITORS' REPORT.

The report of the auditors, Messrs. W. A. Hargreaves and James Watt, was as follows:—

ASSETS.

College building	\$33551 82
Furniture, apparatus, &c.	10016 24
College lot	5000 00
Outstanding fees	1332 00
Supplies	350 00
Poison and liquor books	243 00
Cash	107 53
Balance in Bank	1067 32
Total	\$51667 91

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage	\$17000 00
Interest to date	155 83
Pharmaceutical Journal	158 02
Salary account	112 50
Library account	122 45
Accounts, sundry	1072 11
Auditors	10 00
Examiners	319 80
Balance	32717 20
Total	\$51667 91

The books and accounts of the Registrar-Treasurer were reported to be correct.

The reports were referred to the Executive Committee, and the Council adjourned until 10 o'clock the following morning.

SECOND DAY.

President Petrie called the Council to order at 10.15 on Wednesday morning. At roll call all the members responded with the exception of Messrs. Clark and McGregor.

The report of the Examiners was read, giving the results of the examinations last May which have been already published. The report suggested that in future the examinations be extended from four to six days owing to the increasing number of students presenting themselves, and also that the rooms in the Medical Council building, Bay and Richmond streets, be rented for future examinations owing to the want of adequate accommodation in the college building.

The report was referred to the Committee on Education.

The Council then adjourned until 2.30 o'clock to allow the committees to proceed with their work.

Upon re-assembling at 2.45 it was found that none of the committees were ready to report, and a farther adjournment was accordingly made until 10.30 o'clock the following morning.

THIRD DAY.

When President Petrie took the chair at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Hull was the only absentee, and he came in shortly afterwards.

Two or three communications were laid before the Council and referred to the proper committees for consideration and report.

When Reports of Committees were called for Mr. Daniel presented the report of the Committee on Education which was as follows:

Your Committee beg leave to report as follows:—Careful consideration was given to the report of the Board of Examiners, and the recommendations noted. With reference to the suggestion made to examination room, your Committee recommend that, in view of the difficulty in providing a suitable room in the College building, that the examination room in the building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons be rented for the spring examinations, extending over 2½ or 3 days, at a cost of \$10 per day for the written examinations, the orals to be given in the college building.

Your Committee agree with the recommendation of the Examiners re length of time of examinations, that it be extended, if necessary, to six days.

In response to the request of the Dean, your Committee recommend the purchase of a lantern for the purpose of conducting the lessons on prescriptions, (one having been borrowed from the Upper Canada College as required) at a cost of \$181.60, providing it can be brought in free of duty, &c. The Comptroller of Customs to be interviewed on the subject.

With reference to the Dean's request for scales, your Committee do not deem it advisable to purchase new ones at present, notwithstanding the low price at which they are offered.

Re communication from the Jordan Tablet Machine Co., your Committee recommend that the matter be referred to the Dean, who is acquainted with all the facts of the case, and that it be left in his hands for adjustment.

Your Committee recommend that diplomas be granted to the gentlemen whose names are appended to the Examiners' report attached, as having passed the necessary examination.

It is recommended that the Examiners adopt the style of paper (which is in book form) for examinations as used by the College of Physicians and Surgeons as such a form will effectually prevent copying. Sample attached.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

C. D. DANIEL, Chairman,
J. H. MACKENZIE,
HENRY WATERS,
J. MCKEE,
J. E. DAVISON.

Moved by Messrs. Daniel and McKee that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. Clark wanted to know if it was necessary to extend the time of examination to six days, declaring that it would mean increased expense to the candidates. He suggested a limit of five days.

Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that the extension was for the spring examination only and was optional with the examiners.

Mr. Clark further questioned the wisdom of expending the money proposed on a lantern in view of the necessity in the near future of purchasing a new boiler.

Mr. Mackenzie suggested that the clause dealing with this matter be referred back for further consideration and that the balance of the report be adopted.

Mr. Daniel consented to amend his resolution to this effect, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted, the report being

thereby approved, with the exception of clause 3.

BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION.

Mr. Jordan presented report No. 1 of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation. The report was read through and was then taken up clause by clause in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Waters in the chair. The balance of the morning session and most of the afternoon sitting was spent in the discussion and when finally adopted it stood as follows:

Recommended that P. B. Belanger be allowed to register from Sept. 1st, 1891, having furnished proof of educational qualifications previous to that date.

That the application of James M. Blaine be granted on presentation of affidavit from Mr. Seymour.

That in the matter of E. D. Storey, on presentation of sworn affidavit from employer that apprenticeship began a month previous to date of articles, that request be granted.

That petition of Sydney Chadwick be granted, as proof of qualification has been given.

That having furnished proof required of educational qualification prior to being articulated, the petition of Mattie M. Dunn be granted.

That proof of qualification having been furnished, the petition of Wellington Gibson be granted.

That proof of educational qualification being furnished, the petition of James Hand be granted on proof of the three years apprenticeship being given.

That the provision of the Act make it impossible to register the apprenticeship of F. J. Hutchinson prior to the date of his educational qualifications.

That S. T. Hopper must furnish proof of being articulated to a regularly qualified pharmacist at date of apprenticeship or date from May, when Armstrong was registered.

That the petition of Miss H. W. Jacques be not entertained.

That petition of John A. Johnston be granted on furnishing affidavit from employer that he was articulated at the date claimed.

That the registration of the apprenticeship of W. D. Leach date from date of educational qualifications.

That Johnston Lucas be registered on production of affidavit from employer.

That the petitions of Percy Murray, Herbert McConnell, and Geo. C. McDougall be granted.

That upon proof of educational qualification being furnished the Registrar, the petition of Milton C. McIntyre be granted, dated May, 1893.

That the petitions of Thomas O'Reilly, J. Bower, and D. Kelso be granted.

That in the case of James A. Courtice, Maggie Urquhart, and Richard Urquhart, the date of apprenticeship must correspond with the date of the educational qualifications.

That the applications of John H. Dodds and Fred Fox cannot be granted.

That the application of John A. Darling, of 1884, being now completed by sufficient evidence, as required by the Registrar, Mr. Hodgetts, having been furnished, petition be granted.

That the petition of George C. Park be granted on furnishing proof of educational qualifications at date of apprenticeship.

That applications for registration of Stanley M. Tarrant, John S. Reid, Edgar Spofford, Harry Stapleton, Edward Parry, Douglas Hastings, John E. Gayfer, Wm. Ross Jamieson, Richard Douglas, Robert W. Phillips, be granted on presentation of affidavits as to correctness of date of contract from employers.

That Clarence Rogers cannot be registered prior to date of educational qualifications.

That application of Charles Tyson cannot be entertained, but that he may attend the senior course, but cannot present himself for examination until he attains the age of 21 years.

That the applications of E. B. Stevenson and

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,

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

SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

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

SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

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

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

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

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

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

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

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

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

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

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

F. B. Sanderson be granted on presentation of affidavits proving sufficient time served.

That the diploma be granted F. H. Clark, in accordance with the act of the Ontario Legislature.

That the application of W. Scott Elliott be referred to the Solicitors, and that the Registrar act in accordance with their opinion.

That in the case of H. H. Whyte the Act requires apprenticeship to be served in Ontario. Your Committee recommend that Mr. Whyte be allowed to attend our college courses, and, if successful in passing our examinations, a certificate of competency, but not entitling to registration here, be given him.

That the petition of George H. Morrow be granted.

The Committee found food for much discussion in several of the above clauses but all were passed without amendment with the exception of the one having reference to Mr. Elliott. The clause originally stood to grant Mr. Elliott's application and the amended clause was adopted on the motion of Messrs. Hall and D'Avignon.

The Committee further suggested that the following circular be issued to the members of the College :

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.

Register apprentices at once.

Why?

His time wont count unless he is registered.

He cannot go up for examination until he has served the term of service required subsequent to registration.

To neglect registration is unjust to the boy and a reflection upon yourself because it is your duty to either attend to it yourself or see that it is attended to by the apprentice personally.

You can neither register apprentices nor can you vote in elections or legally keep open shop for the sale of poisons unless you pay your annual fee.

This suggested circular was approved on motion of Messrs. Hall and Clark, and the Registrar instructed to send a copy with all renewal receipts and other correspondence to members of the College.

After the Committee arose and reported progress, upon motion of Mr. Daniel at the noon recess, it was

Moved by Messrs. McGregor and McKee, that this be authority and instruction to the By-Laws and Legislation Committee, in conjunction with the President, Vice-President and Mr. Clark, to watch any attempt on the part of any member of the Local Legislature, "as foreshadowed," to amend the Pharmacy Act, and to take such action as they may be disposed, to oppose or assist such legislation or to re-introduce the recent amendments which were withdrawn. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Shuff and D'Avignon, that the President is hereby authorised to raise, on the credit of the College, a sum not to exceed \$3000 at the Bank for current expenses for the next six months, if necessary. Carried.

Under the head of miscellaneous business, before the afternoon adjournment, the following resolutions were adopted :

That the Registrar inform Mr. Kyle, of Erin, that the *Journal* for the past four years cannot be supplied him.

That the \$4 be received from Dr. S. T. Bell, and that Fred. J. Bell be placed on the register.

That the Registrar be instructed to purchase a die or other indelible stamp to date apprentices and other papers.

The Council adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

CLOSING SESSION.

When President Petrie called the Council to order on Friday morning it

was at once evident that the members meant to wind up the business on the agenda with as little delay as possible, and as a result, all needless discussion was dispensed with, and the several reports and resolutions presented were rapidly disposed of. So that in the brief session of less than three hours duration more actual business was done than at any two sessions previously. The same good feeling and courteous consideration which had prevailed throughout the meeting was again manifest, and the consequence was that not only was considerable necessary business promptly and thoroughly attended to, but the meeting goes on record as one of the shortest as well as one of the most harmonious of recent years. The first order of business was the reception of the report of the committee on Executive and Finance presented by chairman Mackenzie. It read as follows :

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy :

GENTLEMEN, - Your Committee on Executive and Finance beg to report that they have examined the following accounts and would recommend that they be paid as follows.

Here followed details of sundry accounts, amounting to \$1160.61.

Your Committee have examined the Registrar-Treasurer and Auditors' Reports presented herewith and recommend their adoption.

Re-communication of Mr. L. W. Yeomans, of Belleville, your Committee beg to report that the five delegates allowed as accredited representatives to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association from this College, were appointed in August, 1892, by resolution of the Council, the following members being named : Messrs. Hall, Slaven, Mackenzie, Petrie and Buchanan. Your Committee therefore recommend, that as we have the power to name three accredited representatives to the International Pharmaceutical Congress, that such representatives be Messrs. L. W. Yeomans, of Belleville, John J. Hall and J. A. Clark, with three alternates to be appointed by the President or Vice-President.

Your Committee would recommend that if found necessary to replace the steam boiler this year as suggested by the janitor of the building, the purchase of the calcium lantern recommended by the Education Committee be laid over.

Your Committee recommend that in future, at the end of each senior course, an inventory of the stock of appliances, chemicals, and all articles in use in the teaching department be taken, and that each professor be instructed to take stock in his department, and report to the Registrar-Treasurer, who shall complete the same.

Your Committee recommend, in reference to the instructions in your committee's report at last session of Council, re purchase of supplies, that it is imperative that the course then laid down be carried out, and that the necessary order blanks be procured by the Registrar-Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed), J. H. MACKENZIE,
Chairman.

Some slight discussion arose upon the clauses having reference to the new boiler and the proposed stock-taking. In the latter case the original clause proposed to make it the duty of the Registrar to take stock, but it being pointed out that that official is well supplied with work already and also that the professors must necessarily be better able to render an account

of their own departments, the clause was changed to read as given above. Finally the report went through without further amendment upon the motion of Messrs. Mackenzie and Clark.

Before taking up the next report, however, the vexed question of the College boiler was definitely disposed of by the following resolution, which was adopted upon the motion of Messrs. Hall and McGregor :

That the question of repairing or wholly renewing the present steam boiler for heating this building be left in the hands of the Building Committee and President to do in the matter as they deem best.

The report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee was next presented by Mr. Jordan, and was as follows :

2ND REPORT BY LAWS AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

Your Committee recommend that, upon producing certificate proving two years' service, the petition of Howard L. Walton be granted.

Your Committee cannot recommend the granting of the petition of Mr. Mayer.

Your Committee recommend that the petition of Mr. Rutherford be dealt with the same as that of Charles Tyson.

(Signed.) F. JORDAN, Chairman.

Upon the motion of Messrs. Jordan and McGregor the report was adopted without discussion of any moment.

The special committee appointed earlier in the week to prepare a deliverance upon the communication from the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, reported as follows through its Chairman, Mr. D'Avignon :

Your Special Committee have considered the communication of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec referred to them, and beg to report, recommending that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to reply to the letter stating that this Council affirms the principle that a uniform standard should be established for all pharmaceutical preparations used in Canada; and that we approve of the suggestion that steps should be taken to form a Pharmaceutical Association of the Dominion, with the view of striking a committee of representatives from the various Provinces for taking such action as will prove of advantage to the Druggists of the Dominion, and that the Council authorise the President and Vice-President, with power to add to their number, to act as a committee, in conjunction with the committees from other Colleges and Associations, and that such conference should be called together by the Association of the Province of Quebec at as early a date as possible.

(Signed.) J. E. D'AVIGNON, Chairman.

A very brief conversational discussion followed the reading of the above, in which the speakers were unanimous in urging the necessity of the action proposed therein, and the report was adopted upon the motion of Messrs. D'Avignon and Jordan.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Education was presented by Mr. C. D. Daniel, Chairman, and was as follows :

Your Committee recommend the appointment of the following gentlemen as examiners, viz.: Messrs. C. R. Sneath, W. Murchison, B. Jackes, Dr. N. B. Ellis, Messrs. J. Talbert Pepper, F. T. Harrison, and O. F. Botsford; to take subjects as under:

Dr. Ellis Practical Chemistry.
Mr. Sneath Botany.
Mr. Murchison Prescriptions.
Mr. Jackes Chemistry.
Mr. Botsford Dispensing.

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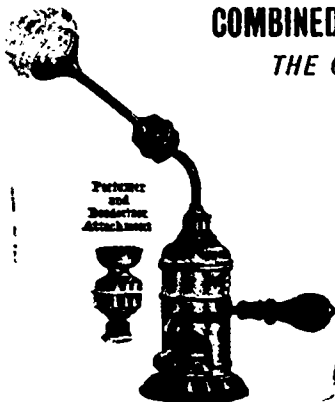
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For the treatment of **Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough,** and all diseases of the **Nose, Throat and Lungs.** Complete list of formulae for inhalation with each instrument.

Price with **perfumer and deodorizer attachment,** \$5.50
 Price to Physicians, 5.00

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White Castile Soap,
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Etc., Etc., Etc.

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CHARACTERISTICS Heavy, pleasant, bitter taste, and deposits a flocculent precipitate when left standing for some little time. This precipitate, aside from its being the most assimilable form of one of the important ingredients, will serve to render our preparation distinct from the many now offered for sale under the name of Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{60}$ grain **Styechina**, associated with the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and Quinine.

This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption) Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and, the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

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Mr. Pepper.....Materia Medica.
Mr. Harrison Pharmacy.
(Signed.) C. D. DANIEL, Chairman.

Upon motion of Messrs. Daniel and McKee the report of the Committee on Education was received and adopted.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously, upon the motion of Messrs. Jordan and Daniel :

Resolved.—That the members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. William Elliot, so long and so intimately associated with this College—one of its first members, assisting actually in its foundation, both with purse and still more valuable counsel, and always, whether as president or as simply a member of the Council, promoting to his utmost, by his well matured judgment the best interests of the College. We desire to express our sincere sympathy with his family in their loss, and request that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to them by the Registrar-Treasurer.

Mr. J. J. Hall presented a report from the Special Joint Committee, to whom was referred the matter of the Roberts' bequest. The report was as follows :

Your Committee beg to report and recommend for adoption by this Council, the following:—That the President, Vice-President and Mr. Watters, be a Committee to confer with the executors of the estate of the late John Roberts, in reference to the advisability of making a change in the details governing the bequest, and that such change fully carry out the object in view of perpetuating the name of the donor.

(Signed), J. J. HALL,
Chairman.

Messrs. Hall and McGregor moved, that the report of the Special Joint Committee just read, be adopted. Carried.

The next resolution was dealing with the same matter and read as follows :

Moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That the President of the Council, the Chairman of the Committee on Executive and Finance, and the Registrar-Treasurer, be authorized to invest the John Roberts' legacy of \$3000, in Loan Company debentures bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Carried.

The question of allowing students to present themselves for final examination before attaining the age of 21 years, which had previously been discussed when some of the petitions from apprentices came up on the report of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, came once more on the tapis through the following motion of Messrs. Polson and D'Avignon:

That if legislation be sought by this Council amending the Pharmacy Act, or if the said Act should be dealt with by the Government, that this be an instruction to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation to take such action as will amend Section 11, enabling candidates to present themselves for examination prior to attaining the age of 21 years, retaining diplomas, however, until the successful candidate has attained that age, the candidate being at least 19 years.

Considerable discussion followed the introduction of this motion, the members of the Council agreeing on the advisability of giving every encouragement to those young men who had pushed forward in their studies and were prevented only by lack of age from taking their final exam., but the principal diversity of opinion appeared to arise over the age limit which should be placed upon the students pre-

senting themselves for finals. After the debate had proceeded at some length, an amendment was moved in the following terms by Messrs. Clark and Hall:

That the words "19 years" be struck out and the words "20 years" inserted.

This was accepted, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. C. D. Daniel gave notice of motion in the following terms:

I beg to give notice that, at the next meeting I propose moving that the clause of By-law 13 containing reference to the length of time for examinations be amended by striking out the words "three following days" and inserting "three or more days following."

Once more before the proceedings closed the Roberts' bequest came up, this time on a motion of Messrs. Polson and D'Avignon, who sought to change the action of the Council taken an hour previously. These gentlemen presented the following resolution:

That the Roberts' bequest matter be taken from the hands of the Joint Committee and be referred to the Educational Committee, to confer with the Faculty and Mr. Roberts' executors, and bring down a scheme at the meeting of Council in February.

The resolution received little or no discussion and was rejected upon a show of hands.

Moved by Messrs. Watters and Daniels:

That we place to the credit of the Infringement Committee the sum of \$150. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Daniel and Jordan:

That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on the first Tuesday in February, 1894. Carried.

The Council adjourned at 1.30 p. m.

The Production of Ozone.

By W. A. Shenstone, F.C.S., F.I.C., and M. Priest, at Chemical Society.

This investigation was commenced over two years ago, and a preliminary report had been given by Mr. Shenstone and a Bristol colleague before the society some eighteen months ago. Owing to the removal of his colleague the work had lapsed until recently, when it was revived owing to a grant from the Royal Society, which enabled Mr. Shenstone to obtain the necessary assistance and defray the cost of new and specially devised apparatus.

The previous work of others upon the same subject, the production of ozone from oxygen by means of electric discharge, had tended greatly to show that silent discharges effected the greatest conversion, but the difference of potential energy had not been fully worked out.

Mr. Shenstone then proceeded to describe the different parts of the apparatus with which the results had been obtained. A delicate clock-work arrangement had been devised as a substitute for the usual platinum interrupter to the electric current, which reduced or increased the number of breaks or interruptions with the greatest ease. By means of this he had been able to reduce the interruptions to about 1,000 per minute, whereas the coil

usually gave 5,000. It was even possible to reduce them to 100, but experience had shown that when reduced too low the conversion of oxygen was very slow.

One of their most important results showed that by the use of a current with about 1,000 breaks per minute, the largest conversion of oxygen into ozone took place, but they had also confirmed previous observers in noticing that if a trace of ozone were required quickly, the larger the number of breaks the better.

The ozone generator was next described, and the oxygen apparatus which is attached to it. The oxygen is obtained from chlorate of potassium by gentle heat in a thin glass tube, the gas passing upward through another tube containing potassium hydrate, so as to thoroughly dry the gas. The ozone generator is a large cylinder surrounded by crushed ice, and the platinum nodes are inserted at the bottom. The generator had to be scrupulously clean and of the thinnest glass. The washing of this glass was minutely described, and the authors had employed "filtered steam" for this purpose, besides distilled water. The steam is filtered by passing it through a tube filled with asbestos, although it was by no means clear what the authors expected to filter out. The apparatus was connected with a U-tube of mercury and also with a Sprengel pump. The action of ozone upon the mercury was prevented by means of a minute aperture above, where the oxygen was heated by means of a small flame, although subsequently the authors found that a small roll of silver, of .990 to 1.000 purity, would prevent this action. Previously Mr. Shenstone had pointed out that, besides the rapid oxidation of the surface of the mercury, ozone has the property of attaching mercury to the glass. The side of the V-tube was graduated according to a scale, and it was easy to see by the amount of the variation of the level the extent to which the oxygen had been condensed into ozone. A thermometer of special delicacy was inserted in the outer chamber of the ozone generator, and the temperature about—2° C., maintained as nearly as possible through the experiments.

A current of oxygen was passed through the whole apparatus, and then when all traces of nitrogen were removed the generator was sealed up at its oxygen supply side and the electric discharges were made to pass through.

At first the experiments were continued for four hours, but afterwards it was found that an hour was quite sufficient, the only variation after that time being due to barometric alterations.

Another difficulty which the authors experienced, but for which they could not account, was that results differed considerably when different ozone generators were employed. It was this that led them to adopt the thinnest possible glass, as they obtained over 2 per cent. more ozone from a thin glass than with a thicker one. Their first experiments gave approximately 13 per cent. of ozone obtain-

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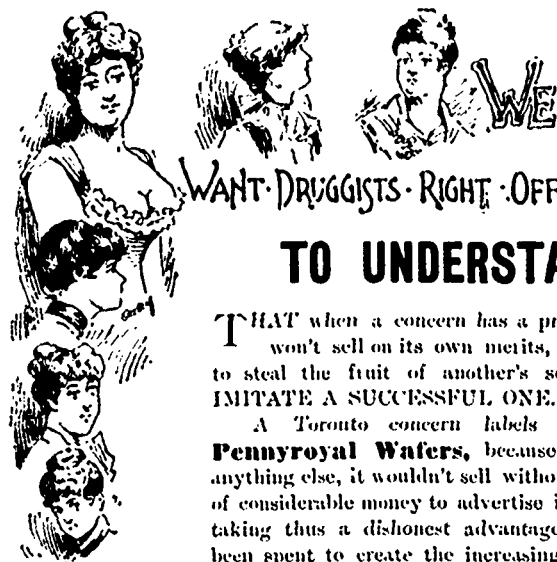
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THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.

ed from pure, dry oxygen. Later they obtained an average of 16 per cent, and on one occasion, with the same generators, 17.21, which was fairly close to Professor McLeod's classical experiment with 17.43 per cent. The most startling result was that already indicated, which conclusively showed that low-potential energy yielded better results than high. With a current of 20 C.M.G.'s an average of 16.81 per cent. was obtained, whilst 33 C.M.G.'s gave 16.44.

The difference between using a Whimshurst machine and the coil was also marked, the authors finding that the modification of the ordinary coil was distinctly better.—*Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

The Proper Dispensing of Dry Powders in Capsules.

[Extracts from Proceedings of Indiana Pharmaceutical Association.]

The query box was opened, the first query was: "In making capsules of anti-kamnia what is the usual process?"

"President Carter: It is the usual custom to put the medicine into the capsule dry, and thereby have a coating of it on the outside, making a very slovenly and unsightly appearing capsule.

He reviewed at some length Dr. Perry's article on capsules, fully agreeing with the doctor, that care enough was not taken to have everything as neat as it should be.

Mr. Ridgely: Puts up the dry powder and weighs the capsule each time.

Mr. Kennedy: Advises making a pill mass before putting in capsules.

Mr. Walcott: In every instance the article called for by the prescription should be used, and no substitute allowed. You cannot use something in place of anti-kamnia that will "answer as well," and you should not if you could.

Mr. Haynie: Thinks the substance should be put in the capsules dry, as the dry powder has a better and quicker effect. Evansville druggists all dispense dry.

Prof. Hereth: The use of dry powders is advisable in most cases. The druggist should use only and exactly what the doctor orders."

In commenting upon the above it is pleasant to note that Mr. Walcott and Prof. Hereth deemed it appropriate, even though the point was not involved in the query, to lay great stress upon the preservation of the integrity of the drug, and from our report of the proceedings no sentiment met with more cordial and enthusiastic approval than the slogan "no substitution." Upon the exact point of the query our experience agrees fully with that taken by the majority of the Association, that quinine, cinchonidia, as well as antikamnia, and indeed all powdered drugs wanted in capsules, are best put up in dry powder as the effect is more speedy and appreciable.

The objection cited by President Carter is readily overcome by the practice of using a clean, dry towel in the handling

of the finished capsule, wiping each one separately.—*Notes on New Pharmaceutical Products.*

Soluble Extract of Ginger.

If you have any difficulty in making your Soluble Extract of Ginger try the following formulas:

Soluble Extract Jamaica Ginger which will not precipitate with Carbonated Water.

Jam. Ginger (grd. coarsely) . . . 1½ lbs.
Sp. Vini. Rect. 60 per cent. . . . 2 5/16 pts.
Water 15 ozs.

Mix and agitate frequently for 10 days, then press and filter. Product, 45 ozs. 1st. Tr.

Tr. Jam. Ginger (1st Tr.) 40 ozs.
Water 4.0 ozs.

Mix and add ½ oz. Phosphate Soda, previously dissolved in 5 ozs. boiling water and cooled. Shake well. Next add Chloride Calcium Powd. ½ oz. dissolved in 5 ozs. cold water. Shake well and allow it to stand 12 hours and filter.

Distill the filtered solution at a very low temperature. Reserve the 1st 30 ozs.

Distill another 40 ozs. (throw away) and allow the still to become cool.

The remainder in the still will be about 18 ozs., reserve this and rinse the still with the 30 ozs. first reserved. Mix with the 18 ozs. and filter at once through filtering paper.

SOLUBLE EXT. JAM. GINGER.

F. E. Ginger, U. S. P. 40 ozs. fld.
Powd. Pumice 1 oz. troy.
Water, qs. 12 ozs. fld.

Mix the F. E. Ginger and the Pumice in a bottle and shake well at intervals for 3 hours. Add the water in small portions at a time, shaking well at each addition; then shake well occasionally during 24 hours. Filter until it becomes clear with water q. s. to make 12 ozs. fld.

SOLUBLE EXT. JAM. GINGER.

Jam. Ginger, grd. 2 lbs.
Powd. Pumice
Slacked Lime aa 2 ozs.
Alcohol, dil., q. s. 4 pts.

Mix the Ginger, Pumice and Lime, (thoroughly) then saturate the Powder with Alcohol, dil. Place the mixture in a narrow percolator, (using no force for packing).

Lastly add Alcohol dil. and percolate until 4 pints have been obtained. Allow to stand 24 hours and filter.

SYR. GINGER.

Sol. Ext. Jam. Ginger. 2 ozs. fld.
Syr. Simple, q. s. 4 pts.

Dulcin: The New Sweetener.

W. WATSON SMITH, F.I.C., F.C.S.

This body, chemically related to urea, has been prepared and patented by Riedel, the patentee of salipyrin and other medicinal products, as a rival to saccharin. It is claimed that it is superior to saccharin as a sweetening agent, as it is supposed to be 450 times as sweet as sugar. Mr. Smith reminded the meeting

that when saccharin was introduced it was claimed that it was 250 times sweeter than the equivalent weight of sugar, and that recent improvements in its manufacture had made it about 350 times as sweet. Dulcin is now prepared from para-phenetidin by a process that enables the manufacturers to compete in price with saccharin, but the difficulty remaining is that it is very insoluble. Even in the hottest cup of tea, said Mr. Smith, it appeared hardly soluble, and to get at its sweetening powers this way was very expensive, as a large amount floated on the top. It is in fine, slender, needle-shaped crystals, moderately sweet on the tongue, and quite free from the aromatic taste which accompanies saccharin. Chemically its composition is para-phenetol carbamide, and the fact that it is an amide suggested to a member that it should be called dulcine. Mr. Smith concluded by expressing a belief that its action upon the system would soon be known by comparative experiments, and added a wholly unnecessary caution against the publication of references to this new body. Mr. Smith and the meeting generally were evidently unaware that the pharmaceutical press published many of his details several months ago. Indeed, Messrs. Greef, the London agents of Riedel, announced last December that dulcin had been definitely proved by medical authorities to be innocuous to the system. The question of rendering it soluble, and then comparative experiments between it and saccharin are the only important results that are awaited.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Distinguished Printers.

Prince Edward William and the Prince Napoleon were both printers. The present Czar of Russia, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Duke of Battenburg are printers, and the Emperor of China works in the private printing office almost every day. Wm. Caxton, the father of English literature, was a practical printer. So were G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, James Gales, Charles Richardson, James Parker, Horace Greeley, Chas. Dickens, James Buchanan, Simon Cameron and Schuyler Colfax printers, all, and practical ones. Mark Twain, Amos Cummings, Bret Harte and Opie Read are plain, practical printers, remarks an American contemporary, as were Artemus Ward, Petroleum V. Nasby and Sut Lovingood. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, James S. Hogg, of Texas, are both printers; and the leader of science and philosophy in his day made it his boast that he was a journeyman printer. In fact, thousands of the most brilliant minds in this country are to be found toiling in the publishing houses of large cities and towns. It is not every one that can be a printer—brains are absolutely necessary.—*From The Printer and Stationer.*

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(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculose, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

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1418 Queen Street West, TORONTO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

AUGUST 15th, 1893.

A Canadian Pharmacopœia.

The question raised at the recent meeting of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association as to what Pharmacopœia is the standard for Canadian pharmacists, has attracted a good deal of attention not only within our own borders, but has been the theme of leading editorials in English and United States journals. The question arose in the first place from some prosecutions which took place under the Dominion Adulteration Act, in which several pharmacists were called upon to pay costs when it had been proven that tinctures sold were not made in accordance with the formula set forth in the British Pharmacopœia.

The question then arose, is the B. P. the recognized standard for preparation of articles sold by the pharmacists of Canada? This is where we are "at sea." The Dominion Adulteration Act, Chap. 107, Vic. 49, declares that "Every drug shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of the Act; if, when sold or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein." This evidently meaning, at least if custom is any law, that where a formula for any specified preparation is given in the B. P. it must be made according to that formula, or, where it is a preparation of the U. S. P., it must conform to the standard there specified,—for instance, Tincture of Arnica means, according to our interpretation, the tincture prepared from the root, and not the U. S. P. tincture; if the latter is supplied it should be labelled Tincture of Arnica Flowers or Tincture of Arnica U. S. P.

It has been argued that the fact of the Province of Quebec being semi-French in nationality, the French Codex naturally holds a prominent place amongst prescribers. This, however, prevails only to a limited extent as the physicians of that Province are, for the most part, Canadian born and educated in Canadian Colleges, and the preparations of the Codex are only prescribed by a few and then to only a very limited extent,—just as like manner in parts of the Province of Ontario there are found a few German physicians who are in the habit of using some of the preparations peculiar to the "Fatherland."

The fact remains that the B. P. is the recognized Pharmacopœia of the Canadian pharmacist, taught in all Colleges of Pharmacy, and certainly considered as the standard by the physicians of the Dominion. In Ontario, perhaps more than in any of the other Provinces, the U. S. Pharmacopœia is frequently brought into use, principally on account of the close proximity to the United States and the great amount of intercourse between them;

in Quebec, the U. S. P. is used in a still smaller degree. In the eastern Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island the B. P. is also universally used, the exception being the comparatively small number of prescriptions which come across the border, and in which some preparations are ordered which are not found in the B. P., and these, in a large number of cases, as well as in Ontario, consist to a very great extent of semi-proprietary preparations or private formula of some distinctive-makers. In Manitoba and the N. W. Territories, the B. P. is also officially recognized and looked upon as the pharmacist's guide, while in British Columbia, as our correspondent points out in this issue, all preparations of the B. P. are supplied when any article named in that Pharmacopœia are designated. Nowhere in the Dominion can it be found, as erroneously stated in the *American Druggist*, that "in a large portion of Canada the United States Pharmacopœia is the generally accepted standard."

Having treated of this matter as a text-book recognized by Colleges of Pharmacy, the standard as set forth in the Adulteration Act, and as the book which custom has made to be the universal guide of pharmacists in this country, let us then consider whether it is an altogether suitable standard for the use of pharmacists and physicians, and whether it would not be better to have as a text book one more adapted to the wants of this country and which would be recognized as the standard of all pharmaceutical preparations prescribed here. In a communication which appeared in the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* of December, 1889, a correspondent, who is a well-known druggist of Halifax, in speaking of the confusion existing from the fact of graduates of British and United States Medical Colleges frequently practicing their profession in the same city and adopting as their standard the Pharmacopœias of the countries in which they received their degrees, said "this can only be obviated by a standard of our own, and I know that there are many in the drug business, as well as among the medical fraternity, who would lend their time and talent to the accomplishment of such a work." We have always maintained that the only satisfactory solution of the question and the only guide which Parliament could have in legalizing any particular pharmacopœia, would be to have one peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the Canadian pharmacist, embracing what was deemed best in the Pharmacopœias of other countries, and one which would be endorsed by physicians and pharmacists alike.

A Pharmacopœia compiled under the supervision of some of the leading pharmacists of Canada, assisted, it might be, by members of the medical profession, and which would be used as a text-book in our Colleges of Pharmacy, would be a decided step in advance in pharmaceutical progress in this country, and a safe guide for both Government and people.

A Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

Now that the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association and the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have both declared themselves in favor of the formation of a Pharmaceutical Association embracing all the provinces of the Dominion, we trust the matter will be pushed forward to a successful issue. In our issue for August, 1890, we strongly urged the formation of such a body, believing then, as we do now, that it would be in the best interests of pharmacy, and it must be apparent to every one that such an association can find plenty of work outside of what is usually done at provincial association meetings. One matter that needs reformation and should receive early attention is the matter of reciprocity in College diplomas. It does seem somewhat absurd that a man should be considered competent to perform all that is required of a pharmacist in Ontario and yet not in Quebec, or that a British Columbia graduate can not qualify in New Brunswick; there should be no limit but the boundary of the Dominion. Either let the various Councils accept each others diplomas, the curriculum being fixed by the Dominion Association, or a central examining board be appointed. The matter of a Canadian Pharmacopœia will also be a fit subject for early discussion. Then there are matters of trade and commerce, regulation of prices, suggestions as to tariff reforms and many other subjects which a united body of this kind would find to deal with. We trust that the various provincial pharmaceutical organizations will take up this matter in real earnest, and use their best endeavors to make the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association an accomplished fact.

The Pharmacopœia Question.

THE *Montreal Medical Journal*, which, we believe, is supposed to voice McGill College, speaking of Mr. Gray's recent remarks before the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, says: "There can be no doubt that prescriptions written by Canadian physicians are according to the British Pharmacopœia and, even if there is no law bearing directly upon the question, the knowledge of this fact should compel the druggist to thus dispense these preparations. We believe the chemists of Montreal have quite generally acted honorably in this matter. Ontario has definitely settled the question by enacting that the British Pharmacopœia shall be the standard for all pharmaceutical preparations mentioned therein, and it would be well if Quebec passed a similar law, so that no doubt could be raised. To leave an important matter like this in any way an open question is not right, and Mr. Gray deserves the thanks of both professions for calling attention to it." And commenting on the fact that there is no law in that Province requiring the B. P. alone to be used, it remarks, "If there is no legal

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

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standard, on what grounds could the prosecution be conducted?" This, we believe, was what Mr. Gray contended, although the remarks of a contemporary would lead the reader to a different conclusion.

THE Economical Drug Co., of Chicago, which for some time has created sad havoc amongst prices with the drug trade of Chicago, has been obliged to "shut up" with liabilities of \$10,000.

HUNGARY too will have a world's fair. A note has been received by the Department of Science and Art, through the Foreign Office, from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to England, announcing that a National Exhibition will be held in Budapest in 1896, to commemorate the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of Hungary.

THE annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Chicago, commencing Aug. 14th, at 3 p. m. On Monday, Aug. 20th, there will be a meeting of the World's Congress of Pharmacists, beginning at 10 a. m. The meetings of the International Pharmaceutical Congress will take place on Tuesday, 21st.

PAPER STOCKINGS are said to be a new German invention. A Berlin shoe trade journal observes that the stockings are made of a specially prepared impregnated paper stock, which has an extraordinary effect on perspiring feet. The moisture is absorbed by the paper as rapidly as it is formed, and the feet remain dry and warm, while the constant temperature maintained in the shoes is said to be the greatest preventive of colds.

Queries and Answers.

A subscriber at Red Deer, N.W.T.—

FARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

This is now in the unofficial formulary as published by the British Pharmaceutical Conference, under the title of Syrupus Ferri Phosphate Comp. The formula is

Iron Wire, free from oxide ... 37½ grains.
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid,
Sp. Gr. 1.5 ... 1 ounce.
Distilled water ... 5 drachms.

Place in a glass flask, so that the liquid completely covers the wire, plug with wool, and heat gently until dissolved. Now take of

Precipitated Carbonate of Calcium 120 grs.
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid ... 4 drms.
Distilled water ... 2 ozs.

Mix and add

Bicarbonate of Potassium ... 9 grs.
Phosphate of Sodium ... 9 grs.

Then add the solution of phosphate of iron, filter, and set aside.

Cochineal ... 30 grs.
Distilled water ... 7½ ozs.

Boil for 15 minutes and filter, pouring over the filter sufficient water to produce seven ounces. To this add

Refined Sugar ... 14 ozs.

Heat till dissolved and strain. When cold, add the solution of phosphates, and sufficient water to measure 1 pint. Dose —½ to 2 drachms.

ELIXIR LACTOPEPTINE.—The following is said to resemble the genuine Elixir and corresponds with it in strength :

Lactopeptine 610 grains
Aromatic Elixir 16 ozs.
Tinct. of Cudbear q. s.

Dissolve and filter to separate the sugar of milk.

SUB ROSA, of Truro, N. S., writes—

As I suppose you are often in receipt of "home made" prescriptions, I take the liberty of mailing you this one. It looks as though "Josh Billings" might have been trying "his hand" at prescription writing, or rather, spelling.

TARAXACUM.

Tine of of opium	} equal parts.
" Rubbarb	
" chauphor	
" pepperment	

U. S. Pharmacopœia.

The new U. S. Pharmacopœia is now ready for delivery and is sold at the following prices :—Cloth, \$2.50 ; Leather, \$3.00 ; Interleaved, \$4.00 ; Printed on side of page, \$3.50. The publishers are P. Blakist m, Son & Co., of Philadelphia.

Illinois College of Pharmacy, Chicago.

The School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University announces that it is now ready to give a two years' course for the Degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist, with the same requirements for admission and graduation as have been established by Michigan University. At the same time, the course heretofore offered for the Degree of Graduate in Pharmacy will be continued, requiring attendance upon one Junior course and one Senior course, each of about twenty weeks, and with the same requirements as to age and practical experience in the drug business as in other colleges of pharmacy.

Next term begins on the First of September and the prospects are that the class will be larger than ever before, which may be partly attributed to the new building in which the school has six magnificent laboratories.

THE NAPHTHOLS.—The following is suggested to distinguish between *a* and *b* naphthol. Five cc. of a solution of caustic soda, to which is added 5 centigrammes of sulphanic acid. This mixture is diluted, and 5 cc. of normal H₂SO₄ and .02 gramme of NaNO₂ are added. The naphthol is dissolved in a weak soda solution, and added to the reagent, *a* naphthol gives a blood-red coloration and *b* naphthol gives a reddish-yellow tint.—*Pharm. Central.*

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The recent discussion initiated by the members of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association as to the advisability of introducing a Canadian Pharmacopœia has attracted considerable attention here. Editorial notes have appeared in all the journals of pharmacy, and each has sagaciously suggested that an extension of the British Pharmacopœia would meet the case. This is no doubt very well meant, but Canadian pharmacists probably know that the revision of the next edition of the B. P. is not even commenced. Indeed, Professor Atfield, who as reporter to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council should know, has fixed its date as probably not before 1898 or 1900. Perhaps one of the best suggestions is for the Canadian Pharmaceutical Associations to unite in producing a Formulary which could be used in addition to the B. P. and U. S. P., whilst if it could receive legislative enactment it would have to be recognized all over the Dominion as official. One point should be borne in mind. The production of such a work is accompanied by an immense amount of experimental work which few pharmacists are in a position to give. Even the production of the B. P. additions of 1890 were found to entail a large amount of work upon the committee of pharmacists of this country who produced them. Numberless experiments upon both the small and also on the larger scale had to be made before the formulae were approved of ; and a prominent member of the committee informs us that the number of the workers must be largely augmented if the next edition of the B. P. is to be revised on the same lines.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has just determined to raise the present lectureship on materia medica at the School of Pharmacy to the dignity of a chair. The result will be that Mr. H. G. Greenish will become Professor of that subject, whilst it is hinted that in the future, pharmacy will be tacked on to the materia medica and dealt with by the one teacher. Mr. Greenish is an estimable young man who in his youth enjoyed the advantages of education in Dorpat University under Professor Georg Dragendorff. His chief distinction is that he translated Dragendorff's *Plant Analysis* into English. As a teacher he has developed the histological examination of plants but has hardly contributed at all to pharmaceutical or scientific literature. It is hoped by his friends that the recent elevation of his position at the School will give him the necessary leisure for carrying on some of the pharmacological researches which Dragendorff instituted before he turned his attention so exclusively to forensic medicine. As a pharmaceutical chemist he has a closer acquaintance with the real educational requirements of a thorough pharmacist than several of his colleagues. For that reason

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alone his appointment will be considered satisfactory to most of the members of the Society. As the contingency of his taking pharmacy as well is at present remote, little need be said about it. It certainly appears objectionable, however, that he should ever teach a subject in which his brother acts as examiner in the examinations of the Society.

The introduction of a new disinfectant and true antiseptic is always of interest. It is not always that one is floated into public and medical notice with such good credentials as the new coal-tar disinfecting fluid introduced by Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., of Thorncliffe, near Sheffield, England. The liquid, to which the registered title "Izal" has been given, is dark brown with a coal tar odor and alkaline reaction. On dilution with water it forms an emulsion which is nearly white and inseparable. It is practically non-corrosive and non-caustic and does not stain linen or metals. The addition of strong acid precipitates oily matters, so that it is probably a preparation of the cresylic acid type, which I have described on more than one occasion. Its germicidal properties and antiseptic action have been tested by Dr. Klien, F. R. S., the distinguished bacteriologist, who also guarantees its non-toxic effects upon animals. He finds that even with dilute solution of Izal, the bacilli of diphtheria, typhoid, chicken cholera, Asiatic cholera, glanders, etc., are quickly destroyed. For the delecta of patients suffering from contagious epidemics, a solution of 1 per cent. is sufficient to completely sterilise both spores and bacteria in 24 hours. Since then, it has been employed by one of the leading west-end physicians who has reported its results in *The Lancet*. Very high praise is accorded to Izal as a general disinfectant, and it is placed above carbolic acid and very little inferior to the poisonous perchloride of mercury. As the owners of this disinfectant are both wealthy and of considerable business capacity, it is safe to infer that before long it will be known to pharmacists in every English-speaking country of the world. Already it is being extensively advertised here and a good demand has been started.

The ipecacuanha question of stem *versus* root has advanced another stage by the publication of Professor Attfield's report. He practically confirms Mr. Cripp's figures as to the relative proportion of alkaloid in stem and root, the average yield of the two samples submitted to him being 1.975 and 1.798 per cent. respectively. As these contained upward of 30 per cent. of stem mixed with the root, the result cannot be considered unsatisfactory on the score of poor yield of emetine. The method adopted of extracting the alkaloid is certainly open to objection. To obtain the largest yield, the method of extracting with ammoniated chloroform, as adopted by Professor Attfield, is certainly the best. But he has not proved that emetine alone was extracted nor that the yield was all alkaloid. In fact, it is probably incorrect to ascribe all the yield

by this method to emetine, particularly as this week Dr. Paul and Mr. Cowley assert that they have discovered another alkaloid beside emetine in ipecacuanha. No figures or organic combustions are yet published, but as the investigation is being continued some important results may soon follow. They obtain an average result of total alkaloid in the root 2.11 per cent., whilst only 1.25 per cent. was obtained from the stems.

Iodine and Tannin.

It is well known that iodine will dissolve in solutions of tannin, but in what proportions? *The Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers*, according to the *National Druggist*, discusses the following prescription, which was presented recently for preparation:

Iodine	25 gm.
Potassium iodide	1 gm.
Tannin	2 gm.
Potassium bromide	10 gm.
Distilled water	50 gm.
Glycerin	50 gm.
Essence of mint	20 drops.

At first thought one would proceed to compound this prescription by pulverizing the four solids and mixing them; then mixing the water and glycerin, and dissolving therein the mixed solids. This process would appear rational, since the iodide, the bromide, and the tannin are all soluble in water, and the iodine is soluble in solutions of potassium iodide and of tannin. If manipulated in this way, however, a liquid will be obtained from which the iodine will separate completely. After experiment it was found necessary, in order to achieve success, to mingle the iodine, iodide and tannin intimately, and then to add the distilled water. Solution takes place in about two hours. When solution is completed bromide is dissolved in the liquid, the glycerin added, and, finally, the essence of mint. Without the latter the solution is of a fine, limpid, brown color, which the essential oil renders slightly turbid.

Percentage the Basis of Successful Business.

A great many merchants seem to think that success in business depends almost wholly on the volume of business done.

They look upon a large volume of business as the acme of success, and to a great extent lose sight of percentages altogether which is really the base of all successful business.

To be successful as a merchant in building up a prosperous and paying business, a reasonable percentage of profit must be made over and above the cost of goods and the actual expenses of conducting their business.

This principle once established, then of course the volume of business has everything to do with the amount of the net profit.

Observation, however, leads us to the conclusion that too little attention is paid

to this matter of percentages in business transactions by western merchants, and that this fact is one of the most fruitful sources of failure that exists in the mercantile trade.

Of course, every man who engages in any line of mercantile trade does so with the idea of making a profit from the capital he invests, but statistics show that the number of men who fail in business very largely exceeds the number of those who succeed. In fact it is asserted upon reliable experience, that only five per cent. of those who engage in mercantile pursuits make a success of their business, while the other ninety-five per cent. are unsuccessful, if not absolute failures.

Why is this? Many reasons have been assigned and many circumstances and conditions combine to bring about this wide difference between success and failure in retailing merchandise. Of course a very large percentage of failures is attributed, and rightly too, to the injudicious and indiscriminate grant of credits, and lack of ability to make collections.

But we believe that closely allied to this, and in fact an equal partner in the disaster should justly be classed the neglect of business men to figure percentage upon their business transactions.

How many merchants in this or other states can tell to anything like a certainty what per cent. the cost of goods what per cent. their clerk hire, their insurance, their rent, their losses through bad accounts is to the total volume of business done? We will venture the assertion that not one merchant in a hundred could give such information, while many of them could not tell you the net profit or loss upon their capital invested in any one year.

The large majority of merchants base their per cent of profits upon the actual cost of their merchandise, simply guessing at the percentage that should be added, to cover the expense of conducting and maintaining their business, and almost invariably this expense is guessed too low and in a short time they find failure staring them in the face, all because they have failed to figure a proper percentage for the cost of doing business.

Too much importance is attached to the volume of business, and many a merchant fails simply because his desire to attain a large volume of trade has led him to sacrifice needed and legitimate profits in hopes of increasing his sales.

The haphazard, and guesswork methods of doing business may occasionally win, but there are ninety-nine failures to one success.

The retail merchant should by all means put more system into his business and reduce it down to a basis of percentages — *Neb. Trade Journal*.

PAPAIN.—In cases of deficiency of gastric digestion due to anaecidity, papain (vegetable pepsin) should be used, as it digests nitrogenous foods in a neutral medium.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, CANADA.

On the Preparation of Compressed Tablets.

J. A. M'FERRAN, M. D.

(Read at the Pharmaceutical Meeting, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.)

Prescriptions are a matter of confidence between the druggist and physician, and no measure of compliments can do away with the responsibilities of either toward the sick. Both should be thoroughly competent to do their duties in a practical way. Neither can delegate to others any part of their duties: both have noble callings, and there should be as much conscience on the part of the compounder of medicines as on that of the prescriber. Medicines are, to a large extent, the means used by the physician to prevent the onset of disease. The physician chooses the remedies and trusts to the druggist to prepare them. In these progressive times the physician too often forgets the great purposes of his profession by giving importance to manufacturers' compounds; and the druggist eager for trade lowers himself to localized vendors of ready-made prescriptions. This state of affairs, the druggist says, has been brought by the physician; and the doctor says the fault results with the druggist in not keeping up with the demands of practical pharmacy. I think the trouble is somewhat with both; the doctor is often too indolent to think, and the druggist too lazy to work. The doctor prescribes pills of valerianate of zinc, granules of strychnine, elixir of quinine, iron and strychnine, and an innumerable multitude of other ready-made compounds. The druggist buys his extracts, tinctures, confections, and pills and lozenges from the manufacturing chemist, labels them with his own label, and calls his place a pharmacy. In neither case is the patient getting what he pays for, the best thought of his physician or medicine compounded by the druggist, in whose skill he places his health's safety. I am free to say, I have no faith in the skill of the doctor who prefers the prescriptions of others to his own; or in the ability of the druggist who depends upon others for the products which legitimately belong to his pharmaceutical calling.

There is one form in which medicine is very frequently used at the present time, that gives the druggist ample opportunity to show his individual skill and meet the many demands of his customers, without restoring to the products of others: I mean compressed tablets.

The enterprising manufacturers not only furnish them direct to the physician, but will solicit orders also from the druggist. No pent-up Utica is theirs, the whole boundless domain of physics is embraced in their all-absorbing love. Nor will the doctor, prone to the easy paths in the practice of medicine, stop his ears to the seductive arguments of the traveling salesman. The manufacturer sees the opening for trade, the retail druggist tries

to ignore it; but it is useless; the doctors want compressed goods, and if they cannot get them from the retail druggist first-handed, they will get them where they can. It is useless to say they are not used, or that they cannot be made by the retail druggist. They are used, and the retail druggist can furnish them in a better condition for administration than is often done by the manufacturer. The druggist can fill the doctor's *own* prescription, leaving the doctor no excuse for using that of others. He can make them hard or pliable, to suit the wants of the physician. By this means, the patient, the doctor and the druggist are brought nearer together, between whom there should be mutual confidence. It is urged by many druggists that they can buy tablets at a lower price than they can make them. This is not so for goods of the best quality; further, there are some compressed goods which are popular as domestic remedies, which change in appearance by keeping long, if made properly. For instance, soda mint tablets, such as are usually put on the market, if they have the full amount of oil in them and ammonia they will turn yellow; if they have not they are of but little use, and the buyer is disappointed or cheated. A druggist could make up a small quantity at a time and have them *fresh*; customers always want things fresh.

Soda mint is very easily made. Mix 1 lb. of bicarbonate of soda, gum arabic 1 oz., oil of peppermint ℥ij, and carbonate water, run through a No. XX sieve and of ammonia; ℥j dampen with alcohol and dry. Make into 5-grain tablets, and sell them to your customers as the best in the market; for they are your own make. These will be what they profess to be, and your patrons will soon find it out.

If you understand the principles of pharmacy, you can soon learn how to make compressed tablets, and learning how, you will become better druggists. Of course, as graduates you know the chemical relations of drugs, how and when chemical reactions take place; this will serve a good purpose here. For some time past there have been used many tablets of calomel and bicarbonate of soda. Your chemistry will tell you if these salts be mixed wet, and granulated, decomposition will take place, and the question would be how to avoid it? You might do so in several ways; but I will mention only one. Take bicarbonate of soda ℥xss, gum arabic ℥ss, mix and dampen with water, run through a No. 40 sieve, dry and put into a bottle, add calomel ℥iiss, and shake this until every granule is coated. The calomel will adhere to the small particles of soda hardened with the gum; this will obviate any necessity of talc. The object is to prevent the soda and calomel coming together in a damp condition. Make up into 1-grain tablets, each of which will contain $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of calomel. This illustrates pretty well how chemical incompatibles may be put together in a compressed form and

still retain their individuality, and still better how, in some cases, a dangerous result may be avoided from mixing together articles innocent in themselves, but deleterious as factors in a product. The soda hardened with the gum is scarcely, in the least, hygroscopic and the tablets made with it, in the manner stated, will keep without change fully as long as the druggist who has them for sale desires. The calomel, being put in last, answers the purpose of its indications as a medicine and at the same time as a protection against adhesion to the dies and punches. In all these combinations a certain amount of brains is a *sine qua non*, and may be written on the formula *quantum sufficit*. Here, as elsewhere, the dictum of the teacher cannot give individual skill, nor can the dreams of theory take the place of applied knowledge.

At the start remember, and never let it be forgotten, that facts established cannot be changed, and it is with facts you have to deal. The metal of which the dies and punches are made is a fixed, unalterable fact. You may change the form, the peculiar construction of the punches or die; but so long as the face of them presents a smooth surface to the material to be compressed, it is always the same. Remembering this you will not ascribe the fault to the die or punch, if your material adheres to them. The punch should be perfectly smooth and have sharp edges, and move freely in the dies. They should be made of tool steel and tempered just hard enough to prevent bending under pressure—beyond this you should expect nothing, and if the material adheres to them, you must look to the material as the thing at fault. As a rule, you should cause the cohesive property of the material to be greater than the adhesive, and when, by experiment, you find where the fault is, all you have to do is to apply your knowledge of the nature of the different excipients to correct it. There are some materials that are neither cohesive nor adhesive; for instance, if an ounce of pulverized charcoal were ordered to be made into 40 lozenges, you would have no trouble in their sticking to the dies and punches, but you would have a great deal in getting any cohesion between the different particles of the material. The question here would be to add something that would cause a cohesion greater than adhesion, and at the same time, not destroy the effect of the charcoal as a remedy. Here dextrin, gelatin, gum arabic and tragacanth, mastich, etc., present themselves, as the different particles of charcoal must actually be glued together.

If you were ordered to make 480 grains of salicylate of soda into 96 tablets, you might add some pulv. acacia, dampen with alcohol and water, run through a No. 30 sieve and dry. Just before using, stir in some talc to prevent from sticking. There are other ways, without the use of talc, but it is better to learn this way first.

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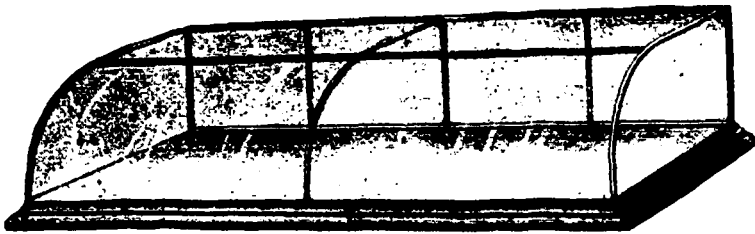
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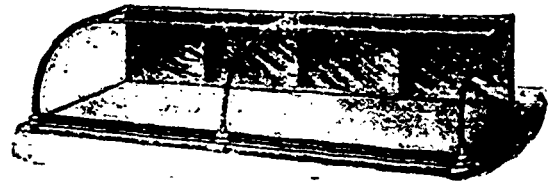
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notsoluble in water, and when pressed alone may prove useless on account of their insolubility. A small quantity of starch added to the mixture may often become of great service. Say you take salol, phenacetin, starch; dampen with alcohol, run through a No. 20 sieve, shake over a gas jet to slightly warm, to granulate and dry; a moderate heat assists in granulating. There is no need of anything to prevent sticking.

There is a point it is well to remember. Any liquid that is not a solvent to any of the ingredients in a compound, will act as a protection against adhesion to the dies. In the manufacture of refined naphthalin into tablets, the material will stick to the dies if something is not used to prevent. As naphthalin is not soluble in water, water should be used to dampen, and this is effectual against adhesion.

In making tablet triturates, you will find sugar of milk alone makes the tablets too brittle; to correct this, add one part in eight of cane sugar as the base, dampen with alcohol and make up damp, unless they contain extracts; in that case you would have to make up dry, and use talc to prevent sticking. The talc should always be stirred in after the material has been granulated and dried. Where talc is objectionable, white cosmoline or albolin can be used pretty freely, if you have a machine that will feed a damp and sluggish material. By putting the tablets into some absorbent powder after they are made, and applying heat, most of it will disappear.

Learn the nature of each article you wish to compress, and take advantage of your knowledge of the solubility in different menstrua, and when the contrary nature of the different articles in a combination precludes the use of this knowledge, fall back upon such correctives as experience and your own thoughts suggest to meet the particular case. In making up compounds, reduce all to a fine powder as far as practicable; in this way you will make more regular granulations and finer looking tablets. Take the familiar brown mixture: Gum and licorice, each 2 lbs.; opium, 219 grs.; benzoic acid, 219 grs.; camphor, 140 grs.; oil of anise, 219 grs.; tartar emetic, 110 grs.; nitrate of potash, 1750 grs.; sugar, sufficient for 10 lbs. If these be thoroughly mixed and ground to a fine powder, put in a wide receiver, and a wet sponge hung to the under side of a lid, the material will absorb enough moisture to dampen during one night; next morning run through a No. 30 sieve and dry; on account of the extracts and sugar you cannot do without talc or lycopodium to prevent sticking. If you prefer, you can use diluted alcohol and dampen with a hand atomizer.

In filling prescriptions of small quantities, there is often no need of elaborate work in granulating; sometimes, when not incompatible, powdered soap rubbed up with the articles ordered prepares them to be run through a sieve; simply dampening with ether puts a powder into a granular condition. And where running out a

pound might require something to prevent sticking, 10 to 20 tablets would require nothing. Wetting with alcohol and drying will almost always leave the mass grainy. It does not matter how fine your material is; all you want is that it will tumble and not hold together on account of the moisture in it. I might talk for a week about material; but I wish to say something about how to make the tablets.

In the first place, do not get the fidgets; see that everything is in its place and that your machine is clean. Choose the set of dies required; and in this machine designed especially for retail druggists, you will find by lifting a small shaft and removing a pin, you can take off the feeder. Turning a few turns on this thumb-screw you can pull out the die holder; while it is out you can see if the internal part of the machine is clean. The die holder being out, put in a top punch the size you wish, put the die into the die holder, insert the bottom punch, put in the die holder with its containing die and punch, fasten into place by turning the thumb screw, slip on the feeder, drop the small vertical shaft into place, and you are ready for work. Weigh out the quantity of one tablet, pour it into the die and screw up the bottom punch until the material comes even with the plate. Turn on the pressure, and when the top punch is at its lowest depth, turn the knob at the top of the eccentric strap until you feel the pressure. Make two or three tablets to see if the weight is all right, then put on more pressure, if necessary, and finish your work. The first tablets should not be pressed much; when you are sure of your weight, you can powder your trial ones with your fingers and return to the feeder. The small cup should be used in making up small quantities. Put in by taking off the top of the feeder and simply putting the cup in its place, the motion of the feeder, in going backward and forward, will cause the material to drop into the die; the remnant of one or two tablets can be brushed into the die and there is no need of wasting any material at all. The feeder is so constructed that there can be no leakage from beneath the feed. The lower punch is so constructed that there is the least amount of friction possible. One great fault in making tablets is in using too much pressure; running at the rate of 60 per minute, the pressure should scarcely be felt on small tablets; but by taking a tablet between the fingers a little experience will tell you whether to put on or take off pressure, which is easily done by simply turning the knob to the right or left. In making tablets, whenever you hear a rubbing sound when the tablet is ejected you may know that the material needs correcting. As the feeder is so easily taken off, you can remove it with its contents without wasting a particle, correct the material by using talc, or what else is needed, put it back and proceed. Do not undertake to make tablets too fast; a regular, easy motion is the best, and you will accomplish more than by

trying to do a great deal in a short time. I am sure that this machine will do all that is required by a retail druggist as well as it is possible for a machine to do. It is strong, it takes up but little room, is easily kept clean and is so simple that anyone can understand it and run it. You can make quinine tablets, hypodermic tablets and such things as you wish to avoid excipients in; besides, by the construction of the feeder you can make up the flat friable triturates faster and more regularly than on plates, and that, too, without the use of talc or other insoluble excipients. The how to do those things does not properly belong to a short talk on tablets; anyone wishing to learn can do so on a proper occasion.

Here are quinine tablets, made without gum, oil, starch or talc, and other tablets of different sizes and shapes, made on a machine similar to this, which should be evidence conclusive that a retail druggist can make his own tablets and furnish physicians, who desire to think for themselves, any tablet that they wish to prescribe, without buying a hundred to fill a prescription for ten.—*American Journal Pharmacy.*

Oil of Peppermint.

More than one-half of all the oil of peppermint, spearmint and tansy used in the world is said to be procured and distilled in Michigan. The centre of the industry is St. Joseph County. Peppermint plants to the weight of 15,000 tons when dried are cultivated every year in the State. From these essential oils are distilled. Early in spring the roots are planted in furrows from two to three feet apart. In a day a good workman will plant an acre with them. A few weeks later the rows meet and cover the entire ground. In September the plants mature. They are then covered with fragrant purple blossoms and the time has arrived for mowing. After laying in the sun to dry they are raked into heaps and taken to the distilleries, of which there are about 150 in the State. It is estimated that 250 pounds of dried peppermint plants produce one pound of oil. The yield per acre is 15 pounds of oil. Distilled peppermint brings from \$1.25 to \$5 per pound in the home market. The industry was originally established in Mitcham, Eng., about 150 years ago. Early in the present century a beginning was made in this country in Wayne County, New York, and in St. Joseph, Mich. To day nine-tenths of the entire product of the world is made in the United States. The rich, alluvial soil so abundant in Michigan, together with its desirable climate, has enabled the State to take precedence over any State or country in this industry.—*New York Post.*

The business man without enthusiasm is like a stove without fuel; he lacks the warmth of purpose necessary for success.

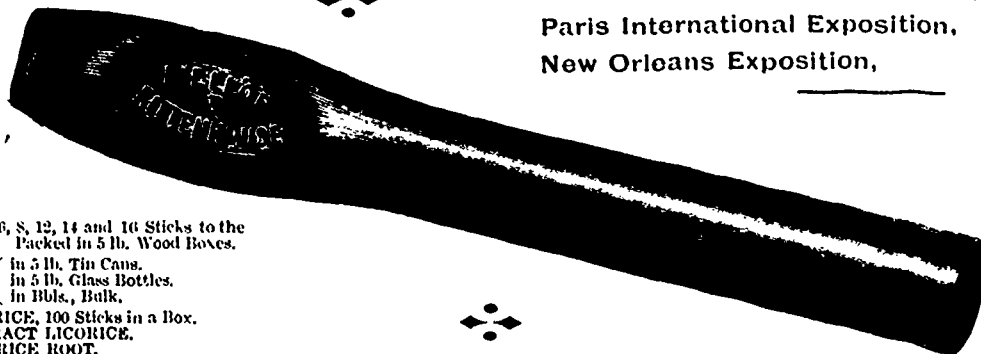


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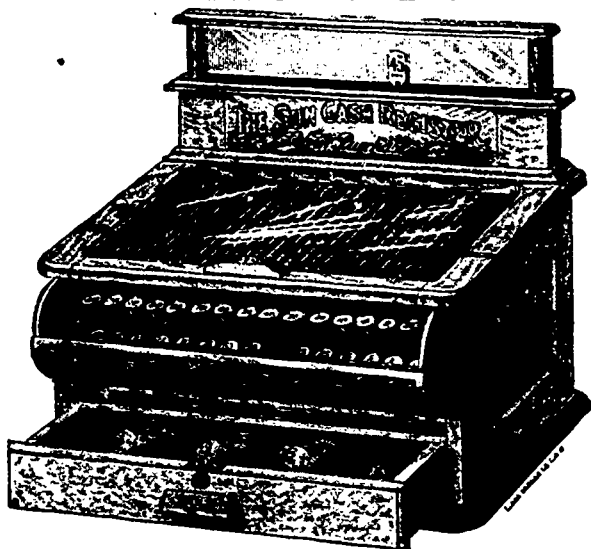
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FORMULARY.

CHEAP RED LACK FOR BOTTLES, ETC.

The *Druggisten Zeitung* gives the following :

Rosin	60 parts.
Shellac	30 parts.
Sandlac	30 parts.
Dragons' blood	15 parts.
Alcohol	500 parts.

Macerate together for several days with frequent agitation.

DISINFECTANT.

Zinc	5 XXXII.
Muriatic Acid (Commercial)	5 cvii.

Mix in a suitable vessel, much larger than necessary to hold the Acid, stir well and let it stand 12 hours, then add

Alum	5 iiss.
Calcium Chloride	5 iiss.
Sodium Chloride	5 iiss.
Dissolve in sufficient water to make	0 lxxx.

DISINFECTANT.

Sulphate of Iron (crushed)	... lbs. x.
Carbolic Acid (crude)	... lbs. viii.
Water	... Cong. x.

Mix.

LEDOYEN'S DISINFECTING SOLUTION.

Nitrate of Lead	5 aa.
Water	... Cong. i.

Mix and dissolve by aid of heat.

INCENSE — NO. 1.

R Gum benzoin, coarse powder	2 ounces.
Cascarilla bark,	1 ounce.
Gum olibanum,	7 ounces.

Mix well.

No. 2.

R Gum benzoin,	
Storax	4 drams.
Gum olibanum,	
Gum myrrh	6 drams.
Cascarilla bark	3 drams.
Oil cinnamon	1 dram.
Oil lavender,	
Oil bergamot	3 drops.
Oil cloves	1 drop.

Mix thoroughly.

The incense of the Bible, Exodus xxx, 35, is made of—

Olibanum	
Galbanum	
Benzoin	
Storax	1 ounce.

Mix and grind to fine powder.

CREASOTE PILLS.

C. FaueI, in *Pharm. Weekblad*, recommends the following :

Gelatin	10 parts.
Sugar	5 parts.
Water	24 parts.

Make into a jelly. One part of this jelly warmed will emulsionize two parts of creosote and this emulsion can be massed with powdered licorice.

DUSTING POWDER FOR CHILDREN.

(Gaemo in *Schweiz W. fur Pharm.*)

Barut Alum	15 parts.
Boracic Acid	15 parts.
Precipitated Calcium Carbonate	150 parts.
Starch	250 parts.
Carbolic Acid	3 parts.
Oil of lemon, a sufficient quantity.	

LYON'S CATHARON.

The following, according to the *Druggis-*

ten Zeitung, is the formula for this excellent and widely celebrated dressing for the hair :

Castor oil	2 liters.
Tincture of cantharides	210 gm.
Tannin	31 gm.
Bergamot oil	29 gm.
Clove oil	29 gm.
Lavender oil	7 gm.
Rosemary oil	7 gm.
Alcohol	6 liters.

Mix and dissolve.—*Nat. Druggist.*

TOOTHACHE WAX.

The following formula represents a preparation which has been introduced lately, and is regarded with favor in Germany, where it originated :

R White wax	parts xxx.
Venice turpentine	parts xij.
Mastic, powdered	parts v.
Opium, powdered	parts iij.
Chloral hydrate	parts iiss.

A preparation containing pellitory as an active ingredient has been used to some extent in this country. It reads thus :

R Pellitory, powdered	part j.
Mastic, powdered	part j.
Sugar, powdered	part j.
Chloroform, q. s.	

Make this into a paste with sufficient chloroform, and at once put it into a stoppered bottle.—*Pharm. Record*

BAIONI'S ARTHRITIFUGE.

This preparation, which has a reputation as an anti-rheumatic and anti-gout remedy in Italy equal to that of Liqueur Laville in France, is composed, according to the analysis of the *Giornale di Farmacia e di Chimica*, of the following ingredients, in the proportions given :

Sugar	393.75
Water	323.75
Alcohol	50.75
Sodium salicylate	21.70
Sodium bicarbonate	4.70
Glycerin	2.25
Coloring matter, etc.	.10
Total	1000.00

The dose is from a teaspoon to a tablespoonful, according to age, symptoms, &c., repeated every three hours.

STERISOL, OR ANTISEPTIC VARNISH.

M. Berlioz, the well-known French pharmacist, under the name of *sterisol*, suggests the following formula for an antiseptic application which will adhere to the mucous membranes, as well as to the skin, thus forming a thin protective pellicle :

Gum lac, purified	250 parts.
Benzoin, in powder	10 parts.
Balsam of tolu	10 parts.
Phenol, crystal	120 parts.
Essential oil of cinnamon	5 parts.
Saccharin	5 parts.
Alcohol, sufficient to make	1,000 parts.

Mix and dissolve.

The use of this varnish is suggested wherever there is an abrasion of the mucosa or skin.—*Nat. Druggist.*

For sick headache where there is pul-
lor of the face and tinnitis-aurium, atropia in appropriate doses will give prompt relief.

BONO-BLACK as Excipient in Pills of Creosote, Croton Oil, Etc.

M. Viole, a student of pharmacy at the Bordeaux school, has written an essay on this subject which the Bulletin of the Bordeaux Pharmaceutical Society has thought worthy of publication. In it he gives several formulae for the preparation of pills of creosote, croton oil, oil of turpentine, etc. In all of them he relies upon the well-known absorptive properties of fresh animal charcoal, and in several of them he finds that no other agent is needed to make a perfect pill-mass. For creosote pills, however, he finds it necessary to add some binding agent, and recommends Chian or Venice turpentine therefor. His plan is described as follows :

Say we have a prescription calling for a gram of creosote in pills of 5 eg. each. A gram of this substance is let fall into a mortar into which 2 gm. of bone-black have previously been placed. The substances are vigorously rubbed up together, and, when a soft paste has been obtained, bone-black is added in small quantities, with constant rubbing, until about 60 eg. in all have been used, or until the pasty mass has assumed the condition of a moist powder, which does not adhere either to the pestle or the mortar. From 20 to 25 eg. of turpentine are then added, and a beautiful pill-mass is at once attained by vigorous malaxation. The mass is so free from sticky qualities that it is readily rolled out on the tile without the usual precautions in such cases. The division of the mass into twenty pills completes the operation.

Croton oil needs no binder, and to obtain an excellent mass all that is necessary is to rub the oil up with the bone-black until a convenient consistence is obtained.

Other oils and substances refractory to the usual methods of making into pill-masses are equally readily prepared.

Where the substance is ordered to be placed in capsules or cachets, of course no binding material is needed, and the bone-black affords the most excellent material yet used for the exact division of the substance into doses.

Pills made in the manner indicated may be covered with sugar, chocolate, gelatin, etc., or silvered or gilded with the greatest ease.—*Nat. Druggist.*

FOWLER'S SOLUTION.—Brantigan has examined the deposit which often falls in Fowler's solution. He finds it is composed chiefly of silicic acid, resulting from the action of the alkali upon the glass, and further, traces of calcium and ferric oxide. To prepare a liquid which will keep well he recommends Traub's formula, which is as follows : Dissolve 1 gramme of arsenious acid in 5 cc. of potass solution with the aid of heat ; the solution is diluted with 30 cc of water, 40 grammes of alcohol, and a few grammes of honey, and finally adding 100 grammes of alcohol.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*



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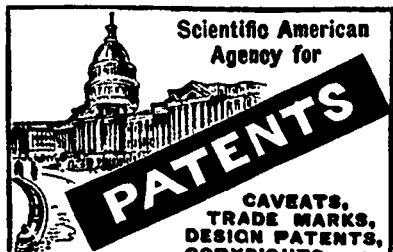


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Optical Institute

OF CANADA,

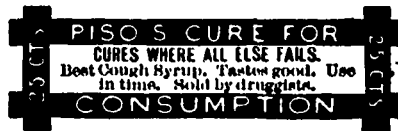
53 King St. East, - TORONTO.

A class will be formed early in August,
the course takes two weeks, and is essen-
tially practical.

As the number of students will be
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Terms on application.

Reference to former students if desired.



GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an
excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent
antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burn-
ing in diphtheritic cases.

THESE SPECIALTIES,

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

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of Lagache'tiere)

MONTREAL.



ONLY FOR

Dyspepsia and dis-
eases of the Liver;
a Special Stomach
Medicine adverti-
sed only for the dis-
orders which it will
un-doubtedly cure.

REMEDYNE is Purely Vegetable in
compound, a gentle Laxative Tonic Bit-
ters. Its action on the organs that pur-
ify the blood and system is varied, pow-
erful, and perfect in effect; a positive and
speedy CURE for **DYSPEPSIA**
and its kindred
diseases, disorders from which over sev-
enty-five per cent. of the people are
suffering in some form, and enumerate
among their subjects the most miserable
beings in the world.

REMEDYNE **AND** com-
plete a highly concentrated course of medicine within itself. From
one to three bottles will cure ANY
CASE of Dyspepsia or

LIVER COMPLAINT

THE DOSE is so small that each bottle
contains from one hundred to two hun-
dred doses, varying according to the age,
condition, and strength of those requir-
ing medicine.

Take no substitute; every druggist keeps
REMEDYNE, or we will send it direct
by express at

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

REMEDYNE MFG. CO., BRANTFORD,
CANADA.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

Send for sample order.

OIGARS.

Patti, 10c.

—AND—

Druggist Favorite, 5c.

—OUR—

Every Druggist should handle

PHARMACY ABROAD.

THE NEW DANISH PHARMACOPOEIA.—The royal assent having been received for the promulgation of a new Pharmacopoeia for Denmark, its publication has been promised for July next. The former edition dates from the year 1862 and in that interval of a quarter-century what changes, what additions, what high soaring and now forgotten panaceas. It is said that the Norwegian committee of revision have well advanced their work upon a new text-book.

†††

EUROPEAN MEDICINES IN CHINA.—The British consul at Swatow (China) reports that among the minor imports of foreign origin into this port during the year 1892 medicines show a large increase. Of the 61,863 taels spent in articles under this heading, 2,317 taels were for European drugs. The balance were Chinese concoctions from the Straits and elsewhere. Adding to this balance another 143,087 taels for Chinese drugs imported from other parts of China, it will be seen that in the past year foreign medicaments were only 1 per cent. of the total import. Nevertheless, there is hope for the Western medicine man, as the Chinese are avid consumers of all kinds of drugs, and to judge by the advertisement sheets of the vernacular press, where medical pills fill half the space, the drugs most in demand are anti opium specifics and aphrodisiacs. The British consul at Kiung Chow (China), in writing about the coasting trade between his port and Hong-Kong, says that much of that traffic consists of native medicines, notably the artemisia-plant, or mugwort, which makes punk used for cauterising, and moxa, a word which is apparently derived from the Japanese moe-gusa, "burning herb." Mixed with castor oil this moxa punk makes red ink-paste for seals. Ai-fen, or artemisia-powder, is a kind of camphor, said to be distilled from the leaves of the mug-wort. It is used as medicine.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

†††

SALE OF DRUGS IN GUERNSEY.—The Ordinance of the Royal Court of Guernsey, promulgated in 1882, provides that no one shall exercise the profession of chemist or pharmacist, or prepare or sell any medicament, in the island, except with the permission of the Court, and after presentation of a diploma from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or one of the faculties of France. Drugs and proprietary medicines appear, however, to have been sold by grocers and others without restriction until quite recently, when the chemists claimed that the law should be put in force. In consequence of this a petition was presented to the Court by the grocers, asking that the Ordinance should be modified so that they might continue to act as heretofore. Their advocate spoke of the inadvisability of allowing a section of the community to benefit by the protection of a monopoly,

and urged that grocers sold goods at lower prices than the chemists. In reply, it was pointed out that the latter were obliged to study and undergo special training, as well as pass examinations, before they were permitted to practise. One of the officials of the Court suggested that if the petition were granted, provision would need to be made for properly safeguarding the public health, whilst another expressed the belief that medicaments retailed at low prices were generally of inferior quality and comparatively worthless. Ultimately the Court rejected the petition, and the Ordinance therefore retains its full force.—*Pharm. Journal.*

†††

PHARMACY IN ITALY.—Judging from an article in the *Lancet* the profession of pharmacy in Italy would not appear to be in so overstocked a condition as elsewhere. The remoter communes do not prove sufficiently attractive to induce pharmacists to settle there, and are said to be without any immediate supply of medicines, this defect being experienced not only by the permanent population but also by such of the travelling public as penetrate into remote corners of the Italian peninsula. The Legislature has therefore been obliged to devote serious attention to the matter. Experiments were tried in the way of furnishing the parish doctors with the equipment necessary to enable them to compound and dispense their own prescriptions, but failed because of the unfamiliarity of the medical practitioners with the pharmacist's art and their deep absorption in their own professional work, such a condition of affairs standing in very striking contrast when compared with the position in this country. As a way out of the difficulty the Minister of the Interior, premising that thoroughly qualified pharmacists—who have incurred great expense in obtaining diplomas and commencing business—could not gain an adequate livelihood in the remoter districts, entrusted the solution of the problem to a competent commission, assisted by the Superior Council of Public Instruction. The result of their deliberations is that a secondary class is to be instituted under the title of "working pharmacists," the members of which shall furnish guarantees of ability to work a laboratory and dispense prescriptions, though they will not necessarily possess the culture of the existing class. The diploma will be conferred after a regular course of practical pharmacy prior to entering upon which the candidate must possess a certificate of qualification from a technical school or its equivalent from a normal school. Whilst pharmacists of the first-class and Doctors in Pharmacy and Chemistry are at liberty to practise whatever they like, members of the newly-created class may only practise in certain communes, specified by statute, which would otherwise be without pharmaceutical resources of any kind. At the same time they may, if they choose, act as assistants to pharmacists of the

first-class, but, outside the specified limits, they are not permitted to act as "directors" either of pharmacies or pharmaceutical laboratories.—*Pharm. Journal.*

Hypodermic Medication.

In an extended article on the art of prescribing medicines, Dujardin-Beaumetz (*Bulletin General de Therapeutique*), recommends the following formulæ for hypodermic injections:

1.—MORPHINE.

R Chlorhydrate of morphine .10 grammes.
Boiling water..... 10 grammes. M.

A half-syringeful represents five milli grammes of the drug.

To lessen the dangers of morphinism, atropine may be associated with advantage, as in the following combination:

2.—MORPHINE AND ATROPINE.

R Chlorhydrate of morphine .10 grammes.
Neutralsulphate of atropine .010 grammes.
Boiling water..... 10 grammes. M.

Each cubic centimetre of this solution contains a centigramme of morphine and half a milligramme of atropine. The dose is 1 cubic centimetre of the solution hypodermically injected. The association of cocaine is condemned as a dangerous procedure.

The author advises the administration to persons in the recumbent posture only, since the vertical posture is apt to determine untoward symptoms, such as vertigo and syncope. He recommends this formula:

3.—COCAINE.

R Chlorhydrate of cocaine . . .20 grammes.
Boiling water..... 10 grammes.—M.

A syringeful may be administered in divided doses, never exceeding an injection of ten centigrammes of the solution.

The best method for the administration of quinine is as follows:

4.—QUININE.

R Basicchlorhydrate of quinine .1 gramme.
Alcohol at 60° F 3 grammes.
Distilled water 6 grammes.—M.

Caffeine and theobromine, according to the author, are best administered in combination with the benzoate of sodium, as in the following prescriptions:

5.—CAFFEINE.

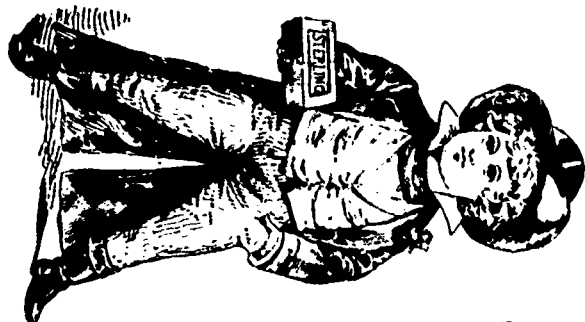
R Caffeine.....
Benzoate of sodium, of each 2.50 grammes.
Boiling water 10 grammes.—M.

6.—THEOBROMINE.

R Theobromine
Benzoate of sodium, of each 2.50 grammes.
Boiling water 10 grammes.—M.

In the case of antipyrin, to avoid local irritation, the author advises a solution of the drug in boiling water, in the proportion of 1 to 2 parts.

AN EXPLOSIVE MIXTURE.—In the preparation of an ointment consisting of five parts of iodol, two of yellow oxide of mercury and ten parts vaseline, it was found that, to avoid detonation, a little vaseline should be added before trituration of the other ingredients.



STERLING SOAP.

Best

and

goes

farthest.

Manufactured By

WM. LOGAN,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Wanzer Soaps. 

WANZER BATH SOAP

—IS—

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Contains large percentage of Glycerine.

Will cure Chapped Hands.

Is very beneficial for the Skin--healing irritations rapidly.

"IT FLOATS."

WANZER PURE SOAP CO.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

**Argoline Petrolatum
Petroleum Jelly.**

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

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

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

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

**ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HOMESTEAD, PA.**

 **SMOKE** 

MINERVA

—AND—

**RICHARD 1st
CIGARS.**

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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

Have You?

Have you written Raymond & Co., Brooklyn, accepting their offer of free goods? If not, do not hesitate to do so, as there is money in it for you.

Reduction in Price.

The A. Major Cement Co. have reduced the wholesale prices of both sizes of their cement, the 15c. size being now sold at \$1.00 per dozen, and the 25c. size at \$1.50.

"Tyrian."

The Tyer Rubber Co. present some of their special lines in their advt. on page 11 of this issue. "Tyrian" is a sure indication as to superior quality when stamped on any goods, and all druggists know to their great regret what it is to handle rubber goods which are not trustworthy.

"A Bushel of Flies."

One of the most taking advertisements which has lately come under our notice is a new show bill, "A Bushel of Flies," sent out by Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. The publishers are now mailing fresh copies of these bills to every Canadian Druggist, and the result will no doubt be increased sales and profits for retailers as well as the manufacturers.

Rubber Goods.

The Toronto Rubber Co., on page 3, call the attention of the trade to the stock of rubber goods handled by them, specially adapted to the needs of the retail druggist. They have the largest stock of these goods of any dealers in Canada, and their prices will bear comparison with any other house. An inspection of their stock and a trial order will convince you.

Adams' Root Beer.

The remarkably rapid sale following the introduction of this preparation is unmistakable evidence as to its worth and saleable qualities. The demand for the 10c. size, we are informed, has been altogether beyond the expectation of the manufacturers, and it has been the means of creating an extended demand for the larger (25c.) size. As Root Beer is now a general favorite, every druggist should stock up with "Adams'."

Books.

Practical Dentistry, surgical and mechanical, with appendix, numerous formulae, and guide how to become a registered dentist; by a Dental Surgeon. 12 mo., pp. 94. The *British and Colonial Druggist*, 42 Bishopsgate without, London, England. This volume is the latest of a series of works from the same publishers, and, like the former numbers of its series,

is edited by one who is evidently thoroughly competent to write on the subject he takes in hand. The work is fully illustrated, of convenient size and style. Although but few druggists in Canada are registered dentists, and, therefore, prohibited from practising as such, yet the work is one which commends itself to any one of the sister professions and is especially valuable to the student or full-fledged dentist.

†††

Stearns' Dose Book is the title of a pamphlet issued by Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich. It has been compiled especially for the use of physicians and pharmacists, and contains, in addition to a complete dose table of all the important drugs, tables of poisons and their antidotes, chapters on disinfectants, urine testing, etc., and a descriptive summary of new remedies. It will be mailed free on application to the publishers.

†††

PARKE, DAVIS & Co. have just issued, for gratuitous distribution to inquiring physicians, two valuable brochures, one entitled "Acometric Syllabus" and the other "Biologic Therapeutics." The first named work embraces 42 closely printed pages giving diseases, and indications in each, which may be met by the use of Diurnules and Diurnal Tablet Triturates. It will be of much interest to practitioners requiring a system of medication involving the most certain remedies in the minutest form. Under the head of "Biologic Therapeutics," are furnished reprints of the lecture of Hector W. G. Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., (England) on "The Treatment of Myxædema and other Diseases by the use of certain Organic Extracts," also an illustrated paper by Edward Carmichael, M.D., Edinburg, on "Cretinism treated by the Hypodermic Injection of Thyroid Extract and by Feeding," besides excerpts from prominent medical journals upon the use of the Thyroid gland in therapeutics. Either or both of these pamphlets will be mailed free to any physician applying to Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Mich.

The Art of Pharmacy and Vulgar Prejudices Against Those Who Practise It.*

Pharmacy is generally supposed to be a gold mine for those who practise it; it is, however, rarely so. If the art has been elevated in modern times, and assumes to day a certain luxurious aspect, it is because a goodly number of its practitioners have comprehended that they must participate in the progress which is transforming every department of human activity. The pharmaceutical art has gained much, and its domain has been considerably augmented. It does not follow, however, that it has become a source of

*From *Le scalpel*, through the *Journal de Pharmacie von Blasius-Lothringen* for November, 1892.

great wealth. It ought not to be imagined, as is commonly the case, that, because of the apparent luxury of its surroundings this profession is very lucrative and capable of affording a fortune in a brief time to those who follow it, since this care for appearances is obligatory on those who would not be regarded as opponents of progress; neither is there any valid reason for assuming that the pharmacist can enrich himself without trouble, "because he makes a profit of nineteen sous in every twenty," as it has been customary to insinuate.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The publication in the *Siecle*, an old and moderate republican paper, of an article on this subject, signed by G. Bogelot, has led to a critical examination into the truth or falsity of such suppositions as the above. Thus, according to him, we are desired to believe that because of the public ignorance concerning the contents of the pharmacist's little boxes and phials with fancy labels, they are sold at a high price and yield exorbitant profits. But this is simply an old prejudice, which yet survives, founded on a belief in the legendary apothecary's account; it is nothing beyond a mere idle supposition, having no foundation in fact. It is said also that certain proprietors of specialties must gain immense sums. We shall see presently what must be thought of this assertion, but, even reckoning these dealers with the rest, it remains none the less true that the great bulk of pharmacists are just able to make both ends meet at the close of the year.

ORIGIN AND EXPOSURE OF THE FALLACY.

What conduces to this gratuitous supposition is the fact of the publication of certain pretended revelations, according to which it appeared that in a medication sold for two francs, for example, there would be scarcely sixty to seventy-five centimes worth of materials, with corks, bottles, etc., thus leaving a profit of fifty to sixty per cent. (*sic*). But the point is that this is but the gross profit, from which one must deduct general expenses. Now, these are considerable in pharmacy. The large number of shops in towns and the scanty traffic in the country, result in the amount of individual business being much restricted; whilst the general expenses are as high as if the receipts were doubled or trebled. The rent, taxes, and assistance necessitate the same expenditure whether little or much business is done. In addition to all this, too, must no account be taken of the responsibility, so heavy in case of accident, and, finally, of the knowledge of the pharmacist?

THE PHARMACIST'S REAL POSITION.

When the fees of the doctor or lawyer are paid it is not customary to take account only of the time occupied during the consultation or pleading, but also of the previous work and preliminary studies which they have been engaged in. Why should it not be the same with the phar-

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE
KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace
- AND
SUSPENDER COMBINED

And walk upright in life.

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

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

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

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

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

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

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



180 PER CENT. PROFIT.

Mr. Druggist.

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

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

Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills

WHAT IT IS IN MANY PLACES,

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

We place in every house in Canada, and also send you by mail a few of our little books containing very valuable testimonials of wonderful cures. If you will take the trouble to hand out or fold up with every parcel one of these books, calling your customer's attention to the testimonials, you will find it to wonderfully increase your sales, which means so many more dollars found. We give a handsome oil painting with every purchase of 14 gross of Royal Crown Remedy, which only costs you \$7.50 per dozen.

ISAAC WILLIAMS CO., London.

To every purchaser of 3 dozen of Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure at \$1.60 per dozen, we give 1 dozen free. This costs only \$1.80 for 4 dozen, or \$1.20 per dozen, and allows 180 per cent. clear profit. Best seller, best advertised, and gives best satisfaction. Order to-day from:

W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL, London
JAS. A. KENNEDY CO., London
LONDON DRUG CO., London.

ARCHDALE WILSON CO., Hamilton
J. WINER CO., Hamilton
LYMAN BROS. CO., Toronto.

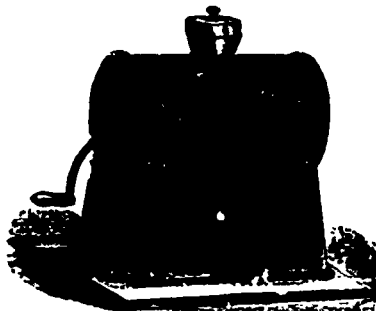
JONES'
Drug and Baking Powder
MIXER AND SIFTER,

For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

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

Easily
Cleaned
and
no Wood
to Scent.



Dust
Proof
and
Changeable
Sieves.

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

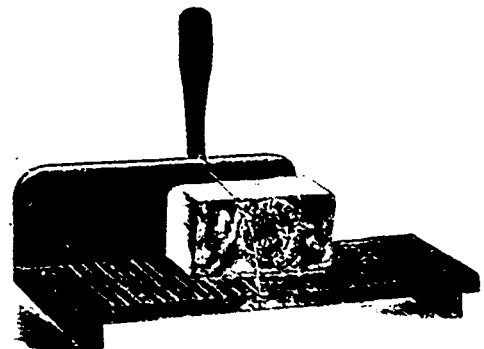
A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine may be termed the thorough Mixer and Sifter,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

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

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

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

"EXCELSIOR"
Soap Cutter & Trimmer.



SIMPLE IN OPERATION.

UNIFORM IN ACTION.

PREVENTING WASTE.

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

PRICE, \$1.00.

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

(Patentees.)

Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

WM. J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO,

Sole Agent for Canada.

macist, who must always study, pass through a preparatory stage, and obtain a diploma? Apart from the expenses incurred during his studies, he must also disburse sufficient capital to buy or commence a business. Ought not all this to be repaid him? Does it count for nothing that he is obliged to reside continually at his pharmacy, and be awakened suddenly by the night-bell ringing for him to go to the aid of some drunkard or the victim of some nocturnal affray. If he should refuse to do this, people do not hesitate to be grossly abusive; and besides, when he has attended thus in the middle of the night to anybody, the nocturnal visitant is apt to depart without thanking him, and without paying for the medicaments and attentions supplied.

POPULAR ESTIMATE OF THE PHARMACIST.

In the pharmacist the public is willing to see only a simple tradesman who takes some pinches of powder from a bottle, weighs them, and sells them for three or four times their intrinsic value. They will not take account of the knowledge which he has been obliged to acquire in order to recognize and manipulate substances which are often dangerous, and without committing an error which might cost the life of his client. This knowledge and skill people do not wish to pay for, but such a position is neither just nor logical. The pharmacist is, above all, a man of science. It is from his shop and laboratory that the principal chemical discoveries of modern times have proceeded. Besides him, how many chemists are there? There are some in the academies and in the faculties, but in the country there is no one except the pharmacist to perform analyses, act as a legal expert, and undertake scientific investigations. Nevertheless, people cling to the opinion that he gains too much on what he sells, especially if the articles be specialties. Let us see, however, if it be true, as is pretended, that he does gain too much on these.

THE PROFIT ON SPECIALTIES.

A specialty is a medicinal preparation sold in large quantities, by the aid of advertisements in which the inventor extols its novel and beneficent qualities. The materials of which these specialties are composed cost next to nothing, it is frequently said, and the preparations yield a profit of some sixty per cent. In this, however, we have but gross error and prejudice. Listen to M. Bogelot on this point. He says, "here is a specialty offered at five francs. I am quite willing to admit (what is not always the fact) that it may cost the maker but two francs. Do you imagine that the difference, about three francs, goes into the pocket of the pharmacist who retails it? It should be evident that the maker will not sell at absolute cost price. He has heavy expenses to pay which raise the cost to him from two to three francs, and if he reserves a profit of twenty to twenty-five centimes, he is thus able to sell to the retailer at three francs, twenty-five centimes. Well,

it is exclaimed, there is still a good enough margin of one franc, twenty-five centimes! Yes! if the article is sold at full price; but everyone knows now that upon specialties the deduction to customers is at least twenty per cent., which reduces the actual retail price to four francs and the profit to seventy-five centimes. Then, by way of opposition, there may be a firm which sells at three francs, seventy-five centimes; a neighbor immediately reduces his price to three francs, fifty centimes, and sometimes still lower, so that ultimately the retailer only gains some three or four sous towards his general expenses, loss by breakage, and the risk of bad debts."

SCANTY REMUNERATION OF THE PHARMACIST.

See, then, to what the pretended profit of sixty per cent. really amounts. As for the wholesale manufacturer, his profit of four or five sous only becomes of importance if he makes a large number of sales, to do which he must expend large sums for advertising expenses and turn over a capital of several hundred thousand francs. Now, as the pharmacist very rarely has such a capital at his disposal, he is obliged to have recourse to sleeping partners, who take a great part of the profits. To sum up, the pharmacist, though in a sense both scientist and tradesman, does not receive the remuneration of a tradesman, and this is not just. The exorbitant profits imputed to him—the extortionate charges formerly ascribed to the old apothecaries with which he is in turn reproached—do not exist, except in the wildest imagination.

EFFECTS OF COMPETITION AND BASELESS PREJUDICE.

We exist during a period of commercial crises, of extreme competition, from which the pharmacist, wholesale or retail, does not know how to escape any more than others. The struggle to obtain a living is a reality for him as well as for all other tradesmen, and reduces him as much as them to a mere pittance. But prejudices against him persist none the less. People never visit him for diversion but only when they are ill and in the worst of tempers. That "it is better to go to the baker's than to the druggist's" is proverbial in all countries. Literature and the drama have made the pharmacist the subject of easy pleasantries, but he continues nevertheless to render considerable service to the public which abuses him, though one truly needs a special inclination nowadays to follow a career so ill remunerated. With regard to all the scandals related concerning it, what has been stated here is the real truth regarding them.

Pill-Coating.

The following is M. Faue's method for pill-coating:—The pills are uniformly moistened with a liquid composed of one part of glycerin and two parts of strong alcohol; they are then rolled in a sufficient quantity of impalpable powder, com-

posed of saccharin, 4 p.; gum tragacanth, 2 p., and potato starch, 1 p. Remove the excess of powder by means of a sieve, and repeat the operation. To have the pills white, they are then moistened with glycerin, 1 p.; ether 2 p., and rolled in a powder composed of equal parts of talc and carbonate of calcium. The following are the author's formulas for respectively cacao and gelatin coating: I. Cacao, 2 p.; saccharin, 2 p., and gum tragacanth, 1 p. II. Gelatin, 11 p.; saccharin, 5 p.; distilled water, 24 p.—*Pharm. Weekblad*, through *Jour. de Pharm. d'Anvers*.

Cathartic Acid.

Genz points out that the usual results obtained in the extraction of this body from senna leaves are not correct. Kolby's experiments yielded only 2 grammes from 2 kilos. of leaves. But the amorphous substance he obtained was blackish and of uncertain action, and Stockman gives an account of a much yellower preparation. The author gives as his process the following: Two kilos of senna leaves, not powdered, are treated with hot water for 24 hours and pressed. The extract is evaporated in *vacuo*. The residue is mixed with an equal volume of 95 per cent. alcohol and well shaken occasionally for a day. The soluble portion is taken off, and the treatment repeated with a fresh quantity of alcohol. The filtered solution is now treated with neutral acetate of lead. The precipitate is worked well and mixed to a thin paste with alcohol, and then treated with H_2S . Excess of H_2S is driven off by exposure to the atmosphere. After drying the residue, the sulphide of lead is treated with alcohol. The alcoholic solution is filtered off and mixed with ether, which precipitates the acid as a golden yellow powder. After drying this, it is re-dissolved in alcohol, filtered off, and dried once more at $50^\circ C$. If further purification is needed, it can be dissolved in 40 per cent. alcohol and precipitated again with ether. Thus obtained, in an apparently pure state, the yield is 12 to 15 grammes from the two kilos. It is an amorphous powder, of a yellow color, soluble with difficulty in cold, but easily in hot water, and easily so in 30 per cent. alcohol. It is insoluble in ether, benzene, chloroform, and petroleum ether. It leaves no ash, and an elementary analysis assigns to it the formula $C_{30}H_{26}NO_{15}$. The author puts forward this formula, however, with reserve, and admits the possibility of the body being obtained in the future in a crystalline, and therefore purer state.—*Pharm. Post*.

CLAY AS AN EXCIPIENT FOR TAR PILLS.

—The *Semaine Medicale*, of May 13th, gives a process for preparing tar pills containing the maximum quantity of active ingredient. It is due to Ivanoff. He uses clay as the excipient, of which a very small quantity is sufficient to give the pill a proper consistency. Small pilules can be thus obtained containing almost two grains of tar. They are preserved in licorice powder.

Flat Capsules.

H. ST. JOHN PERRY, LINCOLN, NEB.

In the course of my peregrinations over the surface of the United States, I have had occasion to remark the various interpretations put by numerous pharmacists in the many parts of the country upon the directions, "Ft. caps."

In New York and Pennsylvania I find the pharmacists, as a rule, are unusually careful in the preparation of capsules. They make nice masses, divide them accurately, insert the parts into capsules just large enough to hold them, and dispense the finished article neat and clean. This I do not attribute to any superiority in the education or practical knowledge of the pharmacists, but to the fact that they have more competition, cater to a more exacting public, and get better prices for their products.

In the Central States—Indiana, for example—there is very nearly the same accuracy and care in dispensing capsules, although not near the neatness. The outside of the capsule is often besmeared with the mass, which is sometimes too soft, and works through between the two halves of the container. The midland pharmacists do not give the attention to reducing the mass to the smallest possible bulk that our worthy eastern "pill rollers" do.

But it is in the wild and woolly West that the patient's heart aches, and the physician gets profane, over the capsule question. Often and often have I had patients beg of me not to give them capsules; they would rather take powders and drown their sorrows in a little drink of whisky. Especially is this latter fact true in Iowa and Kansas. It is out on the bounding prairies that one meets with the utmost freedom and abandon in the making up of capsules. Here it is that capsules are purchased, not for the filling of prescriptions, but for the dispensing of quinine, and only two sizes are kept on hand—two and five grains each. Occasionally, in malarial districts, 00 is found kept in stock to accommodate some old resident who likes to take "horse doses." In the larger cities a No. 5 capsule is found only on rare occasions. The almost universal practice in the West is to mix the ingredients without any excipient, and pack into capsules by "guesswork"; that is, the compounder will guess that a certain mass should fill so many capsules of such a number, and then proceed to pack the prescription into the capsules. Sometimes time is taken to divide the mass or powder into the number of equal parts called for by the doctor's prescription, but many times I have found my prescriptions short or "long" two or three capsules. This trick of dispensing capsule prescrip-

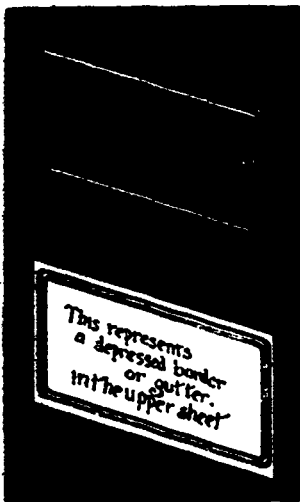
tions dry is a most abominable practice. It makes a large capsule; the "caps" are liable to fall apart, and the powders become lost.

In one town in northwestern Missouri, where I sent a prescription calling for capsules, the druggist came to me and asked me what was meant by "ft. caps," and after an explanation he informed me that he had heard of them, but that he didn't believe in all these new-fangled ideas. In this same neighborhood I found a doctor whose latest medical knowledge came from a drug circular sent out by the Richardson Drug Co., when that firm was located in St. Louis. Ye gods! Is it any wonder that itinerants wax rich in this land?

At another place—quite a city, too—I showed a licensed pharmacist how to reduce the bulk of quinine in capsule masses by adding aromatic sulphuric acid q. s.; he had not heard of it before, neither did he know how to use glycerite of starch.

This reminds me it would be a good thing if druggists would keep on hand a variety of excipients, such as syrup, glycerin, mucilage acacia, starch glycerite, etc., etc., instead of using one common excipient for everything.

I remember one prescription clerk who had gained his knowledge in one of the largest hospitals in America, who used his saliva as an almost universal excipient.



SPECIAL TO DRUGGISTS.

Have you seen and examined Davis' Improved Sticky Fly Paper?

We are sending out but 1000 more one doz. Sample Packages (30c.)

We want you to purchase a doz. package, thoroughly examine, then order by Case, 10 dozen \$2.75, DAVIS' STICKY, the newest and best sticky manufactured. The neatest and best to handle. Cannot run over. Holder and paper combined at the price of one. In selling Davis' Sticky, druggists don't have to use 2c. worth of paper to wrap up a 5c. sale. Each 1 doz. sample box contains three envelopes, a 2 doz. box contains 6 envelopes, for holding Sticky; each envelope holds from 1 to 4 sheets.

In ordering specify--DAVIS' STICKY.

Sample Box, 1 doz. double sheets, holder and paper combined and 3 envelopes, 30c.
Regular size Box, 2 doz. double sheets, holder & paper combined & 6 envelopes, 60c.

5 Boxes in wooden case, 2 dozen, \$2.75; 3 Cases, \$7.50.

Manufactured only by the POWELL & DAVIS MANUFACTURING CO., Chatham, Ont.

Evans & Sons, Montreal.
Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
Lyman Son & Co., Montreal.
Brown & Webb, Halifax, N. S.
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Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.
Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto.
J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.
J. A. Kennedy & Co., London.
London Drug Co., London.


LOOK UP YOUR STOCK OF FLY POISON.

Keep a full stock of the popular DAVIS' FLY FELTS, guaranteed sure death to flies.
NOTE.—4 Felts in package, \$2.50 per case. Order through your wholesaler, or from us direct.

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS FOUR FELTS.

DAVIS'

FLY POISON FELTS

<p>NEVER FAILS <small>to destroy</small></p> <p>FLIES <small>AND</small></p> <p>INSECTS.</p>		<p>SUPERSEDES <small>the Fly Paper and all other</small></p> <p>POISONS. <small>Being Guaranteed and</small></p> <p>EFFECTIVE</p>
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DIRECTIONS.
 Place one of the Felts upon a dish or plate; keep wet with water. Use only enough water to moist the Felts. Flies will drink the poisoned water off the Felts and die immediately.
 Place one on an entrance on doors if you wish to exclude; likewise besides open doors. Does not remain moist from being stamped on. Lasts through several times as long as other fly poisons of most insecticides.

CAUTION.—Should the liquid be swallowed by accident of one administer in large doses, Lime Water, Fickard Tea, or Iron Sulfate, followed by an emetic and details of High or Flour and Water.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

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

POWELL & DAVIS MANUFACTURING CO., Chatham, Ont.

Thank goodness! he is now in the pickle business.

Many clerks have the habit of rolling the finished capsules between the palms of the hands, or the folds of a towel to cleanse them from adherent particles of the mass. This practice is a delusion, as it simply besmears the particles all the more over the surface. There is only one way to make a presentable capsule which will preserve its good qualities:

First, make a good firm mass with a suitable excipient. A mass too soft soon causes the capsule to become wrinkled, to lose its elasticity and shape, and sometimes to become mouldy. A poor excipient, or a too soft mass, also frequently has a deleterious action on the drugs contained in the mass.

Second, the mass should be evenly divided, as directed, for accuracy of dose, even if you don't care for looks.

Third, a suitably sized capsule should be used. A "wee bit" of a mass enclosed in a large capsule often brings ridicule upon the medicine and all persons connected with it, while a capsule so small that some of the mass exudes from between its parts, is not only a bad-looking product to hand to a customer (no evidence of skill), but is liable to come apart when the attempt to swallow it is made, and to bring down upon your head the anathemas of a disgusted patient.

Fourth, the outside of the capsule should be kept perfectly clean and free

from any adherent portions of the mass. To do this, the fingers, especially their tips, must be *clean and dry*, and some good drying or dusting powder, such as lycopodium, starch, boracic acid, etc., be used in case such be needed, if the mass be too soft.

Often when my spirit was grieved and my patience and patients sore taxed by miserably prepared capsules, I have wondered why it was that Lilly, P. D. & Co., Hall & Ruckel, Planten, and other capsule manufacturers did not enclose in every box of capsules a slip which should read thus:

NOTICE.—The object in dispensing drugs in capsules is to afford a compact and palatable form of administering nauseous medicine. To aid the physician in his efforts, and as proof of your own skill, see to it that you secure a good "mass," accurately divided, and enclosed in capsules of a suitable size, not too large nor too small. *Be sure that the outside of the capsule is free from portions of the mass, drying powder or excipient.*

If any of the manufacturers have not the nerve to sign the above notice with their names, they are at liberty to use mine.—*Indiana Pharmacist.*

Some commercial anethols are claimed to frequently be nothing more than fractionated anise oil.

Bromelin is a digestive ferment, similar to papain, extracted from the juice of the pineapple, or ananas, a bromeliacea.

—: OUR:—

Latest Importations.

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

Your Orders Solicited.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

IMPORTERS,

London, - Ontario.

Holiday Goods for Druggists Only.



OUR 8 OZ. PACKAGE.

We have given our Holiday Line special attention this season and we are now ready to fill orders.

The Line includes Cut and Decorated Bottles in Crystal, Venetian and Japanese Ware, attractively put up in

**FANCY PAPER BOXES,
 SATIN-LINED BOXES,
 HAND PAINTED BOXES.**

The Largest and Handsomest Assortment ever shown in Canada.

PLEASE RESERVE YOUR ORDER.

It being our desire to have the Leading Druggists throughout the Dominion handle our goods, should our representative not call on you regularly, please notify us that we may arrange to do so.

Mail business solicited and given the best of attention.

Seely Manufacturing Co.,

DETROIT, MICH.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMERS.

WINDSOR, ONT.

INTERESTING, VERY!

IT is during the months of August, September and October that house flies are most annoying, and it is in these months that

WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS:

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE.

We propose shortly to send every Canadian Druggist, whose address we can procure, fresh copies of our new show bill "A BUSHEL OF FLIES," and will thank our retail friends to display them conspicuously to our mutual advantage.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,

SOLE MAKERS.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 10th, 1893.

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

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

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ST. JOHN.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO.

Canadian Agents for

UNITED ALKALI CO.

Bi-Carb. Soda, Crystal Carb,
Sulphur, etc.

E. BRAMWELL & CO.

Purified Epsoms, Hyposulphite
Soda, Glauber Salts, etc.

COIGNET & CO.

Phosphorus, Gelatines and Glues.

"LE LION ROUGE" Castile Soap,
Cream of Tartar Crystals,
Tartaric Acid, etc.

UNITED ALKALI CO., Limited.

High Test **Bi-Carb. Soda**, - 98 ¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀ Pure.

Recovered **Sulphur**, - 99 ¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀ Pure.

"Flowers, Rock and Roll."

CRYSTAL CARBONATE.

"The purest crystallised Carbonate of Soda made."—2½ times as strong as Sal Soda.

Quotations promptly furnished by

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agents,

TORONTO, - MONTREAL, - ST. JOHN.

DRUG REPORTS.

Ontario.

Business is fairly active for summer months. No change of any moment to notice. Retail druggists are finding difficulty in collecting accounts, but prospects for the future are bright as crops generally never looked better.

Cantharides are slightly higher.

Ergot still has an upward tendency.

Shellac—still higher prices looked for.

Opium—unchanged at advanced price.

Otto Rose will likely be still higher.

Quinine—unchanged.

Olive Oils—a little easier.

Sperm Oil—firm in price.

Saffron (Amer.)—higher.

Buchu Leaves—down in price.

Mustard Seed—higher.

England.

London, July 26th, 1893.

The past month has been very quiet in both Chemicals and Drugs. A fair amount of export business is reported by the export druggists, but the wholesalers generally state that trade is dull. The marked increase recorded last month in the value of green medicinal herbs is maintained, and the extracts are firm at higher rates.

An important advance has also this week taken place in Jaborandi Leaves and its alkaloid, Pilocarpine.

Damiana Leaves are also dearer.

Citric Acid is quotably higher, but without much demand.

Full rates are obtained for both Ergot and Ipecacuanha.

Mitcham Oils of Peppermint and Lavender are quoted higher in prospect of a poor crop, but nothing definite will be known until next month.

Decline is again noticeable with Cubebbs, and Balsam of Peru is resuming its old price again.

Chlorate of Potash is also easier.

Oil of Cloves is quoted lower.

Complete absence of demand for Sulphate of Copper has caused a rapid fall in value, whilst Bleaching Powder and Cream of Tartar are dull and quiet, tending lower.

The Microscope in Pharmacy.

It has been but a comparatively few years since the microscope was considered not much more than an expensive luxury or a mere toy. A few scientists who were peering into the invisible things of nature (whose work few could comprehend) were using it intelligently, but, outside of this range of scientific workers, few understood its value. What a debt we owe to the men of science who study it for its own sake, regardless of its practical applications! The microscope is an outgrowth of the scientific study of nature, and when we apply it in practice we are constantly reminded of the debt we owe the men of pure science for its existence.

We read a great deal to-day in current medical and pharmaceutical literature of the microscope in pharmacy, and this, however limited, is a sphere of usefulness and of much importance to the public. The pharmacist, if he be well informed as to all the recent methods of investigation, of the means of protection to himself and the public against adulterations, must know the value of this physical instrument. A branch of microscope research especially interesting to pharmacists is the examination of powders. Many drugs when reduced to a fine state of division lose all their physical characteristics and become unrecognizable to the ordinary vision. The microscope here proves a valuable assistant in the detection of the true nature of the object under investigation.

As an example of this, the cases of

senna and digitalis might be mentioned. These two drugs in the powdered state resemble each other so closely that an ordinary examination reveals no appreciable difference in their appearance. Serious results have occurred from accidental substitution of one for the other. But if they be subjected to microscopical examination, elements of difference may be easily discovered. Perhaps the best point of distinction is the hairs occurring upon the leaves. If a sample of powdered digitalis be appropriately mounted on a slide and examined under a one-fifth objective, numerous fragments of hairs will be found mixed with the debris. These, it will be noticed, are *multicellular*. Under the same conditions senna, on the contrary, exhibits *unicellular* hairs. Here, then, we have a ready, convenient, and accurate method for establishing the identity of these powders.

This is but one example of numerous cases wherein the microscope would prove a valuable assistant to the pharmacist in his daily work, and he who has not the aid of a good microscope stands seriously in his own light.—Prof. L. E. Sayre, in *New England Druggist*.

Preparations of Hypnal.

Hypnal (monochloral-antipyrin) seems to be rapidly coming to the front as a hypnotic, pure and simple. Füllene gives, in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, the following formulae for its administration:

Hypnal 10 gm.
Distilled water 100 gm.

Mix and dissolve. The dose is 1 tablespoonful at bed-time. In case sleep is not produced in half an hour, give a dessertspoonful.

Instead of 100 gm. of water, 80 gm. of the latter and 20 gm. of any desirable syrup may be used.

Hypnal may be given in substance if desirable. The dose is 1 to 2 gm., which should be administered in capsules or cachets.

Table listing various medicinal and chemical substances with their prices. Columns include item names (e.g., Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box), weights, and prices. The table is organized into sections such as botanicals, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals.

Chlorate, Eng. lb.....	28	30	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	30	33	Zinc, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Nicoli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 90
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	3 00	3 25
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	7 50	8 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rect., lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Ozs., oz.....	32	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.....	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1 00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.....	9	11
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	9 50	10 00	COB LIVER, N. F., gal.....	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.....	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	CORTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	60	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	65	67
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.....	63	65
STRECHOSINE, crystals, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NEATFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.....	32	34	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	24	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.....	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SERRA, gal.....	1 75	1 80
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Lemon, lb.....	2 75	3 00	TURPENTINE, gal.....	65	68

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