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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 5.

STRATHROY, JULY, 1893.

No. 7.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE.

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,
LONDON, N.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the months of June, July and August a temporary office of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST will be opened at No. 11 Richmond St. West, Toronto, where we will be pleased to see any of our friends.

**Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of
the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.**

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Association was held at the Montreal College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, June 13th, 1893, Henry R. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Registrar read the

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Your Council, in closing its duties for the year, desire to lay before the association a synopsis of the work done during the year. The meetings of the Council, which have been held every alternate month, have been fairly well attended, and the interests of the Associations carefully guarded, all its deliberations looking to the welfare of the general body.

At the first meeting of the new Council, held on the 5th day of July, 1892, the officers of the Association, with the board of examiners and auditors, were duly elected. An invitation having been extended to your Council from the American Pharmaceutical Association, to send delegates to represent this Association at their annual meeting, to be held at the Profile, House White Mountains, on the

11th of July, it was unanimously resolved that the Registrar be authorized to be present at that meeting, and your Council are pleased to report that the greatest courtesy was accorded your representative, he having been appointed a member of the nominating committee and also a member of the committee on the question of reciprocal interchange of certificates. Your Council have thought it only just to the preliminary board of examiners that they should receive remuneration for their services, and therefore at its second meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted that the Montreal board of examiners should receive the sum of twenty five dollars per annum each, and the Quebec board of examiners the sum of fifteen dollars per annum each. This division of amount was considered equitable, as the Montreal board had the preparation of the questions and always a very much larger number of candidates for examination. A bonus of one hundred dollars was also granted to the secretary-registrar for his untiring interest in the working and welfare of the Association.

Your Council having had its attention drawn to the fact that the requirements of the Pharmacy Act respecting clerks and apprentices were not being carried out by many of the members of the Association, the Registrar was authorized to have the clauses of the Act bearing on this subject printed and circulated, and they trust that this circular will have the effect of making proprietors of drug stores refuse to engage clerks or apprentices unless they can produce the Registrar's Certificate of Registration, and thus save them from incurring the penalties prescribed by the Act.

Your Council have to report that, by their instructions, the Registrar had taken legal proceedings against the following persons, namely: A. Parrent, J. E. Martineau, H. Parry, Jos. Dion, H. Grenier, A. Cantin and Sanson & Filion, hardware merchants, of Quebec, for illegally selling Paris green, Dr. C. O. Collett, of Levis, for illegally allowing his apprentice to sell poisons and dispense prescriptions, and Dr. C. Cloutier, of Fraserville, for keeping open a drug store, he not being registered. In each of these cases judgment was secured in favor of the Association. Actions were taken against Dr. Watters and Demers, a printer, of Quebec, for being illegally in partnership with licentiates of pharmacy, and also against the photographer, Laverpois, of Quebec, for selling

poison outside of his regular photographic business, but they regret to report that these three cases were dismissed and judgment given against the Association. However, in the cases of Watters and Demers, your Council have instructed their Quebec attorneys to take them to appeal at the earliest term possible of the Court of Queen's Bench, and they had hoped to be able at this time to report a reversion of the judgment, but for several reasons these cases have not yet reached that court. Actions have been taken in Montreal against the following persons, namely: N. Archambault, Dr. Frs. deSalle Prevost, Wallace Dawson, Chas. Marin, and Dr. A. Marien, senior, and, with the exception of Dr. Marien's case, judgment was obtained in favor of the Association. Legal proceedings were also taken against Dr. L. A. Plante, of Louisville, for keeping a drug store, he not being registered, and a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs given against him.

Your Council is pleased to report that the long standing case against Dr. L. O. Thayer, of Montreal, for keeping a drug store and refusing to register, has been finally adjudged in favor of the Association, and the doctor has had to pay the fine of twenty-five dollars and court costs, and that Narcisse Archambault, against whom several actions had been taken, has been obliged to close up his business owing mainly to the action of your Council in prosecuting him for illegally keeping open a drug store.

There has been received during the year for fines re prosecutions the sum of \$525.00, and the disbursements to obtain these convictions have amounted to \$396.00, leaving a balance on this account to the funds of the Association of \$129.00. It must, however, be borne in mind by the members that, although the fines obtained are payable to the Association, there are expenses incurred, even in the successful cases, that cannot be charged to the defendant, such as attorney's fees detective service and travelling and incidental expenses in prosecuting infringements of the Act, and in the cases above referred to these have been as follows: Attorney's fees, \$212.00, detective service, \$132.00, and travelling and incidental expenses, \$52.00.

Your Council, in obedience to the Act passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature authorizing the Association to register Madame O. J. Dion, of Levis, as a licentiate of pharmacy, and being fully

in accord with the action of the Legislature with regard to Madame Dion, have instructed the Registrar to place her name on the register as a licentiate of pharmacy.

Your Council have to report a serious case of personation which occurred at the January preliminary examination, involving two of the candidates. Prompt measures were taken to investigate the matter, the result being that both candidates have been refused permission to again present themselves, and have been obliged to leave the drug business. The Council have determined to make an example of any future cases discovered, and the board of examiners now require every candidate to make a legal affirmation before a justice of the peace that he is the party who has written and signed the written answers to the questions handed in to the examiners.

Your Council have to report that an action is now pending in the Circuit Court, Montreal, against Euclide Mathieu, wine merchant, who has entered into a partnership with H. R. Lanctot and carrying on the drug business under the name of H. Lanctot. This case will be argued at the June term, and your attorneys feel confident that judgment will be in favor of the Association.

Your Council have instructed the Registrar to enforce the rule requiring ten days' notice from all candidates prior to the date fixed for either the major, minor or preliminary examination. The regular board of examiners held their semi-annual examinations as follows:—In Quebec, on the 18th and 19th October, 1892, when six major and eleven minor candidates presented themselves. Of these only one minor candidate passed. In Montreal, on the 18th to 20th April, 1893, when nine candidates for the major and twenty-six for the minor examinations entered their names. Of these, six major and sixteen minor candidates were successful.

The preliminary board of examiners held their quarterly examinations in the cities of Montreal and Quebec in July, October, January and April, when 143 candidates presented themselves, and of these thirty-seven were successful.

The registrar reports on his registers the names of 205 licentiates, 46 certified clerks, 165 apprentices and 7 physicians registered under the provisions of Article 4035A of the Pharmacy Act.

The Treasurer's financial statement will be laid before you, showing a balance of cash on hand April 30th, 1893, of \$2,348.85. It will be seen by this statement that there has been added to the funds of the Association, in excess of the amount on hand at the commencement of the present year, the sum of \$310.00, and in addition to this amount there has been an item of \$120.00 paid for preliminary examiners' services which did not appear in last year's statement, thus making the actual gain this year the sum of \$430.00, a showing which your Council trust will meet with the approval of the members.

The Registrar's books and Treasurer's

financial statement have been duly audited by the auditors appointed by the Council, and by them certified as correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The financial statement was then read by Mr. Manson.

Moved by Mr. Contant, seconded by Mr. Manson:

That the annual report and Treasurer's financial statement now read be accepted and adopted, printed in English and French, and circulated among the members of the Association. Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. Jos. Contant:

That the sum of one hundred dollars be handed to the Registrar as a bonus for services during the past year, and that they endorse the President's suggestion, recommending the new Council to add the sum of one hundred dollars to the present salary of the Registrar. Carried.

Before reading his address, the President suggested that it might be expedient to allow the counting of ballots to proceed at once, and the suggestion meeting with favor, he appointed Messrs. W. Kerry and A. J. Laurence, scrutineers, who then proceeded to count the ballots.

As there were amongst the ballot papers three ballots signed W. E. Brunet, a question arose as to which should be counted.

It was moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Contant:

That the voting paper posted in Quebec, signed W. E. Brunet, 738 St. Valier street, Quebec, be received, and the others signed W. E. Brunet, St. Sauveur, Quebec, and W. E. Brunet, Quebec, sealed with a small seal, be rejected. Carried.

The President then read his

ANNUAL REPORT

Another year is numbered with the past. Pleasant and unpleasant reflections crowd upon the mind when we realize the fact that this is the twenty-third annual meeting. Pleasant, when we compare the position and prospects of the Association now with the struggles and difficulties of its early days; unpleasant, when we think of the men who have bidden us an eternal farewell. Henry Lamplough, Benjamin Lyman, Robert Campbell, John Gardner, Richard Devins, Dr. Picault, Thomas Crathern, James Goulden, Stephen Jones Lyman, Roderick McLeod, and others whose names have escaped me, in their lifetime did their share in building up this Association and helped us both with purse and hand, when the pharmacists of this Province were fighting for an independent existence and progressive legislation.

The status of the pharmacist has vastly improved since the days to which I have alluded. Legislation on the whole has been as satisfactory as could have been expected, and without having created a monopoly, has so hedged about our rights by legal enactments, as to very fairly protect us in the practice of our profession. Doubtless the time will come when our population, being denser, it will be found necessary to further amend the Pharmacy Act so as to confine the sale of all drugs and medicines to properly trained licenti-

ates of pharmacy. Neither in England or the United States have pharmacists as yet succeeded in obtaining such legislation. Taking it for all in all, the Pharmacy Act as it at present stands, barring a little ambiguity, is as satisfactory as we can at present hope for.

Last year in my annual address I drew attention to the necessity of moving with great caution in attempting to obtain further amendments, and also with regard to taking legal action against grocers and general storekeepers for infringements of the Pharmacy Act, and I am thoroughly convinced of the necessity of reiterating that advice, more especially in view of the disastrous defeat of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in their recent attempt to amend their Act. I would strongly urge the incoming Council of this Association to hesitate before committing the Act which we at present have to the tender mercies of the Legislature for the sake of a few more or less important amendments. "Better to bear the ills we have than rush to others we know not of." The Ontario papers agree in stating that a deep feeling has been excited against the pharmacists of that province in consequence of the far-reaching effects on other businesses of the proposed amendments of the Ontario College, and they go so far as to call it an effort to legalize monopoly and extortion. The patent medicine men and general storekeepers with their wealth and political influence on one side, and the medical men with their numerous representatives in the Ontario Legislature on the other, have proved too much for the not very united efforts of the pharmacists. The sequel to this ill-digested attempt at legislation is, that certain rights previously possessed by the Ontario pharmacists have been withdrawn, notably the right to sell 6 oz. of spirits without a doctor's order, and the changing of the law relating to the sale of Paris green, so that this dangerous chemical may now be sold without any registration whatever by all classes of dealers. Strange to say, this amendment was submitted to the Legislature by a doctor.

Thus, in its attempt to obtain further privileges for the pharmacists of Ontario, the Ontario College of Pharmacy has not only been obliged to withdraw its Bill, but owing to the determined opposition it met with, the pharmacists are in a worse position now than they were before. Let us in this province rest and be thankful for a while, until public opinion is educated up to further progress.

The prize of wealth or even of an assured competency in old age falls to the lot of very few amongst those who embrace the profession of pharmacy.

Hard work, ever-increasing anxiety, and long hours (in my opinion, unnecessarily long hours) are the fate of the pharmacist, and, I am sorry to say, the worry attending the business has been very materially increased of late years by the flood of new preparations, some of them of very doubtful merit, inordinately puffed and

(Continued on Page 10.)

STEARNS'
Wine of Cod Liver Oil
WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Lemonade
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Are all put up in glass tubes of 12 Tabloids.

12 Tubes in a display box, - \$ 85

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If you want the latest and best, try

FRENCH, CAVE & CO.'S

= GINGER POP =

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

Per Dozen, - \$2.00.

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

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

80 cents per Dozen, or \$9.00 per Gross

TERMS: - Under \$10.00, net 30 days or 5 per cent. Cash in 10 days.

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Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

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HAVE AN ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION FOR UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.

Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

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Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Specify **PLANTEN'S CAPSULES** on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

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

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NORWEGIAN
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Specialties :

Arecanut Tooth Soap.

Beef, Iron and Wine.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING :

Dupont's Tooth Brushes,
A job line, extra value.

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And other New Odors.

Sponges, a full line,
Honey Comb, Forms and Coupe.
The finest Sheeps Wool and Carri-
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Antiseptic Tooth Tablets,
The best 25c. Article in the market.



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

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

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Facial & Shaving Soaps.

TRADE NOTES.

Dr. C. L. Barnes, of Georgetown, N.S., has been burned out. Insurance, \$1,700.

J. T. O'Mara, druggist, St. John's, Newfoundland, is dead.

Dr. S. Clark, druggist, has been elected first Mayor of Kamloops, B. C.

Dr. Kiddick, of Winchester, Ont., has sold his drug business to Wm. Bow.

Dowsley & Co, druggists, of Cardinal, Ont., suffered loss by fire last month.

J. H. Rose, druggist, Winnipeg, Man., has compromised at 30 cts. on the dollar.

W. A. McCrae, Class of '93, is now located with Ostrom Bros., druggists, at Alexandria, Ont.

G. W. W. Davidson, druggist, of Hamilton, Ont., was married June 24th to Miss Linscott, of Brantford.

The death is announced of A. Hamilton, senior partner in the firm of A. Hamilton & Co., of Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, president of the Recamier Manufacturing Co., of New York, has been adjudged insane.

Dr. A. Y. Scott, Prof. chemistry and Botany, O. C. P., has taken up his summer residence at his cottage in Muskoka.

Geo. T. Fletcher, who attended the recent course at the O. C. P., is now employed in a prominent store in Vassar, Mich.

F. W. Farries, class of 1893, is located in North Carolina, as manager. He is just convalescing from a short siege of illness.

John H. Burchill, Phm. B., Class of 1892, is now engaged as manager with Messrs. Jackson, Jackson & Co., Delavan, Wisconsin.

The failure is announced of Jane Abbott, of the Rossin House drug Store, Toronto, Ont., with liabilities of \$4,500 and assets \$3,300.

The firm of Martin, Rosser & Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man., has been dissolved. The firm name is now E. D. Martin & Co.

R. W. Strong, Phm. B., Class of 1893, recently in the employ of R. J. Lee, Toronto, has accepted a leading position with W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

R. Stark & Co., Hamilton, Ont., have sold their stock to Mr. Sanders, formerly of Allandale, Ont., who has removed it to the stand formerly occupied by A. Doherty.

Applications are already pouring in rapidly, by intending students, for admission to the coming session at the O. C. P. In all probability the class will be a large one.

J. H. Goodeve, Phm. B., Class of 1893, formerly with C. D. Daniel, corner Bleecker and Carlton sts., has gone to Detroit to accept a position with a wholesale drug house.

Alexander & Co., of Toronto, Ont., recently purchased the drug business known as the Slocum drug store at Heppner, Cal-

ifornia, and sold it the same day at a considerable advance.

A United States patent has been granted to William Clark, Montreal, Que., for a milk product in the form of a prepared food for infants and invalids, called "Milk Granules."

Dr. J. T. Fotheringham, Prof. materia medica, etc., O. C. P., left on July 1st for an extensive trip through the North West, where he will indulge in camp life during the remainder of the summer.

The Johnston & Johnston Co. (Balfour, Johnston and T. Kirk Johnston) wholesale druggists and dealers in physicians' supplies at 200 King st. W., Toronto, Ont., have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

Amongst the assets of the insolvent estate of A. J. Ditman of the Astor House drug store, New York, is an insurance policy on the life of Mr. Ditman for \$50,000. This policy was recently offered at public auction in that city.

R. L. Pentz, Phm. B., graduate of Class 1893, who also received gold medal for best materia medica examination, has accepted a very flattering offer from a former graduate of the O. C. P. to act as manager of a large drug store in Danville, Va. W. R. Suddaby, of the same class, has taken a similar position in the same city.

W. A. Dyer & Co. have taken possession of their new drug store at 2208 St. Catharine st., corner of University st., Montreal, Que. The store is a very handsome one and reflects great taste on the part of the designer and the owners. Commencing with the outside, the whole building has been painted in terra cotta. New plate glass windows have been put in, handsome shades over the windows in all flats and above each door illuminative transoms have been placed which diffuse a soft, subdued light throughout the store. Upon entering one is struck with the harmony of color. White, pale blue and gold, relieved by terra cotta being blended in an artistic manner. In fact the whole arrangements of the interior decorations would indicate that it has been designed by some one possessed of exquisite taste. Everything is in keeping, even to the linoleum on the floor, the brilliant electric lights and the beautiful portieres. In addition, the upper premises are devoted to manufacturing hospital and physicians' specialties, such as lint, bandages, and an immense variety of articles used in surgical cases, for which this firm is celebrated from Halifax to British Columbia. Messrs. W. A. Dyer & Co. deserve congratulations for their enterprise, and there is no reason to doubt their efforts will meet with even greater success in the future.

Christia is the name of a newly introduced cheap substitute for gutta-percha tissue. It is prepared by a secret process from manilla fiber, and many advantages are claimed for it by the manufacturers.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Richard Johnson's friends have welcomed him back to his brother's establishment after a successful course at the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Nova Scotia papers report that D. Sutherland, at one time a druggist at Souris, P. E. I., is about returning thither to resume business in the same line.

The Provincial Government has played ducks and drakes with the Paris green trade by purchasing one thousand dollars worth, which they have supplied at 15c. per lb. to agents of their own appointment throughout the country, by whom it will be retailed in small lots at 18c. per lb. If the Government is sincere in its contention that there was last year an insufficient supply of the insecticide, and the quality of it inferior, there has been misrepresentation somewhere, for druggists affirm that they had stock remaining over from last season and that it was not adulterated. At any rate, there is widespread dissatisfaction and the druggists and merchants, irrespective of political creed, claim that even were the contentions of the Government correct, the alleged faults could have been remedied by direct communication with legitimate channels of trade, and the old price maintained. It is needless to say that the druggists are selling the Paris green at 15c. per lb.

British Columbia Notes.

Sixteen of the seventy licentiates of this Province took sufficient interest in the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association to meet at New Westminster on June 8th, the third annual meeting being in progress. Twelve of this number were required to make a quorum and six were members of the Council and had to be there. Victoria contributed three, Vancouver, seven, and New Westminster the balance. Nanaimo was not in it at all. This all goes to show what a lively interest druggists take in the Association which is organized for their benefit to a large degree. Unfortunately your correspondent is not a member of the Council or he would have been present at the grand gathering. The result of much questioning is the following notes of the meeting:

A very formal gathering of the Council was held in the afternoon at which nothing of importance transpired, the President having the usual easy time of scarcely putting a motion to the meeting. At the evening meeting, the Annual referred to a large attendance, which was evidently expected, but the Board of Trade building of New Westminster could have accommodated two or three dozen such assemblies. Mayor Curtis got on an extraordinary fine hustle and entertained the visitors right royally. He made every pill pounder feel right at home and crowned it all by a banquet the like of which a poor struggling druggist seldom enjoys.

The Registrar-Treasurer, Blanchard, read his last report, showing a balance of cash on hand of over \$300. This gave rise to some discussion as to the accumulation of a surplus, and it was proposed to lower the annual fee all round, \$7 for licentiates in business, \$3 for clerks, and \$1 for apprentices. The President's address was listened to with much interest. Mr. Shotbolt evidently has the best of intentions, but somehow or other he doesn't seem to have carried them out this year. We shall look for by-laws which will keep fellows from prancing over the border for examination, and likewise a more austere board of examiners as a result of increased abilities. The address was nice, though, and gave much encouragement to the assembled fifteen. We understand the whole business of the meeting will be printed and sent to every member, the CANADIAN DRUGGIST will no doubt favor us with a reprint as last year. The following is the newly-elected Council: Pres., H. McDowell, Vancouver; Reg.-Treas., Charles Nelson, Vancouver; Vice-Pres., T. M. Henderson, Victoria; Thomas Shotbolt, John Cochrane, Victoria; H. H. Watson.

We heartily approve of the election of Mr. McDowell as President, a position he will fill with credit. Mr. Nelson is just the man for Registrar, and, although we like Mr. Blanchard and regret his retiring, we welcome his successor gladly. New blood is infused into the Association, Vancouver is now headquarters, and things have got to hum.

Montreal Notes.

The little ripple which sprang up among the country druggists, with regard to circulars issued by a wholesale drug house to country doctors, appears to have been allayed by the wholesale house alluded to having explained in the columns of its organ that a circular had been issued to druggists and storekeepers, and that one of these accidentally found its way to a country doctor. Complaint was made by the local druggist to a local member of Council and also to the firm. Explanations, as usual, followed, and all is now lovely. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, when the question was informally introduced, of course declined to have it discussed, as it was not within the scope of its functions. It is but justice to the firm interested to say that the junior partner, who is the general manager, has always disclaimed the slightest intention to interfere in any way with the legitimate customers of country druggists.

In the Province of Ontario, we believe, the Local Government has legislated on the subject of the strength of tinctures and other pharmaceutical preparations by making the British Pharmacopœia the sole authority. In this Province, so far as is known, the only reference to the subject is three or four clauses in the Adulteration Act, but these do not state that the B. P. alone shall be used, but that either the B. P. or U. S. P. or any other

standard pharmacopœia may be used. It is presumed that the want of an authoritative enactment having been pointed out, the Local Legislature, on the suggestion of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, will pass a short Act regulating the subject.

We have been requested to state that President of the Pharmaceutical Association of this Province at the annual meeting explicitly stated "that he did not partake of the opinion that we should not have all our tinctures according to the British Pharmacopœia." In the report of the Montreal *Pharmaceutical Journal* the word "not" was omitted.

The Pharmaceutical Association has lost its suit against Mr. Mathieu for being a partner in a retail pharmacy without being registered. The judge decided that Mr. Mathieu was a silent (sleeping) partner and took no part in the business, and, as such, was not affected by the Act.

At the first Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association for the election of officers, Mr. Gray, the retiring president, declined re-election. The president elect, Mr. Contant, will make an energetic and painstaking successor to Mr. Gray.

The new Council, it is believed, will follow a very conservative course. Its first work will doubtless be a complete revision of the by-laws which sadly need attention. We would suggest that in the new by-laws a clause should be inserted requiring a voter, who is too indifferent or too busy to attend the annual meeting, to send his vote in a closed envelope *direct to the Secretary*. Votes sent through other channels should be void.

Messrs. W. A. Dyer & Co. are now fully installed in their new pharmacy, corner of St. Catharine and University streets.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Contant, of the firm of Picault & Contant, has had the misfortune to lose one of his children. Our sympathies are with Mr. Contant in his bereavement.

The Christian Endeavor Convention, which was held in Montreal this year, has done a great deal of good to general business. It is calculated that the Convention, which numbers nearly 20,000 people, must have left not much less than \$200,000 in the city.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Board of Examiners for the preliminary examination of students entering the study of pharmacy, held their quarterly meeting in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetière street, on Tuesday, July 6th, when thirty-six candidates presented themselves, and of these the following young gentlemen passed on all subjects, namely: Louis Rogalsky, Harry Smith, E. Clement, James W. Elcome, C. A. Brault, F. Mariotti, W. F. Rouch, H. Brazier, J. P. Cassegrain, C. Tourgeon and A. Gadbois. The following

candidates failed on arithmetic and will be required to present themselves at the next examination to be examined on that subject only: E. Thiverge, Geo. Vieolle, and A. R. Webb. The remainder of the candidates have been referred back for further study, and will be required to take up the whole examination when presenting themselves again.

The examiners were Wm. S. Kerry, Ed. Giroux, jr., C. G. Scarff.

The next examination will take place on October 5th, and all candidates must file their applications with the registrar at least ten days before the date of examination.

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The introduction of numerous synonyms into the pharmacopœia has not always been of advantage to the trade. In the 1885 edition of the B. P. the popular term "soda water" was affixed as a synonym to the preparation — liquor soda effervescentes. The idea in the mind of Prof. Atfield, who is generally credited with initiating this innovation, was undoubtedly to benefit the chemists by enabling them to keep a standard article which doctor's could order with confidence. Unfortunately in this case as well as in several others, the requirements of the public do not coincide with the pharmacopœial article. For a long time it has been apparent that the public desire only plain aerated water under this title, and it would be unreasonable to expect manufacturers to put bicarbonate of sodium into it, merely because the pharmacopœia demands it. A long succession of prosecutions, instigated by over zealous public analysts, sometimes successful, but more often dismissed, has plainly shown the variance that exists between the public demands and manufacturers' practice on the one side and the occasional requirements of medical practitioners on the other. Professor Atfield fully recognizes that the pharmacopœia is not intended to provide standard beverages, and accordingly recommends that in future editions the names "potash" and "soda water" should disappear.

Some recent agitation has been caused by a magisterial decision that vinegar is essentially the product of malt, and that diluted acetic acid is inadmissible under the name of vinegar. Here again, the Pharmacopœia runs against the popular conception of at least pickling vinegar and also distilled vinegar. There is no doubt that a large quantity of diluted and colored acetic acid is sold under the name of vinegar, and as it is cheaper than the malt product and answers every requirement, it is difficult to see what objection can be raised. No sympathy can be felt for manufacturers, however, who label such preparations "malt vinegar," and several have already been fined for this proceeding. Vinegar essences are largely sold for export to the colonies and elsewhere, as there is a considerable saving

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of freight. They are only acetic acid of varying strength, colored and sometimes flavored with acetic ether and other ethers so as to resemble more closely the malt vinegar. When diluted with water they yield vinegars of about the same strength as regards acetic acid as the genuine malt preparation. I have never heard a word of objection raised against them, and the steady and increasing sale indicates that they are popular with the trade and the public.

The election of Professor Dunstan as a Fellow of the Royal Society is an honor which reflects greatly to the credit of the Pharmaceutical Society. By the inauguration of a Research Laboratory for pharmacological investigations, Professor Dunstan was given the opportunity, which he quickly availed himself of, to make a name for himself. In a little over four years he has produced, with the help of a small band of senior pharmaceutical students, a large number of important results, commencing with the nitrites and ending, so far, with the unfinished aconite work. Professor Dunstan is a courteous, gentlemanly young man of about 31, with a good voice and commanding style. It is to the latter trait of an unconsciously assumed air of superiority that he owes his unpopularity with his students. Although he is ever ready to do his utmost for them, his manner does not attract their confidence but merely ensures their respect. This is his only defect as a teacher, as his lectures are in every way admirable. With a thorough grasp of his subjects and a lucid manner of explaining difficult problems, he is probably a model of the professional lecturer. He is also indefatigable in his work. Besides daily lecturing at the Society's School of Pharmacy, he is lecturer at St. Thomas' Hospital, director of the Research Laboratory, and yet finds time to contribute important and voluminous articles to standard works.

The Royal Society is a very exclusive body and only numbers some 460 Fellows. Each year a ballot takes place for about 15 new Fellows, and the names are usually submitted some months before by the Council. The Chemical, Linnæan, Geological and Royal Microscopical Societies have considerable influence by submitting names to the Council of the Royal Society, but it is by no means unusual for first-rate scientists to have their names submitted on several occasions before acceptance. Thus, Professor Wanklyn tried unsuccessfully and would not permit his name to be put down again, whilst Sir Henry Roscoe was not elected on the first occasion. Pharmacy can claim a fair proportion of Fellows in Professors Attfield, Tilden, Dunstan, Sir Frederick Abel, etc., whilst the late Daniel Hanbury, and W. H. Brady had also the honor of representing pharmacy in the Royal Society.

An interesting controversy is just now agitating the wholesale druggists in this country, the outcome of which is awaited

eagerly by both sides. The Wholesale Druggists' Club recently raised a protest against the ipecacuanha which has of late been offered on the market here. Much of the ipecacuanha which has arrived since the price has been greatly enhanced by scarcity abroad is a mixture in varying proportions of woody stem and root. The researches of Hooper, Ransom, and others, have conclusively shown that whilst all parts of the ipecacuanha contain emetine, the root contains the largest proportion. The wholesale druggists therefore protested against this admixture. Shortly afterwards the brokers published a certificate of analysis of this woody ipecacuanha by Mr. Cripps, whose name will not be altogether unfamiliar to your readers by reason of my comments recently on his newly-published work on pharmacy. This certificate tended to indicate that the ipecacuanha in question was of good average quality and had a slightly higher percentage of emetine than the average. This aroused the wrath of the druggists, who openly declined to admit Mr. Cripps' figures and demanded a portion of the bale to be sent to Professor Attfield so as to obtain an independent opinion. This was acceded and the result has not yet been declared. Whatever the result may be it would certainly be more satisfactory to sell the two portions quite separately for what they may be worth and not mixing them in the present fashion. Of course the blame is laid as usual upon "the rascals on the other side," who will not take the trouble to exercise discretion in this matter. But the wholesale druggists appear determined to try and remedy this.

An Important Discovery for Deadening Pain.

A discovery in the domain of anesthetics is being a good deal talked about in medical circles in Vienna, which, if it bear the severe tests which it is proposed to apply to it, will prove an inestimable boon to suffering humanity. Neither of the two agencies heretofore employed by surgeons to deaden or minimize physical pain during serious operations—chloroform and cocaine—is wholly free from danger. Chloroform cannot be administered to persons suffering from heart disease, poverty of blood, etc., and cocaine injections under the skin have more than once had exceedingly deleterious effects. The new discovery, which is credited to Dr. K. L. Schleich, determines the fact that absolute local immunity from pain even during protracted operations can be obtained without resorting to general parcosis of the patient, so that a sufferer may remain perfectly conscious during the amputation of his hand or foot without undergoing the tortures usually associated with such operations, or exposing himself to the danger of syncope ever present in the operating room. It appears that subcutaneous injections of a solution of sugar or salt, and even of simple cold distilled

water, will produce exactly the same local anesthetic effects as cocaine.

The explanation of the phenomenon is simple: Local insensibility to pain is caused in the case of cocaine by purely chemical changes; while cold water acts mechanically by means of high pressure and low temperature. Under the influence of the high pressure and sudden lowering of temperature, the blood and lymph are driven from the region operated upon to places where the pressure is less. The tissue is thus deprived of its supply of blood, and temporary paralysis of the nerves results. It is stated on the authority of one of the first physicians in Europe that the importance of this discovery is all the more undoubted seeing that if, in a given case, cold water alone should fail to produce the needful degree of insensibility, a weak and absolutely harmless solution of cocaine would prove certainly efficacious.—*Pacific Druggist.*

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Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerrard-st. East.

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

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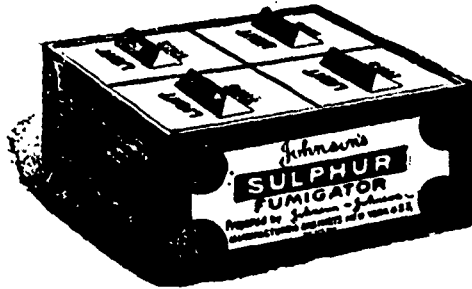
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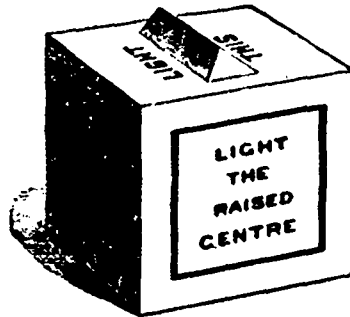
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One or more
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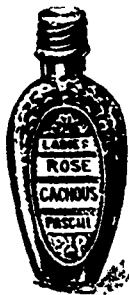


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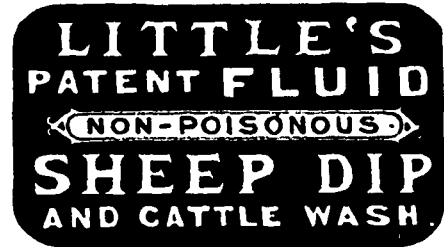
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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

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

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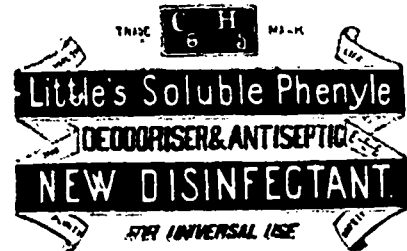
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CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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"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.

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**Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of
the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.**

(Continued from Page 2.)

perseveringly introduced to the medical profession by manufacturing pharmacists. Dispensing chemists have now to keep in stock a full line of pills, both sugar coated and gelatin, of at least four different manufacturers, while the various elixirs, pepsines, pancreatines, wines and syrups are a legion in themselves, to say nothing of the expensive French specialties so frequently ordered. How any pharmacist with a moderate stock manages to fill all the prescriptions brought to him is a mystery which is as impossible to solve as that still greater mystery which enables the manufacturer's agent to so successfully hoodwink the well-educated physician. If the present craze for ready-made compounds and specialties with trade-marked names does not soon cease the art of prescribing will be lost, and the Pharmacopœia will be a thing of the past.

The question of the examinations, both preliminary, minor and major, is a matter about which the members of the Council should endeavor to obtain the fullest information. Articles on this extremely difficult subject are continually appearing in all the leading scientific journals and monthly magazines, and I know of no subject about which such contradictory opinions are advanced. We are all interested in finding out the best method of accurately gauging the qualifications of the examined.

I have during the past year received several private letters relating to our own examinations, both preliminary, minor and major, but as the majority of them were either from the parents of the candidates or from the candidates themselves, you may readily believe that the reasoning contained in them is considerably biased. With regard to the preliminary examinations, I am strongly of opinion that one teacher from the Catholic and another from the Protestant Normal Schools should be asked to fill the position of examiners in Montreal, and also the same in Quebec. There has always been a difficulty in getting men from the ranks of our practical pharmacists to take the position of preliminary examiners, and it is self-evident that men engaged daily in teaching are better qualified for the position than men who have left College some years. With regard to the major and minor examiners, the best men for the purpose are those who are daily engaged in the practice of pharmacy. The Council must see to it that none but men specially qualified for the position, and of the highest character are appointed.

There are some points with regard to the preliminary examinations which deserve to be noted; for instance, the majority of the candidates who present themselves before the preliminary board of examiners are young men who have passed

some years in classical colleges, high schools, or academies. Most of those from classical colleges have left at the end of their belle-lettres or rhetoric course, and those from the high schools at the end of their grammar course. The total number of candidates who presented themselves for the preliminary examination during the past year was 143; of this number 70 failed to pass in arithmetic. To my mind this is conclusive evidence of a want of appreciation of this important subject either on the part of teachers or pupils. It seems reasonable to say that if these young men, representing 50% of the whole, had received proper instruction in arithmetic such a large proportion would not have failed at the examinations.

During the past year there has been a movement in favor of day lectures, and it at first appeared as though a number of employers were in favor of the idea; but, on further consideration and discussion of the subject in all its bearings, it was found to be not only against the best interests of the clerks themselves, but also against that of the larger number of employers. The standard required by the examinations, as they are at present, can readily be obtained by a little sacrifice of his evening's pleasure on the part of the clerk for a few months during each year, and that during the winter, while the employer, by arranging his staff to meet the exigencies of the case, need suffer no great hardship. On the other hand, should the clerks require to attend one or more lectures in the day-time, their value to their employers would be sensibly diminished, and they must expect a reduction in salary. It appears desirable, in view of the fact that the average young man who aspires to be a pharmacist is not as a rule the child of wealthy parents, his wage-earning powers should not in any way be interfered with. The ability, to earn wages is perhaps the only temptation to a number of young men who select pharmacy in preference to medicine, because they feel they can study their profession and at the same time support themselves. It is self-evident that this would not be the case in a large centre like Montreal if the clerks' attention were distracted during the day-time from the practical and commercial side of his occupation by the necessity of leaving his work to attend lectures.

There is a strong tendency springing up amongst young pharmacists to go into business on their own account as soon as they have obtained their license. This I look upon as a grave mistake; far better to get further practical experience as senior clerks and managers for a couple of years than by rushing into business without the commercial knowledge necessary. A situation in a large drug house in New York or London, or indeed in any large city, outside of the Province of Quebec, where the young pharmacist could get an insight into the great world beyond would tend to brighten the intellect, expand the mind and render the settling down to the

worry and anxiety of a chemist's life more acceptable.

With regard to an interchange of diplomas or licenses between the provinces of the Dominion and the states of the neighboring union, nothing further can be done until there is more uniformity in the pharmacy laws, as well as in the curriculum followed by the various colleges of pharmacy.

A topic which it may be as well to draw attention to at this time is the question as to how far pharmacists are justified in supplying tinctures made according to the United States Pharmacopœia. Neither the Dominion Parliament or the Local Legislatures have as yet legislated on the subject. In the preface to the British Pharmacopœia of 1867 the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, which is charged with the publication of the pharmacopœia, states in the preface to the 1867 edition that "It is intended to afford to the members of the medical profession and those engaged in the preparation of medicines throughout the British Empire one uniform standard and guide." But after all, this is only an announcement of the council, and, of course, carries no legal weight with it in the Dominion of Canada. The Act itself, which appoints the General Medical Council, says "it is enacted that the British Pharmacopœia, when published, shall for all purposes be deemed to be substituted throughout Great Britain and Ireland for the several above-mentioned pharmacopœias," that is to say, the London, Edinburgh and Dublin pharmacopœias. By this it appears the Act does not apply to the British Empire, but only to Great Britain and Ireland, which is reasonable to suppose. Nothing that I can find obliges us legally to use the British Pharmacopœia. Custom alone has sanctioned its use amongst us. Living as we do, so near to and in such close communication with the immense confederation of states south of us, a great many preparations in daily use there are in demand here, and in Ontario I am informed that American prescriptions are daily dispensed in most pharmacies, and in increasing numbers.

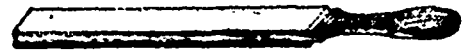
Take as an example a pharmaceutical preparation in daily use—the tincture of arnica. No one in Canada would think of supplying the British tincture, which is made from the root and has no fragrance at all. What the public require is the tincture of arnica flowers, which is official in the United States Pharmacopœia. Then, again, many doctors who favor us with their custom object to pay the high price of tincture of rhubarb when made according to the British Pharmacopœia, which, among other things, contains Spanish saffron, the present price of which is from 80 cents to \$1.00 an ounce in Montreal, and saffron, we all know, is therapeutically inert. The United States tincture contains rhubarb, cardamoms and dilute spirit, and can be produced cheaper and is what the physicians who supply their own medicines to their patients

(Continued on Page 24.)

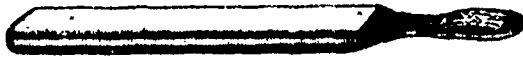
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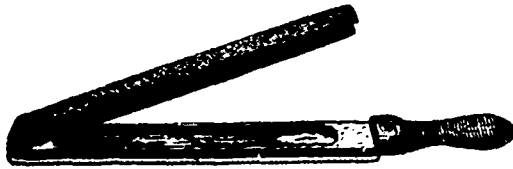
No. 35 A Splendid 25c. Strop.



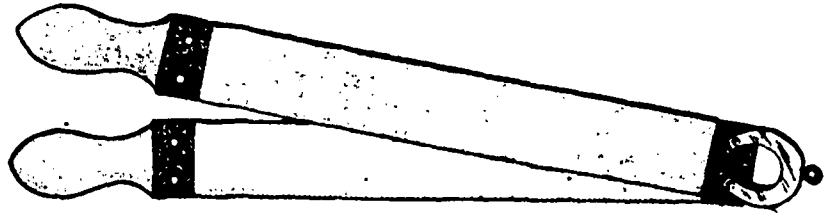
No. 27--Cushion Strop, 2 sides.



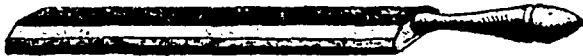
No. 36 Cushion Strop, 4 sides.



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



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Old Friends under New Faces.

BY DR. R. J. BLACKHAM.

"Make new friends but keep the old;
Those are silver, these are gold."

So sings the bard; but his advice is not held to apply in matters pharmaceutical by our latter-day sages. The columns of chemists' journals are filled with accounts of the thousands of new drugs—some good, many indifferent, and a great many bad—which are poured on the English market from German and American laboratories; but only in obscure corners can one find a reference to the newer properties of the old-established drugs. It is not to be imagined, therefore, by the honoured craft of pharmacy that the older drugs are played out and must soon give way to their younger brethren, and that the attention of physiological experimenters is confined to drugs which bear such high-sounding titles as methilacetanilide or acetylphenylhydrazine.

On the contrary, they have found new uses for such old acquaintances as blue ointment, squills, calomel, and even Burgundy pitch. However, no journal has hitherto published a *resumé* of these new uses of the old, old friends of our 'prentice days, so to the labour of love of putting them before the kind readers of this journal, who have said so many kind things of his efforts to interest them, the author devotes this article. With the space at his command the references must be brief, but details of any procedure can be obtained if desired.

Acetic Aether.—That this preparation is one of the most reliable antispasmodic, and carminatives, and highly preferable to ether itself on account of its pleasant odour and taste, has lately been demonstrated.—(*B. M. J.*, 1892).

Acetum.—Slightly diluted kills nits. Boocq suggests addition of one in 500 of perchloride of mercury. It is the latest remedy for liver spot.

Acid Carbolic.—A 9 per cent. solution is lauded for baldness. Applied every two weeks. Combined with tannin and tincture of iodine (o xv. to 1 oz.) it forms a reliable ointment for chilblains. In the proportion of a drachm to 2 ozs. of rectified turpentine, it is now applied to erysipelas. Two drops every four hours are given with splendid results in influenza and puerperal fever.—SIMSON.

Acid Chromic.—Now used as an escharotic for interior of nose in asthma, and recommended in February's *Practitioner* as application for syphilitic ulcers in proportion of one in two.

Acid Hydrochloric.—A two or three per cent. solution is used as an application for diseased bone. Loudly praised in *Lancet* last May for vomiting. It was administered in small doses at short intervals.

Acid Lactic.—Said to be reliable remedy for infantile diarrhoea. Thomas gives a teaspoonful of a two per cent. solution after each meal for infants under six months. Constitutes a valuable aid to digestion in adults.

Acid Sulphurous.—Has given excellent results in ringworm and lupus. Recommended in whooping-cough and asthma.

Aconite.—Owen cured a great number of cases of dysentery at Port Blair with the tincture. Aconitine in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. every six hours is given by Tison for erysipelas. It is also recommended in Grave's disease.

Agaricus.—This well-known fungus, which grows on the larch, has been lately re-introduced into the materia medica, as a specific for the night sweats of phthisis.

Ammonii Aetas.—Vidal recommends 35 to 90 grs. per diem of this for scarlatina. Two ounces of the B. P. liquor will usually steady the gait and clear the clouded brain of the inebriated.

Ammonium Chloride.—Now used as a diuretic in fevers. Its value as an hepatic stimulant is not fully recognised by the profession, nor has it attained the rank it deserves among the remedies for neuralgia.

Amyl Nitrite.—Invaluable in sea-sickness—three drops may be given every two or three hours if necessary. It is an antidote for chloroform poisoning, and should be always used in restoring animation in doubtful cases of death, such as drowning, hanging, or fainting.

Antimonium Tartaratum.—Is actually recommended in phthisis!

Antipyrin.—If I may call this an old friend—for it is, at any rate, a true one—I wish to point out that it cures chorea or St. Vitus's dance when nothing else will. It is an excellent local and general styptic.

Arnica.—Chemists must not be surprised to see this old household god used internally. It is given in small doses with some success in dysentery, chronic bronchitis, and nervous debility. The prescriber should remember its liability to produce erysipelatous inflammation.

Arsenious Acid.—Has been proved to be the sheet-anchor of the neuralgic, the gouty, the dyspeptic, and nearly every form of invalid where a general blood-forming tonic is required.

Asajutida.—The Master of the Rotunda Hospital adds the weight of his name to a new treatment for threatened abortion, which consists in giving pills containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of this drug in gradually increasing quantity until 15 grains are taken in the day, and then reducing the dose by degrees.

Atropine Sulphate.—Is now highly spoken of in Grave's disease and for various forms of muscular spasm. For uterine hæmorrhage 0.0003 gramme has given very gratifying results.

Bael Fruit.—This is an old drug with a great future before it. The extract, prepared from the fresh fruit, has acted like a charm in the author's hands for dysentery and persistent diarrhoea. It possesses the singular property of acting as a reliable astringent in diarrhoea and a bland laxative in constipation. This is not mentioned in the usual text-books.

Belladonna.—For sweating hands and

feet nothing acts better than a lotion of 15 parts of the tincture to 120 of Eau de Cologne. It gives average results in sea-sickness. The new fluid, belladonna plaster, which seems to be a solution of the alcoholic extract in ether, has proved very useful in my hands for preventing suppuration. It has been advocated as a prophylactic of scarlatina, and the result of a series of experiments which the present writer was enabled to perform have established in his opinion its value in erotic nocturnal emissions.

Benzine.—A Russian author says there is no remedy for lice or pediculosis like common benzine.

Benzoin.—The value of inhalations of the tincture of benzoin in influenza is indisputable. In the recent epidemic in Kent, my patients and myself had reason to bless the good old Friar's Balsam.

Borax.—Has been recommended in mumps and loss of voice, but Dr. Folsom was the first to draw attention to the great value of this drug in one of the most formidable of maladies, namely, epilepsy. Dr. Stewart has since pointed out that it exerts a powerful influence over nocturnal seizures, but is inferior to bromide of potassium in averting diurnal seizures. A combination, therefore, of the two drugs has effected several cures. One or two drachms of borax are usually administered in the 24 hours. Gouley, of New York, states that five grains to the one ounce solution of borax cures gleet quicker than anything else.

Bryony.—This old root has lately been highly lauded for dropsy, rheumatism, pleurisy, bronchitis, and pleuro-pneumonia. (*Brit. Med. Journal*, May 7th, 1892.) In a recent copy of the *Lancet* is said to be useful in uterine bleeding, apart from the menses or pregnancy.

Burgundy Pitch.—A mixture of Burgundy pitch, 30 parts; black pitch, 8 parts; Venetian turpentine, 2 parts; and hard 1 part was highly spoken of in a recent issue of a foreign medical journal for the cure of ringworm.

Caffeine.—Praised by Elliott in sciatica. Although the drug causes wakefulness, it is recommended by Anstie for insomnia in chronic alcoholism without delirium.

Calcium Chloride.—This drug has been proved to be useful in preventing bleeding, hence it is invaluable in checking bleeding from the lung in consumption, and for administration before major operations.

Calomel.—I suppose on the homœopathic doctrine of *similia a similibus curantur* this drug is now given in cholera and in typhoid fever. Five centigrammes with one of opium are given every two to four days (De Simone in *British Medical Journal*.) Schmindeberg attributes to the drug antiseptic properties to account for its utility in infantile diarrhoea.

Cannabis Indica.—Lee recommends three-quarters of a grain of this drug three times a day for dyspepsia. One-sixth of a grain, combined with one-tenth of a

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grain of phosphide of zinc, and one-thirtieth of a grain of arsenic, is a great value in treatment of migraine. The soluble tannate is a great improvement on the crude drug. It does not cause intoxication, or disagree with the system. The value of the drug in painful menstruation, although well-known, is not fully appreciated.

Cantharidine.—Professor Liebrueh recommends cantharidine for tuberculosis, or consumption of the lungs and larynx. The result of recent experiments have been far from satisfactory.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Our old laboratory friend is now used in France as an inhalation for phthisis.

Cascara Sagrada.—A pill of the extract combined with ipecac. and arsenic is of great value in the vomiting of pregnancy.

Chamomile.—History repeats itself. One of the oldest drugs in the Pharmacopœia is now recommended for nearly everything by Lauder Brunton and Phillips. It is useful in flatulence, summer diarrhœa, the cough of hysterical women, asthma, whooping cough and pulmonary catarrh.

Chian Turpentine.—Chemists may not know that this is a modern medicament for cancer.

Chloral Hydrate.—Luff gives chloral combined with iodide of potassium and perchloride of mercury for infantile diarrhœa. Tetanus, or lockjaw, has been cured by the administration of 7 to 9 grains of the drug, combined with 4 to 7 drops of extract of Calabar bean every two hours to patient 10 years old. Externally a 2 per cent. lotion will cure nettle-rash and some varieties of ulcers. It is of marked value in the treatment of baldness.

Chlorine.—Is now inhaled for phthisis. The official solution is instilled by Schmidt in infantile ophthalmia, and administered internally by Boyd, of Dublin, for typhoid fever.

Cinnamon.—The tincture is a very valuable application in baldness.

Cinchona.—Half ounce doses have cured rheumatic fever when all else failed. Botkin's cholera drops, used so largely in the epidemic of last year in Hamburg, contain merely the compound tincture, a little quinine, acid, and Hoffman's anodyne.

Collodion.—Iodized collodion is, according to Chatelain, the best remedy for alopecia.

Conium.—Conium has cured tetanus, and is suggested in tic by Hammond.

Copaiba.—Chemists must not suspect the virtue of imbibers of this drug, as it was highly praised in the *Provincial Medical Journal* last May for certain liver diseases and as a diuretic.

Craasote.—Four to ten drops daily has removed the sugar from the urine in diabetes. It constitutes a useful application in diphtheria.

Croton Oil.—One in four of croton oil

and olive oil is the latest application for ringworm.

Eau de Cologne.—Is recommended by Lauder Brunton for the anal itching of piles.

Ergot.—Now prescribed in psoriasis, and injected hypodermically for diabetes.

Ferrum Perchloride.—Anderson treats typhoid fever by the administration of five drops of muriated tincture every hour. If the drug produces nausea, 4 grains of the subnitrate of bismuth is given, 10 minutes before each dose of the iron.

Gelsemium.—Has sprung into great renown of late. It is of great value in sciatica and rheumatism. Read says he has cured tetanus with it; while Wilde regards the tincture as a specific in influenza. It is highly praised in measles, and 10 to 15 drops is a reliable antidote to nervous insomnia. A wide field has been opened up for the drug by extensive experiments with it in the treatment of typhoid and intermittent fevers. These have hitherto given the most gratifying results.

Glycerine.—In a paper read before the Academy of Medicine in Paris, Dr. Ferrand has shown that the most useful of drugs is almost a specific for gall-stones. "In large quantities," he says, "that is to say in 30 gramme doses, it brings an attack of hepatic colic to an end. In small doses of 5 grammes to 15 grammes each it prevents fresh ones."

Gum Ammoniacum.—Used in the Fieme Hospital as a cholera specific.

Guaicum.—This resin is of great value in painful menstruation. It gives relief in tonsillitis, and is almost a specific for scarlatina (see Dr. Armstrong's article in *Annual Univ. Med. Sciences*).

Hellebore.—The good old hellebore snuff, which is in such demand in country pharmacies, has yielded an alkaloid to modern investigators, which produces a local anæsthesia of the cornea, which lasts much longer than that produced by cocaine, and is entirely without irritation.

Hydrargyrum.—A new use has been found for blue ointment by Dr. Broadhurst. He smears it on strips of lint, and wraps up the joints with these in gonorrhœal rheumatism, the novel remedy yielding highly satisfactory results. Of the newer uses of the perchloride it might truly be said their name is legion. In surgery it is now the favourite antiseptic in wounds, burns and ulcers. Not the least interesting of its new uses is as a reagent for albumen in urine. Spiegler's solution for this purpose is prepared according to the following formula:

℞ Perchloride of mercury....	8 parts.
Tartaric acid	4 "
Sugar	20 "
Water	2,000 "

Mix.

This solution detects 1 in 50,000 of albumen.

The ointment of biniodide of mercury is recommended in Derbyshire neck and in ringworm. I think a wrinkle worth re-

membering is that citrine ointment effectually aborts boils, and has been proved to be of great value in acne, and herpes labialis—the so-called "breaking out of a cold."

Hydrogen peroxide.—After being for many years a mere *dilletante* in the boudoir of the fashionable beauty, the gay oxide of water has become within the last few months an active soldier in the ranks of the materia medica. Inhalations of the gas have been shown to be of great value in whooping cough, asthma, consumption, and bronchitis. The commercial solution is a valuable application in erysipelas, and a comforting and efficacious spray in scarlatina. For quinsey a pigment of H_2O_2 and oil of cassia applied every two hours gives great relief.

Hydrastis Canadensis.—Although not a very old friend, this is a remedy which has come to stop. Its utility in gonorrhœa and gleet is worth remembering.

Iodine.—The latest novelty from the other side of the Atlantic is the administration of hypodermic injections of iodine, with chloride of gold and sodium, for consumption. Renzi's hypodermic solution of iodine is prepared according to the following formula:

℞ Iodine	1 part.
Iodide of potassium ...	3 parts.
Chloride of sodium ...	6 "
Distilled water ...	1,000 "

Mix.

Iodic Hydrargyrum.—Our old friend, Nessler's reagent, has been investigated therapeutically with great results. It is beyond doubt one of the best bactericides, being twice as efficacious as the perchloride. It is not nearly so poisonous, does not irritate, and can be administered internally in doses of a quarter of a grain. The *Lancet* says it is a specific in infantile diarrhœa, and in the "Year Book of Treatment" the efficacy of a spray of one part of the double iodides to 1,000 of distilled water is highly praised in the treatment of tubercular phthisis.

Iodide of Iron.—A combination of this drug with phosphide of zinc is the most recent treatment for chronic lead poisoning.

Iodoform.—Externally, iodoform is practically used for everything nowadays, but internally, I have to record a number of new uses. For dysentery $\frac{1}{4}$ grain with $\frac{1}{4}$ grain opium five times a day has given good results. Three grains thrice daily have improved Derbyshire neck. It is suggested as a cure for tetanus or lock-jaw.

Juglandine.—The walnut has given us an alkaloid of great utility in constipation and biliousness.

Juniper.—In this age of sexual debility it is worth pointing out the fact that the harmless necessary juniper is one of the simplest and most efficacious of the aphrodisiacs.

Lobelia.—Dr. W. Murrell recommends a spray of a five per cent. solution of the liquid extract in the treatment of chronic bronchitis.

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

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Lupulus.—I do not think that the value of hops as an anaphrodisiac is fully appreciated. A recent writer says that a combination of lupulus and cayenne pepper is probably the best substitute for alcoholic stimulant in the treatment of the dipsomaniac. I have long given this compound to old toppers as a "pick-me-up," with very gratifying results.

Magnesium Sulphate.—Epsom salts, as a remedy for dysentery, looks like a burlesque, but on the contrary, is a serious new face of a very old friend. The new treatment was introduced by Dr. Leahy, who makes a saturated solution of the salt, adding 1 oz. of dilute sulphuric acid to each 7 ozs., and giving $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of this combination every hour or two till it operates. The treatment is stated to have met with a large measure of success.

Manganese.—Blake White recommends hypodermic injections of gold and manganese in pulmonary phthisis. The dioxide, after remaining merely a laboratory salt for years, is now bidding fair to attain the first rank among our potent therapeutic agents. Dr. Jacques, in the "Annual of Universal Medical Sciences" for this year, says it is invaluable as an emmenagogue, in flatulence, and in gout. It has met with a fair measure of success in gastric neuralgia with "water brash," and in the treatment of scarlatina, diphtheria, erysipelas, puerperal fever, and blood poisoning.

Menthol.—The stearoptene of oil of peppermint is universally recognized as one of the most potent friends of the therapist, and, on account of its pain-allaying properties, its uses are innumerable. In hay fever nothing gives relief like the following snuff:

R Menthol 2 drachms
Chloride of ammonium 3 drachms
Boric acid 3 drachms
Mix.

Gottschalk has added the drug to the long list of remedies for the vomiting of pregnancy. He prescribes the following:

R Menthol 15 grains
Rectified spirit 6 drachms
Water 6 ounces

Sign. Mix. An ounce and a-half hourly.

Morphia.—Dr. Harris, of St. Bartholomew's, recommends hypodermic injections of morphia for hemorrhage from the lungs in phthisis.

Myrrh.—A lotion of 15 minims of the tincture to 1 ounce of water has lately been recommended as a stimulating application to ulcers.

Nux Vomica.—One of the most largely used of drugs has appeared in a new light during the past twelve months, as a topical application for alopecia or baldness.

Olive Oil.—Chemists must not be surprised at seeing 3 ounce doses of this old therapeutic prescribed. It is now recommended by McCourt, of New York, in these large doses for gall-stones. The treatment has been singularly successful.

Peppin.—This is undoubtedly one of the best possible applications for slough-

ing ulcers. I have used it when everything else failed in an extensive surgical practice in the Rhondda Valley, and was very gratified by its remarkably healing effect.

Phosphorus.—Now used in lupus erythematosus with good results.

Physostigmatis Kaba.—Radeliffe has given four to seven drops of the fluid extract of Calabar bean every two hours for five weeks, in a case of tetanus or lockjaw, producing one of the few cures on record of this loathsome malady.

Pilocarpine.—This drug has also cured tetanus. In the November *Indian Medical Gazette*, a native doctor reports a case of hydrophobia cured by 11 injections of $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain each administered in the course of seven days. It is a useful topical application in baldness. In Germany it has cured rheumatism, and Dr. Angel Money says it will cure "fits" of all kinds.

Podophyllin.—Chemists who put this drug in their pills should remember that it is a powerful nervous depressant. It will bring on a more intense "fit of the blues" more effectually than any drug I am acquainted with.

Potassium.—A 40 per cent. solution of potassium is a sovereign remedy for ingrowing toe-nail. It should be applied to the nail with a glass brush. It will be found that it dissolves the nail in layers, enabling the sufferer to scrape away the entire nail right down to the quick absolutely painlessly. Dr. John Crerar says the bicarbonate is an efficient remedy in influenza. Chapin, of Paris, in this year's *Medical Annual*, says that the old "wise woman's" remedy for whooping cough—carbonate of potash and cochineal—is as good as any other! The bromide has proved of great use in the distressing headaches of cataract. The chlorate is the latest treatment for lichen. It is given in ten to twenty grain doses. A ten per cent. solution of the cyanide has proved useful in lupus. The iodide is given for everything nowadays, but I think its utility in cataract is not yet sufficiently widely known.

Quinine.—I have found that among the better classes, quinine in tonic doses causes headache nine times out of ten. With the poor it does not seem to produce this effect. It is a little bit of practical empirics worth the chemist's attention.

Resorein.—Five grains three times a day is an efficient remedy in gastric ulcer.

Salicin.—In the *Lancet* last year Dr. Turner reported 215 cases of influenza successfully treated with this drug.

Senega.—Although originally introduced as an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake, the fact seems to have been forgotten, but its antidotal power has recently been once more called attention to.

Senna.—Coffee has been lately recommended to disguise the abominable odor and taste of senna.

Serpentary.—It is not generally known that serpentary is an efficient substitute

for guaiacum in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, and the many ailments in which the popular resin of the lignum vitæ is used.

Sodium.—Dr. Potain, of Paris, recommends full doses of common salt every two hours to prevent the re-accumulation of fluid in pleurisy. Harrison, of Bristol, has cured a number of cases of lupus by applying a 40-grain to the ounce solution of hyposulphite of soda at night, and five minims to the ounce lotion of hydrochloric acid the following morning. The hyposulphite is also recommended as a valuable application in ringworm. The benzoate has recently been tried, with very good results, in whooping cough. The bromide is recommended in the *B. M. J.* for sea-sickness. Twenty grains should be given thrice daily for three days before going on board, and the amount gradually diminished during the voyage. Salicylate of soda is now given for most diseases, diabetes and erysipelas being the latest additions to the list of ills it is supposed to benefit. The sulphate of this metal, like its comrade the magnesium salt, has lately been advocated in the treatment of dysentery.

Stramonium.—A strong infusion of the seeds constitutes a very useful and grateful application for inflamed tumours and painful piles.

Strychnine.—The most important new feature of this very old friend is its remarkable value as an antidote to the bites of snakes, and other venomous reptiles. Dr. Mueller is the introducer of this treatment. He gives $\frac{1}{8}$ grain as a hypodermic injection every 10 to 20 minutes, according as symptoms become more or less threatening. The animal and vegetable poisons are so thoroughly antagonistic, that the quantity of the drug administered may be pushed to an extent that would be rapidly fatal in the absence of the snake's or other reptile's poison. The *Lancet* says that deaths from snake bite are extremely rare where this treatment is adopted. Any part of the body will do for the injections, but the neighbourhood of the wound is, of course, preferable. Surgeon Captain Harold has cured chronic diarrhoea with two minim doses of the B. P. liquor, combined with four minims of tincture of digitalis. Lauder Brunton recommends hypodermics of the drug in pneumonia. Full doses after each meal will often enable a professional vocalist to sing "as clear as a bell" after a cold.

Succini Oleum.—In the *B. M. J.* for 1st April, 1893, Dr. Murrell recommends the oil of amber as a rubefacient, in whooping cough. He points out that on the continent it is applied to the chest in incipient phthisis, and chronic bronchitis, and administered internally in flatulent dyspepsia and hysteria.

Sulphur.—This good old drug, which had almost been forgotten, has, through Sir A. Garod and Dr. Murrell, of late years resumed its well-deserved position as one of the most reliable of the altera-

World Wide Popularity.
THE DELICIOUS "CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM" PERFUME.
 Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.



And the Celebrated **CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.**

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the *Crab Apple Blossom Perfume* and the *Crown Lavender Salts*. They are generally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 500,000 Bottles.
THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., LONDON.
 Wholesale of **MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,** Montreal and Toronto, and all leading druggists.



Raymond's
Pectoral
Plasters!

If you are a **Retail Druggist** and have never sold our Plasters, never had samples, if you will send us your *card or label*, we will send you two sample plasters free. Sell them for **50c.** Don't give them away.

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HAVE YOU HAD CALLS FOR IT?

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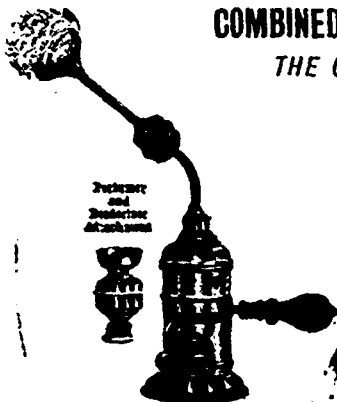
Schiffmann's Asthma Cure.

It will be continuously advertised, and as it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, you can recommend it with perfect confidence to your trade. Free trial packages mailed upon application. Include in your next order, you'll have calls for it.

For Sale by all Canadian Jobbers.

R. SCHIFFMANN, M. D., Proprietor, - St. Paul, Minn.

DR. C. L. COULTER'S
COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER,
THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.



"THE CHAMPION"

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

The Coulter Vaporizer Mfg. Co.,
 Manufacturers for Canada,

Cor. King & Bay Sts. Toronto, Ont.

CASTOR OIL,

R. K. N. BRAND,

Just Received direct from Calcutta

IN PAINTED TINS AND SORBED CASES.

—ALSO—

Glacial Acetic Acid,
White Castile Soap,
Cream of Tartar Crystals,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

WINN & HOLLAND,

MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS AND DIRECT IMPORTERS.

Wampole's Compound
Syrup of Hypophosphites.

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 $\frac{1}{10}$ grain STRYCHNIA, 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.

Put up in 16 ounce bottles, full measure.

\$8.50 Per Dozen, Net.

Put up in 5 pint bottles for convenience in dispensing, and as a regular stock bottle.

5-Pint Bottles, each \$3.17, Net.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

PHILADELPHIA.

CANADIAN BRANCH:—36 and 38 Lombard St., TORONTO.

tives, laxatives and diuretics in the inorganic materia medica. Its latest sphere of usefulness is in the treatment of painful and difficult menstruation. Dr. Murrell invariably prescribes a mixture of sulphur and guaiacum for patients "suffering from constipation and what is conventionally termed biliousness."

Tobacco.—Schwitzer treats diphtheria with a 5 per cent. solution in alcohol of the empyreumatic oil obtained from tobacco pipes. It is applied with a brush, and an infusion of tobacco leaves (2 parts to 200) is also used as a gargle.

Turpentine.—Rectified turpentine has during the past twelvemonth been put forward as an application for erysipelas. Dr. Ralfe, of the London Hospital, strongly advocates its administration in gallstones. Terebene, the popular turpentine derivative, has far surpassed the mother drug in the treatment of winter cough, kidney and bladder troubles.

Thyme.—This fine old 17th century drug has been recommended during the past year in the treatment of whooping-cough. Its stearoptene thymol is a useful antiseptic, but its therapeutic properties have not yet been fully investigated.

Turpeth Mineral.—This well known veterinary medicine has been recommended by Dr. Smart as an emetic in membranous croup.

Valerian.—I have three very important new uses of this valuable British herb to record. (1.) It has been used with great success in the troublesome nettle-rashes of pregnancy. (2.) In combination with guaiacum it has proved a valuable stimulant in enlarged serofulous glands. (3.) Dr. Butte observed that, physiologically, valerian so alters the processes of nutrition that sugar disappears from the urine. He accordingly tried it in diabetes with marked success, and his experience has been confirmed by the present writer's experiences in three well-marked cases, where the sugar disappeared entirely from the urine after the administration of full doses of the tincture for three weeks. Much less satisfactory has been the recent application of the drug to the treatment of Grave's disease.

Veratrum Viride.—Until within the last two or three years green hellebore was hardly ever prescribed, although in the last century it was a popular remedy. It is now largely used in delirium tremens, puerperal convulsions, and in the first stage of pneumonia. There is nothing to equal it for quieting the pulse in Grave's disease, according to an authority on this fearful malady. Davis recommends $\frac{1}{2}$ drop doses (for every year up to six), given hypodermically for infantile convulsions.

Verbascum Thapsus.—The familiar mullein plant has recently been re-introduced in Ireland as a specific for consumption. It is a pleasant demulcent, but has absolutely no therapeutic value. In the current issue of the "Medical Annual," Reamer makes the startling statement that the fresh flowers well rubbed in will cure warts! What next?

Zinc.—Sulphate of zinc, combined with tincture of belladonna or atropine, is the only reliable remedy for whooping cough. I have prescribed it daily for the past two years for the youngest children, and have invariably had rapidly successful results. Oxide of zinc is a specific for epileptic vertigo or giddiness. Four to five grain doses in liquor potassae is of great value in convulsive tic. For boils, ZnO is the best application. They should be poulticed during the day, and at night a thick paste of zinc oxide, made with B. P. boric ointment, applied. Early squeezing is to be avoided, and they should rarely be incised.

With the space at my command, my notes on the remedies under consideration have been of necessity crude, imperfect, and incomplete, but I trust they are sufficient to give the pharmacist some idea of the host of new faces under which our old friends have appeared during the last year or two. I trust I have also proved my original hypothesis, that the new friends—for every drug should be an intimate "friend" to physician and pharmacist—we are constantly having introduced to us are at best only silver or silver-gilt, while the old, old friends of our 'prentice days are sterling yellow gold. I refuse to agree with Professor Charteris and his following that half the present Pharmacopœia is valueless. In the hands of blind idolators at the shrine of Novelty it may be, but in the hands of patient, persevering physiologists every drug in that collection is of infinite value in its own peculiar sphere. It is, no doubt, a very fine thing to introduce a new derivative of the aromatic series with a catchy fancy name, a few half-proven good qualities, and a thousand faults, but in the opinion of the earnest therapist he does most service to pharmacy, medicine, and mankind who introduces a true old friend, whose faults, failings, and qualities we all know under a new face, and rejuvenated by a new mission to perform, to a new sphere of usefulness in the service of suffering humanity.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Pharmacy and the Vulgar Prejudices against it.

The following article appeared in the *Journal de Pharmacie Alsace-Lorraine*, but it contains so much that is pertinent to our own region that we translate it entire:

"Pharmacy is generally regarded as a mine of gold to those who practice it, but it is needless to say, that this is very rarely the case. If the art has been elevated, so to speak, in these latter times, and has surrounded itself with a certain amount of luxury, it is because those who practice it have learned that to succeed they must participate in the progress that is developing in every other branch of industry embraced by human activity. The art of pharmacy has gained much, and the domain of its intervention has been considerably augmented of late years; but this

is not by any means admitting that it has become a Pætolus to be exploited by everyone. One should not infer from these luxurious surroundings that the profession of pharmacy is, as vulgarly supposed, exceedingly lucrative, and that it offers a speedy fortune to those who follow it. This luxury is obligatory upon all who do not wish to be supposed to be fossilized retarders of progress, and is no criterion upon which to declare that 'the pharmacist makes a clear profit of 19 sous out of every 20 sous that he takes in,' as was formerly pretended.

"We were led to examine a little closer into the truth or falsity of these charges by an article which recently appeared in the *Siccle*, that old and honest republican journal, over the signature of G. Bogelot. According to this writer, because the public does not know just what goes into those little boxes and vials, the apothecary sells them at exorbitant profits. This is an ancient prejudice, surviving and still believed, since the days of the legendary *compte apothecaire*, a mere random expression, void of basis in truth.

"The same sort of talk is indulged in with regard to certain pharmaceutical specialties, and we shall see with how much truth. But even granting its truth in individual cases, the fact remains that the great body of pharmacists barely make both ends meet at the completion of the year.

"The thing that leads the public to these gratuitous conclusions are certain pretended revelations according to which 'in a medicament sold at 2 francs, for example, there are scarcely 60 or 65 centimes worth of materials including the containers and corks,' and that 'the pharmacist therefore must make from 50 to 60 per cent. profit. The public forgets that this profit is gross, from which are to be deducted the general running expenses, which are very considerable in pharmacy. The large number of shops in the cities, the small amount of business in the country, make a very straightened condition of affairs, and meanwhile the general expenses in both city and country are as heavy as though double or triple the amount of business were done. Rent, clerk hire, taxes, contributions, etc., come to quite as much as though one were doing a rushing business.

"In addition to all this, must no account be made of our responsibilities, so heavy in cases of accident, and, finally, is not our knowledge worth something?

"When one pays the bills of the physician, or of the lawyer, one does not reckon the length of time of the consultation or of the pleading, but the anterior labor—the preliminary studies made by these men to fit themselves for their profession. Why do they not do the same in the case of the apothecary, who also had to prepare himself, by long study, by apprenticeship, etc., to obtain his diploma? Aside from the time and money spent in preparation, the apothecary must have and spend capital to purchase a business or to found one—ought not this, too, to be reckoned for?

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Beautiful Hangers

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ADAMS & SONS CO.,

11 and 13 Jarvis Street,

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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.

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GLUTEN FLOUR

A DIET FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM OR WITH SYMPTOMS OF

DIABETES,

INDIGESTION,

OR DYSPEPSIA.

It is put up in convenient form as follows, and directions for its use accompany the flour

In 4 lb. Packages, 1 doz in case.

In 50 lb. Bags.

In 100 lb. Barrels.

Also in the form of Biscuits, 25 lbs. per case.

We sell all our Goods through the trade, and the GLUTEN FLOUR principally through the druggists.

When you are asked for GLUTEN FLOUR, remember we are headquarters for it, and our Flour will give your customers satisfaction.

Write for price list. Orders will receive prompt attention.

The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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GLUTEN FLOUR.

Established 1881.

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PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline ❖ Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

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.

"Is the obligation of remaining constantly at the pharmacy, of being awakened suddenly by the night-bell to go to the aid of any night prowler, or the victim of some nocturnal brawl, of no consequence? If we refuse, do we not lay ourselves liable to heavy actions for damage? And how often after arising and attending to these cases do we get thanks for our pains, and not a sou for the medicines and attentions furnished?"

"The public seems to regard the pharmacist simply as a shop-keeper who puts a pinch of powder or a few drops of liquid in a bottle and charges three or four prices for doing so. It takes no account of the knowledge that it had been necessary for him to acquire to recognize these substances, frequently most dangerous, and to manipulate them to the benefit of those who receive them, and without making an error that might cost the life of the client. That is what they dislike to pay for, and this dislike is most illogical and unjust.

"Pharmacy of to-day is a science. From its shops and laboratories have proceeded the principal chemical discoveries of modern times. Outside of pharmacy, how many chemists can you enumerate? There are a few in the academies and faculties of the larger cities, but in the provinces who but the pharmacist makes the analyses, the expert medico-legal investigations and the scientific discoveries? Nevertheless the hue and cry is raised against him on all sides. He gets too much profit on all that he sells, especially upon his 'specialties.'

"Let us see if this latter charge is true. A 'specialty' is a medicament sold by the inventor or discoverer, either of new properties in remedies or new modes of combining the latter, always at great expense for advertising. In such preparations we are told that the cost of the materials is nothing or next to it, and that the maker's profit is enormous. Listen to M. Bogelot on this score:

"Here," says he, "is a specialty, the price of which is 5 francs. I will admit for argument's sake, what is by no means always true, that the prime cost to the maker was only 2 francs. You fancy, therefore, that the difference of 3 francs is clear profit to the retailer who sells it, but for this to be true you must imagine that the manufacturer sells his wares at prime cost. He is under enormous expenses—rent, help, waste, and above all, advertising, which raises the prime cost not less than 50 per cent., or to 3 francs. Then he must have some profit, and if he sells his wares at 3 francs 25 centimes the bottle he is doing well. All right, say you, even then the retailer is making a clear profit of 1 franc 75 centimes—50 per cent.! That would be the truth were it not for the fact that we get full prices; but this everybody knows is not the case in specialties ('patents'), and that the purchaser demands and gets a discount of 20 per cent. now everywhere on this class of goods. This reduces the price of a five-franc bottle to four francs, and the phar-

maciest, therefore, gets but 75 centimes profit. This is where prices are maintained, but pretty soon a certain pharmacy, to draw trade, advertises its 5-franc specialties to be sold at 3 francs 75 centimes. His neighbors follow suit, and we soon see, as is the case to-day, a 5-franc specialty, which costs the retailer 3 francs 25 centimes, being sold for 3 francs 50 centimes, or even less—a profit of 3 or 4 sous on an investment of 65 sous. Where is the 125 per cent. profit, or even 50 or 60 per cent. profit in this? In all this we have said nothing concerning the cost of doing business, the risks, etc., to the retailer.

"But, *en resume*, the pharmacist, man of science and man of business combined in one, is paid only as a shop-keeper, which is not just. The enormous profits, the *comptes d'apothicaire* with which he is accredited, with which he is constantly reproached, exist only in imagination—the airy products of high phantasy.

"We are entering an epoch of commercial crises, of combinations *a l'entrance*, from which the pharmacist, big or little, can not escape any more than any other man in trade. The struggle for life is as real and stern with him as with any other trader, and brings him down to the *portion congrue*, the common herd. Still, prejudices against him persist, and do not weaken in the least. One never pays him a visit for pleasure, but solely when one is sick and needing his attentions, and generally, I may add, in a very bad humor. 'It is better,' says the proverb, 'to go to the baker than to the druggist.' Literature and the stage alike make the pharmacist the butt of their gibes and pleasantries, but he still continues to render great services to a public who malign him."—*National Druggist*.

The Standard for Tinctures.

As a sequence of the discussion which took place at the recent meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, Messrs. W. A. Dyer & Co., of Montreal, have issued the following circular to physicians:

Montreal, July 1st, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—On June 12th the following item appeared in the columns of the *Gazette*:

ADULTERATION PROSECUTIONS.

Several city druggists have been served with notices from the Department of Inland Revenue calling upon them to pay the cost of analysis for certain samples of tinctures sold by them to the inspector of food for the province, which on examination were found to be adulterated within the meaning of the Adulteration Act. The costs in each case amounts to 12 dollars.

To the ordinary reader this would appear that some unscrupulous druggists (names not mentioned) had produced tinctures of a cheap quality, possibly to undersell their neighbor, or to increase their profit.

Therefore, the action of the Government, as stated in the above paragraph, is well meant, and any punishment

meted out to the offenders would receive the endorsement of the public.

A few days since, was held in this city, the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec; the President, in his address, drew the attention of the members to the action of the Government and raised the question as to what standard of strength druggists should be held to conform—to quote his own words, he says: "*Nothing that I can find obliges us legally to use the British Pharmacopœia.*"

We maintain that custom obliges us to conform in all cases, unless otherwise ordered, to the B. P. and our business has always been conducted upon this line, as an invariable and strict rule, and we confidently believe to the satisfaction of the Medical Profession.

The British Pharmacopœia occupies the first place in all the Medical and Pharmaceutical Colleges of our various Provinces.

Being such an important subject and one of such vast interest to the physician, and about which there should be no doubt whatever, that one standard only should be followed in manufacturing Tinctures, we venture to enclose a few questions, and would ask you to reply to same and return to us at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. DYER & Co.

With the circular is enclosed a post card on which the following questions are submitted for replies:

1. Is there a standard for Tinctures in this country?
2. In your opinion is there any doubt whatever, as to the British Pharmacopœia being the standard in the Dominion of Canada for all Tinctures named in that work?
3. When you write a prescription calling for a Tincture named in the British Pharmacopœia and when you do not specify B. P., what should the dispenser supply?

Council Election.

The elections for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in the contested districts resulted as follows:

District	Member	Votes
No. 1—H. Watters, Ottawa		31
	*A. Buchanan, Kemptonville	18
No. 4—C. D. Daniel, Toronto		22
	G. E. Gibbard, "	21
No. 7—A. B. Petrie, Guelph		21
	R. H. Perry, Fergus	16

Those with a star were members of the last Council. The Council for the ensuing two years will, therefore, be comprised of Messrs. Watters, Tolson, McKee, Daniel, Mackenzie, Maclaren, Petrie, Clark, McGregor, Hall, Shuff, Jordan, D'Avignon. Ten of last year's councillors are re-elected. One (Mr. Watters) of the new members has already been a member of Council, and Messrs. Shuff and Maclaren are new men.

THE first meeting of the new Council will be held in the College building, Toronto, on Tuesday, August 1st, commencing at 2 p. m., when the officers will be elected and general business transacted.

PHILADELPHIA**COLLEGE OF****PHARMACY.****ORGANIZED IN 1821.****FACULTY :**

JOHN M. MAISCH, Ph. M., Phar. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.
 JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, Ph. M., F. C. S., Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy.
 SAMUEL P. SADTLER, Ph. D., F. C. S., Professor of Chemistry.
 HENRY TRIMBLE, Ph. M., Professor of Analytical Chemistry.

NEW BUILDING. NEW EQUIPMENT.

Now the largest College of Pharmacy in the world.

*Two Large Laboratories are Open Daily for Instruction in Operative
 Pharmacy and Analytical Chemistry.*

Write for Announcement to

THOMAS S. WIEGAND, 145 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

— ❖ — **A D A M S** ' — ❖ —

LIQUID ROOT BEER.

An Extract of Roots and Herbs for making a brilliant, sparkling and invigorating Summer Drink.

It can be prepared in five minutes, and is ready for drinking in twenty-four hours.

As it is put up in 10 and 25 cent bottles, for making two and five gallons, its popularity in price and quantity is assured.

Put it on your want list and order from your next wholesale representative.

W. MURCHISON,

SUPPLY DEPOT,

1418 Queen Street West, TORONTO.

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.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JULY 15TH, 1893.

Provincial Pharmaceutical Association.

In another couple of months the second meeting of this body will take place, and already the interest being evinced as to its outcome is a safe augury of its successful attendance. The officers are alive to the importance of bringing together annually from all parts of the Province a fair representation of the retail drug trade, and the call they are now making for the active support of every druggist should be cheerfully and promptly responded to.

In no other branch of commercial work does the same intimate relationship exist between its members as in that devoted to pharmacy. Graduates from one college, uniformly trained, and all fulfilling the same legal requirements as to terms of service, each practitioner adopts as far as location and circumstances will allow, the same method of business action, and is thus certain to be dependent upon conditions of trade which generally affect his fellow pharmacists. At the present time, conditions of trade exist which call for prompt and thoughtful consideration, and as prompt and effective action as may be necessary; and the opportunity afforded by this meeting is one which should be taken advantage of by every druggist who feels that his interests are at stake. If the trade of the pharmacist, under existing circumstances, is to become commercially successful it will have to be by aggressive effort. Active effort upon our part means our own success, and passive effort as certainly the success of our opponents. If the only object of having a Provincial Pharmaceutical Association was the treatment of trade questions by united action, we should be in attendance and make our influence felt, but when to this is added the social, the scientific, the educational and legal requirements of the pursuit we are engaged in, we should emulate the example of other large bodies which meet annually for less important purposes. Last year's meeting was but a fragmentary gathering for a somewhat indefinite object, and the success which attended it should stimulate those then put in harness to make the coming meeting what every druggist has a right to expect it to be—a fitting head to the district associations of the Province, and a centre from which the power of the trade may be applied.

What is the Standard?

In the official report of the proceedings of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec a good deal of space, and very justly so, has been devoted to the address of the president, Henry R. Gray, Esq., than whom no one is more competent to speak on pharmaceutical matters. In the course

of his address, amongst other important matters, he dwelt largely on the question which has been raised, and, finally found its way into the courts, as to the proper standard for the manufacture of tinctures, noting the fact that a number of tinctures, not official in the British Pharmacopœia, were in common use, and were supplied as tinctures when asked for. The question raised is one of considerable importance to the druggists of the Dominion, and we had intended this month going more largely into this matter in connection with a subject which, we believe, of equal importance, and would embrace the whole question of the Pharmacopœial bearing towards Pharmacy in this country. In the meantime we would ask for a perusal of Mr. Gray's remarks, and should be pleased to have an expression of opinion from our readers.

The manufacturers of Acetanilid are gradually advancing the price of this product. The fact that it is taking the place of Antipyrin and the demand for it largely increasing has induced the makers to take this step.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association of Toronto and the Ontario Chemists' Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Hamilton, have consolidated and formed one company bearing the title of the last mentioned company. "In union there is strength," and if there is any way of meeting the popular demand for patents by introducing local manufactures it must be done by united organization and not by a number of companies striving to stock the druggist and thus make matters still worse.

To the Druggists of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—The forthcoming meeting of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario, which is to convene at College building in Toronto on the second Wednesday of the Toronto Exhibition, will be marked by a degree of success commensurate with the enthusiasm you individually manifest from now until the hour of closing.

At our meeting in August last we did not attempt much beyond organizing; all this being now accomplished, with a fairly good membership enrolled, your officers make an earnest appeal to every retail druggist in the Province, who has not already done so, to send in 50c. and become a member. We further appeal to you to take a personal interest in the success of this our first meeting—make it a point to attend—send in any ideas you think would help to make the sessions interesting and beneficial. If you are preparing an essay or address, or will do so, send in the name of the subject that it may appear on the programme.

There are peculiar circumstances at the present time bearing upon the retail drug business; give these your thoughts so that at the Convention you may be able to help your brethren solve these difficulties in a wise, business-like manner.

It has been frequently asserted that at

our District Association meetings almost the entire time is taken up in purely business discussions. This has been largely the case from lack of time, not lack of ability. At the coming Provincial meeting we want the scientific part of our programme ably sustained, and we therefore ask you to devote as much attention as you can to some branch that will interest and instruct all those in attendance who want to learn something new about the business they are making their life-work.

We have it now within our power to make this meeting productive of good and lasting results; every reader of this letter can assist in attaining such results, and, believing that the preliminary work of your officers will not be in vain, we leave the matter in your hands.

Faithfully yours,

G. A. McCANN, Sec'y.

Toronto, July 6th, 1893.

Queries and Answers.

W. R.

EXTRACT OF VANILLA WITH TONKA.

Vanilla Beans	4 ounces.
Tonka Beans	3 ounces.
Proof Spirit	128 ounces.
Simple Syrup	32 ounces.

Cut and bruise the Vanilla Beans, afterward adding and bruising the Tonka Beans; macerate for fourteen days in one half the spirit, with occasional agitation; pour off the clear liquor and set aside; pour the remaining spirits on the magma, and heat by means of a water bath to about 170° Fahrenheit, in a loosely covered vessel; keep it at that temperature for two or three hours, and strain through flannel with slight pressure; mix the two portions of liquid and filter through felt; add the syrup.

This process so exhausts the beans that percolation is unnecessary.

NOTE.—The above process does not produce a perfectly clear extract. One-half dram of carbonate of magnesia to each ounce; rub well and filter: will produce a clear preparation.

Another formula for a cheaper extract is as follows:

EXTRACT OF VANILLA—STANDARD.

Vanilla Beans	3 ounces.
Tonka Beans	6 ounces.
Sugar	12 ounces.
Alcohol	1 quart.
Water	3 quarts.

Cut the Vanilla Beans, transversely, in small pieces and reduce to a fine powder, by placing in an iron mortar small quantities at a time, with two or three times the bulk of sugar; then reduce the Tonka beans to fine powder; mix well, pack firmly, without moistening, in a conical percolator; mix the liquids and percolate.

P. E. I., asks for "a whole mixed spice same as sold by grocers."

Allspice	1 part.
Cloves	1 part.
Nutmegs	1 part.
Cinnamon	2 parts.
Mace	1 part.

No. 2.

Nutmegs
Cloves
Sugar
Cinnamon
Mace	of each 1 oz.

Powder well and mix.

To the Drug Trade.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

In Ricksecker's Perfumes.

Basket Goods.

Mr. Theo. Ricksecker is showing for this year's Xmas and Holiday trade a particularly chaste and beautiful line of Celluloid and other baskets, in all the attractive colors, filled with a bewildering variety of his superb specialties in Perfumes and Toilet Goods.

Mr. Ricksecker has arranged for this special line of Baskets to meet the request of many druggists throughout the Dominion who guaranteed large orders for same.

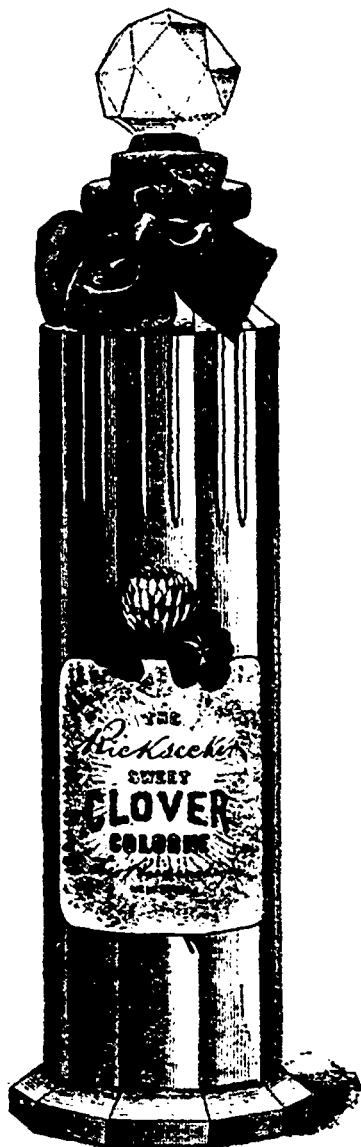
1893 Holiday and Wedding Gifts.

Surpass in elegance and variety all previous efforts of this house, and are now offered in nearly 100 numbers. Each perfume, cologne, bottle, label, package and name is different from the imitators, who with cheapened contents and packages, degrade a fine present into a burlesque.

You know your success and satisfaction with our goods.

Your esteemed orders will be appreciated and promptly filled.

Our traveller will, as early as possible, take pleasure in calling upon you with these goods. Kindly defer ordering elsewhere till you see his samples, as we believe you will find them by far the most tempting line you will see.



No. 15—Cut Glass, in Elegant Satin-lined Box, \$30.00 per doz.
Filled with either
Cologne,
Lavender,
Violet,
Sweet Clover Cologne.



Lavender,
Cologne,
Violet,
Sweet Clover Cologne,
7 oz. Gold Spray Cork \$ 8 00 doz.
8 " " " " 9 20 "
16 " G.S. Gold Chain 16 50 "
52 " " " " 30 00 "

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited, Montreal,

General Agents in Canada for Theo. Ricksecker.

P. S.—As the supply of Baskets is limited, if you wish to make sure of securing a supply of them, we would be pleased to book your order for an assortment, if you will give us the limit you wish to go and the values per doz. of what is required.

**Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of
the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.**

(Continued from Page 10.)

sometimes require. It seems to me that any pharmacist may manufacture and sell tincture of rhubarb thus prepared, provided he explains the difference to his medical customer. Meantime it is apparent to me that, although custom has sanctioned the pharmacist in Canada in making his tinctures and other pharmaceuticals according to the British Pharmacopœia, there is really no law at the present moment obliging him to do so. Without going deeper into this subject, I throw out these ideas for consideration and discussion, and perhaps, if within the scope of the Federal Government, it would be as well to have the matter settled by legislation.

I fear, gentlemen, you will find my paper rather long and uninteresting: I have not been able to go deeply into the many subjects touched upon, but I hope I have at least furnished matter for reflection.

In conclusion, I would draw attention to the fact that our finances are satisfactory. There is an increase this year of \$430. Out of this, however, had to be paid the sum of \$120 to the preliminary examiners in accordance with the resolution to that effect passed last spring, leaving an actual cash increase of \$310. The total cash on hand to the credit of the Association is, as you have heard by the Treasurer's statement, \$2,318.85. I cannot close my address without acknowledging the great assistance I have received during the past year from our worthy Secretary, Mr. Muir, and as we have usually voted him a bonus each year of \$100, I would strongly recommend the incoming Council to make it a permanent thing and raise his salary that amount.

After the reading of the President's report the scrutineers reported that a few of the erasures on the ballot papers were in pencil instead of ink, as required by the by-law, and asked for instructions as to whether these ballots should be received or not.

It was then moved by Mr. Contant, seconded by Mr. Tremble:

That the by-law requiring the erasure of names on the voting paper with ink be enforced.—Carried.

Mr. Mann—Mr. President, I understood you to say in your address that there is no law or standard by which druggists in this province are governed in the matter of tinctures or anything of that kind.

The President—No law that I know of. The British Government has merely a law appointing a medical council to publish the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Mann—Then the Inland Revenue cannot call upon us to pay twelve dollars for what they call "adulterated within the meaning of the Act."

The President—There is no decision

and there is no law in the books that I can discover, so I do not think they can do this; but at the same time I think it is sometimes better to submit to a little wrong than to run to greater ones perhaps.

Mr. Morrison—I was going to make a few remarks on some of the subjects referred to in the President's address. With regard to the question of the standard for tinctures, I would say that most of the physicians of this country are educated in Canada and England, a very small proportion of them being educated in the United States; and in Canada and England, in the colleges of pharmacy, preparations are always understood to be according to the B. P. I think the majority of medical students coming from the colleges find it hard enough to remember the preparations of the British Pharmacopœia without being obliged to overload their minds with the proportions of the United States Pharmacopœia. As far as my experience goes, I think there can be no question at all about it that when a physician prescribes he does so according to the B. P. If you get an American prescription then put in an American tincture; but what is the percentage of American tinctures received in stores?

The President—We get two or three a day in our store.

Mr. Morrison—But in the vast majority of stores it is very small.

The President—But what about the French?

Mr. Morrison—Well, when you get a French prescription you can put it up according to the French Codex, and when you get an American prescription you can put it up according to the United States Pharmacopœia; but if you get it from England or Canada it should be put up by the B. P.

The President—There are a number of French doctors here who have got the French Codex.

Mr. Morrison—I refer more particularly to the average physician who completes his education within the Province of Quebec. Now, when he writes a prescription in which there is a tincture, he certainly means the British Pharmacopœia tincture, unless he specifies the United States Pharmacopœia or the Codex.

The President—But how are we to know that unless there is a law on the subject telling us what to do?

Mr. Morrison—I do not wish to dictate or give lessons to a gentleman like you, Mr. President, who has been in the business for a great many years.

The President—I do not partake of the opinion that we should have all our tinctures according to the British Pharmacopœia. I merely say now, however, that there is no law ordering me how to make my tinctures, and I think you would find it hard for the Government to get a judgment against any druggist. There is no law on the subject, and it can be proved that it is not a universal custom to make tinctures according to the B. P.

Mr. Morrison—I think you could not prove that it is not the universal custom.

I certainly think it is the universal custom that when a preparation is ordered, and the Pharmacopœia according to which it is to be made is not specially mentioned, to put it up according to the B. P.

The President—But is it the universal custom for wholesale drug houses to prepare their tinctures according to the British Pharmacopœia?

Mr. Morrison—That I cannot say.

The President—I am not taking sides on the question; but I wish to help our confreres who may, and in good faith too, get into a difficulty.

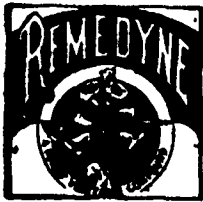
Mr. Morrison—My opinion is that the British Pharmacopœia is the standard for this country; but I think it would be a very desirable thing to have the question settled definitely and beyond all dispute. I would say that, while of the opinion that the B. P. is the standard in this country, still, I believe that in the majority of tinctures the United States method will yield a better preparation than the British. It has always been my opinion; and I find Farr & Wright in their investigations on the subject, have proved that fifty per cent. alcohol will make a better tincture than will the proof spirits. Till we get, however, a pharmacopœia based on these investigations of Farr & Wright, it is the safer plan to follow the British.

The President—Then there would be no difficulty in getting an order-in-council from the Executive Council in Ottawa, particularly as they have control of the laws governing this matter.

Mr. Contant—We should have a Canadian Pharmacopœia.

The President—There should at least be a re-union of the colleges and representations made to the Government to have it fixed so that there could be no doubts whatever. I have very grave doubts that if a detective went into a drug store and got a quantity of tincture, and it was examined and found not up to the British Pharmacopœia, whether an indictment would lie, because no law could be pointed out.

Mr. Watson—The trouble, Mr. President, is not confined to that alone. It is manifestly unjust on the part of the Government to go into any store and demand from that store a sample of tincture, and ask who that tincture is supplied by. I happened to be present in a store when a demand of that sort was made. Now, take a full-strength tincture which is sent out of the wholesale premises to the retail dealer. It is taken from the back portion of a heated store; it is opened and used half a dozen times; it is brought forward to the dispensing department to fill up a small container; the Government gets a quantity out of this bottle after it has been frequently opened in this way. Now, I want to know whether they can say that that tincture was not right when it was made. How can they get at the strength of it when made? If a druggist sends for citrate of iron and quinine most of the houses would supply the commercial article 10%, and I think if the Government is going to call upon us to have



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Druggist Favorite, 5c.

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MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

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Large and small Lithograph Cards in the colors, sent on application to all dealers who handle my goods. Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and outside, 4 ft. 6 in. for outside use, with a 4 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4x2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9x12, with glass frame and a strong case. 25¢ Sent for terms.

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KERRY, WATSON & Co., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

tinctures at a certain strength it is about time we should know where we stand. It is certainly common sense that, if they hold the manufacturer liable for the strength of the tinctures, that the samples ought to be taken from the manufacturers and not taken from an outsider. It is manifestly unjust that after a thing has left the premises of any establishment to claim that that tincture is in the exact condition in which it was when supplied. I hope there are not many druggists who adulterate their tinctures, but I happen to know of one or two who do it, and if a wholesale house has to be responsible for tinctures adulterated after they have left the premises it becomes a very serious question for the wholesale houses.

The President—I have always been of the opinion that the retail dealer is responsible for what he sells.

Mr. Mann—Our law says we cannot sell certain poisons. Now, if a man comes in and asks for eight tinctures of nuxvomica would I not be justified in refusing to sell that without a doctor's order?

The President—Not if you know him and he writes his name in the poison-book; the law only forbids you to sell without conforming to certain rules and regulations.

Mr. Mann—If he refuses to give that and says that he is an Inland Revenue officer?

The President—I think you have right on your side, and you can say: "There are the rules and regulations, and I must abide by them."

Mr. Contant—Some two or three years ago, while I had the honor of being president of this association, I spoke at a general meeting—I think it was the last year of my presidency, in my inaugural address—I drew attention to the desirability of having a general meeting of all the druggists of the Dominion of Canada. By having such a meeting we could probably form an association such as they have in the United States, under the name of the American Pharmaceutical Association. By means of an association of this sort we could obtain from the Legislature better privileges than we have now. I also said then that we could probably have a pharmacopœia of our own. Though the idea may seem strange, I still think that if we could get all the druggists of the country to meet and organize such an association we would be able to have our own formulary. We could take from the United States and the British pharmacopœias whatever would be found best. A committee of doctors and druggists would be named by the Government to go through the different pharmacopœias and take what is best out of each of them. This done, we would be in a better position than we are at present. As Mr. Gray has said, we really do not know what we are to keep, as we have to keep preparations from different pharmacopœias. I know in our store we have the Codex preparations; we have a great many American tinctures and we have the British Pharmacopœia preparations; and we would probably not be obliged to have so many preparations on hand if we had a pharmacopœia of our own. I think the next Council, if it finds time during the year, ought to see if it would not be advisable to take steps to invite all the druggists of the Dominion of Canada to meet in Montreal with a view to forming an association such as I have spoken of.

Mr. Morrison—At the first meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association which I attended I raised this question in an informal way, that is, as regards the organization of a national association. I think you will find in the report of last year's meeting, or that of the year previous, that I spoke about the matter. I certainly think that the College of Pharmacy of the Province of Ontario and that of the Province of Quebec, could, together with the leading druggists of the other provinces, form an association similar to the American or British Pharmaceutical Association. Such an association would be of immense value to us, both from a legislative and an educational point of view. If the American and British Associations can give visible proof of their usefulness by the volumes of proceedings which they annually publish, and if even States like Missouri and Illinois can have associations which do scientific work such as that produced in their annual proceedings, there is no good reason why the Dominion of Canada should not follow in their footsteps and meet with the same success. It is only necessary that the ball be set rolling. When this association would be organized, we could proceed to the preparation of a Canadian Pharmacopœia. My opinion on the matter is that the British Pharmacopœia, although followed, is not entirely suited to Canada. If we had a pharmacopœia more on the line of the American it would be a great improvement. As regards the number of preparations which druggists have to keep, the compiling of a Canadian Pharmacopœia would have the effect of increasing instead of diminishing for, at least, some few years to come, until we would have our physicians trained into using our own pharmacopœia. This is certainly a matter on which we could with benefit expend some energy; and its success would clear up a great many of the difficulties under which we labor at present. Even if we could not have a full-fledged pharmacopœia to start with, we might have something on the lines of the National Formulary or the British Formulary; and when we could get the physicians and students to use the preparations, the formulæ of which would be therein contained, we could easily have it blossom out into a Canadian Pharmacopœia. I do not, however, know that it would be quite within the province of this association to make any move in the matter, but if we could see our way to doing it, we should do it.

Mr. Jackson—I think the great want at present is to define our position as to what pharmacopœia we should be guided by; and I think if we could get our Ontario brethren to unite with us we could then approach our legislature and find out what is the law as to the strength of preparations, and whether we should be guided by the British or United States Pharmacopœia or by both, and then find out also who is responsible for the preparation which a druggist sells, whether it is the retail dealer who is directly responsible to the purchaser, or whether it is the wholesale dealer and manufacturer. Of course there are always French, German and other prescriptions cropping up, and pharmacists who do a dispensing business must be prepared for them; but for our everyday use we want an immediate definition of our position, and whether we should be governed by the British or the United States or what pharmacopœia. Some effort should be made towards this end, and in order the better to do it, we should ask our Ontario brethren to join us in having the question settled before it becomes any worse or more complicated.

The President—It would be an easy matter to ask the College of Pharmacy of Ontario to define their position on the question, and also the College of Manitoba, and then we could arrive at some general conclusions.

Moved by Mr. H. F. Jackson, seconded by Mr. J. E. Morrison: That the Secretary be instructed to write to the various Provincial Pharmaceutical Associations of this Dominion, with a view of obtaining united action, in approaching the Federal Government, with a view of defining our position in relation to the Pharmacopœia 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 the American Pharmaceutical Association, and that it be a recommendation to the new council to take this important matter up for consideration.—Carried.

Mr. Contant—There is another matter to which I desire to call the attention of this meeting. It is as to the Montreal College of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Association being two distinct organizations instead of being only one. Now, I believe the two should be combined into one; and I feel confident that the work of the two bodies amalgamated in this way would render greater service to the druggists in general than they do at present as two separate bodies. I do not see the utility of the present state of things. At present one body does one thing and the other does another thing in connection with the profession in the province, when both things could be done to greater advantage by one organization. For instance the Pharmaceutical Association takes control of the examinations and the College gives the lectures. I think it is an anomaly to have two distinct associations, not to speak of the extra expense necessarily incurred in conducting them as two bodies instead of one. I think we would be acting prudently and wisely to have the council name a committee to meet two or three of the members of the council of the College of Pharmacy to discuss the question of the amalgamation of the two bodies. I have no doubt that such a committee, after full discussion of the matter, would report favorably on the project. I have heard of some druggists, who, before the opening of the College, were unfavorably disposed to the carrying out of such an idea, but who are now strongly in favor of it.

The scrutineers having completed the counting of the ballots made the following report:

This is to certify that we, the undersigned scrutineers, duly appointed at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held in the City of Montreal this day, declare the following gentlemen to have received the highest number of votes polled, and are therefore duly elected as members of the Council of the Association for the year 1893 and 94, namely: R. W. Williams, Alex. Manson, A. D. Mann, Rod. Carriere, A. LaRue and C. E. Searff, two papers being rejected, the erasures being in pencil, and one ditto not a proper ballot form.

(Signed), W. S. KERRY, } Scrutineers.
A. J. LAURENCE, }

The President then announced that the new council would be composed of the following persons, namely: H. R. Gray, Jos. Contant, Edmond Groux, jr., David Watson, A. E. DuBergger, L. A. Bernard, R. Williams, Alex. Manson, A. D. Mann, R. Carriere, A. LaRue and C. E. Searff.

The following motions were then presented:—

Moved by Mr. David Watson, seconded by Mr. H. F. Jackson: That the members of this Association assembled at their Annual Meeting, desire to express their deep regret and sympathy with the families of the following members who have died during the year, namely: Miss H. Groux, of Quebec; Dr. A. B. LaRoque, Ed. H. Robinson, of Montreal; F. St. Louis, Valleyfield, and J. H. Pearce, late manager of Evans & Sons' Toronto branch, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to their respective families.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. R. Gagnon, seconded by Mr. L. A. Bernard: That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Press for their gratuitous insertion of reports, etc., which have appeared in their respective journals.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ed. Groux, jr., seconded by Mr. J. E. Tremble: That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, for their concessions to members of this Association, in granting reduced rates of fare from Quebec to Montreal and return.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. D. Mann, seconded by Mr. C. J. Coverton: That the thanks of this Association be given to the retiring members of the Council for their valuable services during the past year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. A. D. Mann: That Mr. Henry R. Gray, the President, do now leave the chair and that Mr. Contant take his place as presiding chairman.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. A. D. Mann: That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Henry R. Gray, for the valuable services rendered by him as President during the past year, and for the able manner in which he has conducted this meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. H. F. Jackson, seconded by Mr. D. Watson: That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the scrutineers for their arduous duties in counting the ballot papers.—Carried.

The Chairman then declared the 23rd Annual Meeting closed.—*Montreal Phar. Journal.*

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- Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.
- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
- French Magnetic Oil.
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.
- Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.
- Strong's Summer Cure.
- Dr. Howan's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

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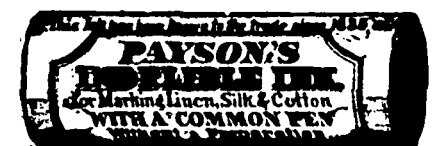
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Notes on Practical Dispensing.

The following is an abstract of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association's Prize Essay, written by Mr. H. S. Coupland, which we copy from the *Chemist and Druggist* :

MISTURA OLEI RICINI.

The formula in the Pharmacopœia for making this mixture has undergone a good deal of criticism, both as to the ingredients and the method of mixing them. It is considered by some that liquor potassæ is not the best emulsifying agent that could have been employed, because it chemically combines with part of the oil. In following the official directions, the alternate thickening of the mixture by the potash and thinning by the orange-flower water make it difficult for any but an experienced manipulator to produce a good emulsion. An easier and better method is to dilute the liquor potassæ with about twice its bulk of the orange-flower water, and with this emulsify the oils; to this add the syrup, afterwards making up to the required volume with orange-flower water. It may be made either in a mortar or by shaking in the bottle. In cold weather it is an advantage to warm the ingredients slightly, because the oil is thus rendered thinner and more easily incorporated.

A very good castor-oil mixture can be made by using almonds as an emulsifier. Half an ounce of almonds will emulsify $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of castor-oil. The albumen and mucilage contained in the seed are very effective in this respect. The almonds should be beaten into a pulp with a little water, afterwards adding more water to form a thin paste; the oil can then be added gradually with constant trituration, afterwards water to the required volume. If sweetened with sugar, this makes quite a palatable mixture, and is very presentable. It may be made according to the following formula :—

Olei ricini	ʒij.
Amygd. dule	ʒij.
Syrupi	ʒi.
Aqua ad	ʒi.

If required, a larger proportion of oil can be used, as the mixture is fairly thin.

Gum acacia is a well-known substance for emulsifying castor oil. The powdered gum is, perhaps, the most convenient form. It may be placed in the mortar, the oil and an equal bulk of water added at once, and stirred till emulsified, afterwards adding water gradually to the required volume.

Olei ricini	ʒij.
Pulv. acacie	gr. xxx.
Aqua ad	ʒi.

Some oil will, perhaps, require a larger proportion of gum than this.

Yolk of egg will also make a very presentable mixture with castor oil, of which it will emulsify double its own bulk.

Olei ricini	ʒij.
Vitelli ovi	ʒss.
Aqua ad	ʒi.

The best method is to triturate the yolk in a mortar with its own volume of water,

take of this mixture a volume equal to that of the oil to be emulsified, and triturate them together until union is effected, afterwards adding water to the required volume. Chloroform-water may be added, if desired, to preserve the mixture.

Another alternative is to employ tincture of senega. The senegin contained in the latter has the power of emulsifying the oil very effectually. The mode of procedure is to triturate the oil with the senega in a mortar until combined, then add the water gradually with constant stirring. A very good emulsion is formed.

Olei ricini	ʒss.
Tinct. senegæ	ʒi.
Aqua ad	ʒi.

An advantage of this emulsifying agent is that it forms a comparatively thin mixture with the oil, so that a larger proportion of the latter can be incorporated by it than by most other agents.

Of the above five mixtures the most preferable is that made with almonds. It is superior to the potash because there is no chemical combination; to the yolk of egg because it will keep longer, and is more presentable, being a white emulsion, while the latter is yellow; and to the acacia and senega mixtures, as also to the others, because it is more palatable. The egg emulsion appears to be next in order of desirability. It is very presentable, though yellow in color, and is easily digestible. One disadvantage is that it cannot be kept many days without decomposing, unless some preservative be added. As castor oil, however, is not generally ordered in large quantity, being a medicinal agent of which not more than two or three successive doses are usually taken, this drawback in the present case is of comparatively little importance. The acacia and senega both make good emulsions with the oil, and there is in point of appearance little to choose between them. The senega mixture is perhaps the thinner and more presentable of the two, but that with acacia may perhaps be preferred, because, although neither of these agents is likely to have a deleterious effect, the acacia is the more inert of the two. All the emulsions can be flavored as desired.

MISTURA MENTHOL.

Owing to the fact that very little water will cause menthol to separate from its solution in spirit, it is best administered in the form of an emulsion. A good mixture may be made with one of three agents acacia, yolk of egg, or tincture of senega.

For the acacia mixture powder the menthol finely, mix it intimately with the powdered gum, and add the water gradually. A very good emulsion is formed.

Menthol	gr. viij.
Pulv. acacie	gr. xxiv.
Aqua ad	ʒi.

The same mode of procedure will answer for the emulsion with yolk of egg: it is an advantage to use a little chloroform water.

Menthol	gr. viij.
Vitelli ovi	ʒss.

Aq. chlorof.	ʒiv.
Aqua ad	ʒi.

If employing tincture of senega, it is better to dilute the tincture with twice its own volume of water before triturating with the powdered menthol, because if the undiluted tincture be added first, and water afterwards, the menthol is very likely to separate, possibly owing to its being partly in a state of solution in the spirit instead of being emulsified.

Menthol	gr. viij.
Tinct. senegæ	ʒss.
Aqua ad	ʒi.

Of the above three emulsions that made with acacia seems, on the whole, to be the best. It is thinner than the others, and when the mixture has separated into two layers, on standing, it is more easily rendered homogeneous by shaking. The senega mixture is the next best.

MISTURA TEREBINTHINÆ.

This may be made with the same emulsifying agents as menthol, and more easily and quickly. The acacia mixture may be made in a mortar with the powdered gum, or by shaking in a bottle with acacia mucilage. The former method is perhaps to be preferred, and is carried out as follows:—Place the gum in a mortar, float the turpentine on its own bulk of water, pour the whole on the gum at once, and stir till emulsified, afterwards adding remainder of water in successive portions.

Olei terebinth	ʒi.
Pulv. acacie	gr. xx.
Aqua ad	ʒi.

In the case of the senega, dilute the tincture with a little water in the bottle, add the turpentine, and emulsify by shaking; lastly, add water to the required volume.

Olei terebinth	ʒi.
Tinct. senegæ	ʒss.
Aqua ad	ʒi.

The yolk of egg is best diluted by trituration with water; the emulsion may then be made in the mortar, or the diluted yolk may be poured into the bottle, the turpentine added, and the remainder of the water added gradually.

Olei tereb	ʒi.
Vitelli ovi	ʒss.
Aqua ad	ʒi.

The last emulsion is perhaps the best; the emollient properties of the fatty oil in the yolk of egg would most probably prevent the turpentine from exercising an irritating effect.

YOLK OF EGG AS AN EMULSIFYING AGENT.

Where it is used as a nutrient, yolk of egg is comparatively seldom presented in emulsions. An exception occurs in *mist. sp. vini gallici* of the B. P.; the B. P. C. have also adopted it in combination with tragacanth to emulsify cod-liver oil. It is an excellent emulsifier of essential and fixed oils, oleo-resins and resinous tinctures. It has, however, one disadvantage: where there is no preservative present in the mixture one must be added if the mixture is required to be kept long. It will emulsify cod-liver oil perfectly without the aid of tragacanth. Three examples are appended :—

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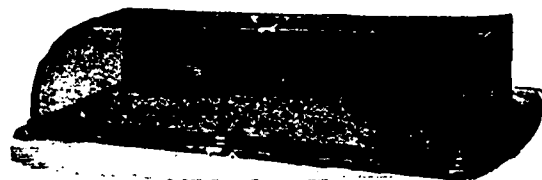
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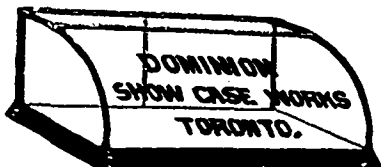
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Olei morrhue	ʒss.
Vitelli ovi	ʒj.
Aque chlorof. ad	ʒj.
Olei cadini	ʒj.
Vitelli ovi	ʒj.
Aq. chlorof	ʒiv.
Aqua ad	ʒj.

Copaiba	ʒij.
Vitelli ovi	ʒj.
Aq. chlorof. ad	ʒj.

It may be conveniently kept for use triturated with an equal volume of chloroform-water. It will then keep a reasonable time without decomposing.

CARBOLIC ACID IN PILLS.

The formula which appears to give the best results is the following:—

Acidi carbolici	gr. j.
Pulv. glycyrrh	gr. ij.
Ext. glycyrrh	gr. i.
Ft. pil.	

A better pill is made in this way than with soap, and it has an advantage in the fact that there is no chemical combination. The pills keep well, and do not become hard. The same excipients will answer for acid. carbolie. in combination with bism. subnit.:

Acid. carbolie	gr. j.
Bism. subnit.	gr. ij.
Pulv. glycyrrh	gr. iss.
Ext. glycyrrh	gr. i.
Ft. pil.	

ESSENTIAL OILS IN PILLS.

Soap is generally used in these cases; for example:—

Olei sabine	ʒiv.
Saponis	gr. ij.
Tragac.	gr. ss.
Glycyrrh. pulv	gr. viij.
Aque	ʒij.
Ft. pil. iv.	

Croton oil can be combined as follows:

Olei crotonis	gr. v.
Saponis	gr. v.
P. acacie	gr. ij.
P. tragac.	gr. ij.
P. althaeae	gr. ij.
P. sacch	gr. ij.
Ft. pil. iv.	

A good formula for creosote pills is the following:—

Creosoti	ʒ iv.
Tragac.	gr. ij.
Glycyrrh. pulv	gr. vj.
Cerae flavae	gr. iv.
Ft. pil. iv.	

These do not become hard by keeping. Licorice powder and extract answer well for reduced iron:—

Ferri redact	gr. xij.
Pulv. glycyrrh	gr. iv.
Ext. glycyrrh	gr. iv.
Aque	ʒ ij.
Ft. pil. iv.	

SOLUBLE COPAIBA.

This can be made by treating copaiba with a strong solution of carbonate of potassium, and allowing the mixture to stand for some time, shaking occasionally. Part of the potassium combines with the copaic acid of the resin, and part settles as bicarbonate to the bottom of the bottle, leaving the copaiba clear. Thus treated, it is miscible with water, forming an emulsion without the aid of any emulsifying agent.

SELECTIONS.

MENTHOL.—When extracted from Japanese oil this body is slightly different from that extracted from the American oil. Japanese menthol forms small prismatic crystals, whilst American menthol consists of long, fine needles, and the difference is due to the method of preparation. American menthol appears to have a slightly higher gravity than Japanese—at all events in the melted condition. The melting points vary only by about 1° C. The American variety boils at 212.5°, whilst the Japanese varies from 210°—213°. The rotatory powers are practically identical and it is probable that the small differences in physical properties are by no means due to any difference of chemical constitution, but are due to some impurity, probably menthone.—*Journal de Pharmacie.*

†††

GLYCERINE OF STARCH.—It is well known that glycerine of starch rapidly loses its homogeneous nature: Patel states that this never takes place if the mixture be heated for a sufficient time for the starch to be completely disintegrated. Ch-pelle points out that this does not give a glycerine of sufficient consistency, and believes that the defects in this preparation are due to the nature of the materials employed. If wheat starch be used, and this is the only variety recognized in the Codex, an excellent preparation is obtained, whilst rice and maize starch give very indifferent results. Muller says that a small quantity of gum tragacanth will insure a preparation which will keep indefinitely.—*Bulletin Commercial.*

†††

SODIUM NITRATE is prepared by H. N. Warren, in the following novel manner: He first prepares spongy platinum wool, by dipping asbestos yarn into a solution of platinum hydrate in oxalic acid, drying and incinerating. He now packs combustion-tubes with this platinum wool, and, after heating, passes through them a current of mixed ammonia and oxygen gas, when ammonium nitrite is formed. The vapors of this are conducted into a solution of soda, resulting in sodium nitrite and free ammonia, the latter being again available in the continuation of the process.

†††

THE PRESERVATION OF SOLUTION OF SUBLIMATE.—Schill recommends the employment of acetic acid in the following proportions:

Bichloride of mercury	1
Acetic acid	5
Water	94

This solution exposed to the light will not give rise to any of the subchloride. Johnson, of Liverpool, prefers to pass free chlorine into the solution. It may be noted that solutions of sublimate only decompose very slightly when exposed to the light if they are preserved in well closed bottles made of a glass free from alkali. The turbidity occurring in these

mercurial solutions appears to be, in part at least, due to traces of ammonia gas in the laboratory, and Johnson's process provides a trace of free HCl, which neutralizes this ammonia. It may be noticed that the amount of acetic acid suggested by Schill is too much. The most trace of acids, even the hydrocyanic acid in cherry laurel water, will effectually prevent the precipitation.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

†††

CREOLIN PILLS.—Creolin is not only used as an external disinfectant but also as an internal remedy in choleric affections. M. Hofmann (*Jour. de Pharm. d'Anvers*), recommends the following formula: Creolin, 5 gm., and kaolin, 15 gm.; to be divided into 100 pills, and preserved in talc. This preparation forms a perfect emulsion with water. The pills may be coated with keratin to prevent the evaporation of the creolin; but salol-coating is preferable, as the salol acts as an intestinal disinfectant.

†††

PYROZONK.—This is a 50-per-cent. solution of hydrogen superoxide in water. It is used as a skin-bleach and in dermatological practice. When put upon the unbroken skin, the latter is quickly bleached almost to a white, and remains so for a considerable time. A second application made on the same or succeeding day is said to cause the appearance of blisters. The touching or even the movement of the skin thus treated, causes lively pricking sensations, with considerable pain and itching.

†††

ARISTOL.—M. Seguir, in the course of an essay on the clinical uses of aristol, gives the following formulas for exhibiting this medicament: Collodion.—Aristol, 1 gm.; flexible collodion, 9 gm. Ointment.—Aristol, 10 gm.; olive oil, 20 gm.; lanolin, 70 gm. Crayons.—Aristol, 0.10 to 0.50 gm.; cacao butter, 5 gm.—*Journ. de Pharm. et de Chim.*

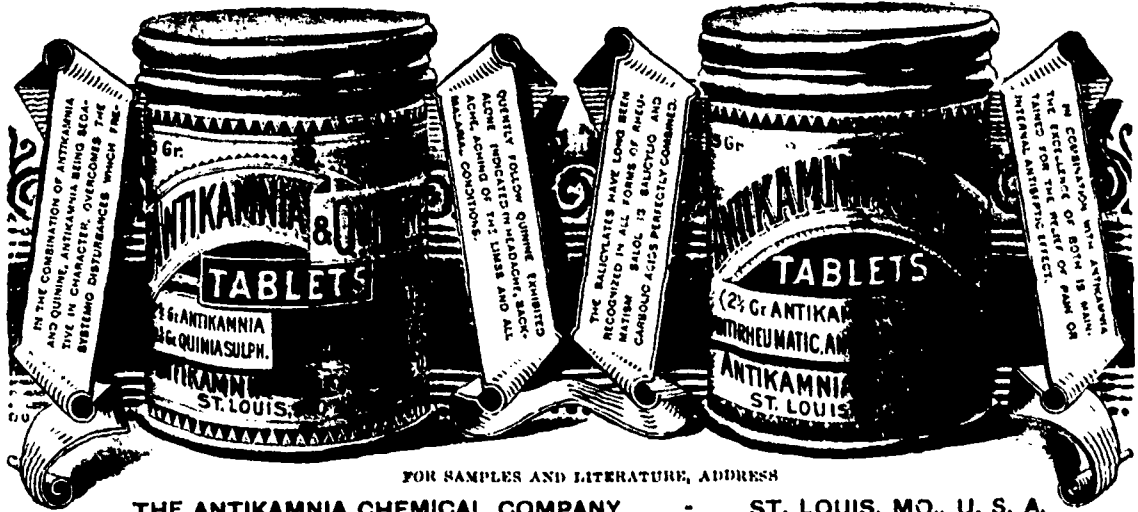
†††

CORYL.—The *Journ. de Pharm. d'Anvers* states that under this name a mixture of methyl chloride and ethyl chloride is being used as a local anæsthetic in dentistry and in minor surgical operations. It remains liquid at 0° C., while methyl chloride boils at -27°, and the sensation of cold produced when coryl is applied to the skin is not so intense as when methyl chloride is used.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

†††

THE DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS OF JALAPINE.—According to Klimento and Banclatin, jalapine, on dry distillation, yields a thick liquid of a reddish-brown color, which on fractionation gives chiefly a hydrate of acetic acid, tiglic acid and palmitic acid.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

Birchwood tar oil contains phenols to the amount of about 40 per cent., being principally guaiacol and cresol, and xylenol and cresol.

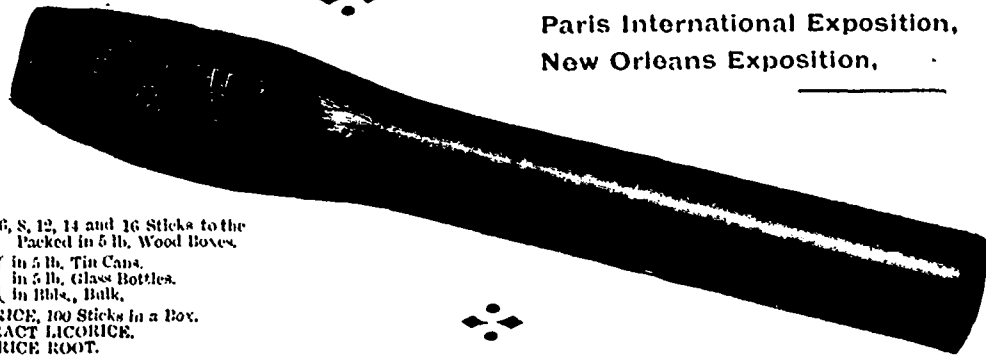


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FORMULARY.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID.

R Powdered borax 2 ounces
Gum senegal 1 drachm
Hot water 1 quart

Stir together, and as soon as ingredients are dissolved, add:

Alcohol 2 ounces
Canphor 2 drachms

And mix thoroughly.—*N. E. Druggist.*

RUSHMORE LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

Ground soap bark 2 ozs.
Glycerine 1½ ozs.
Sodium salicylate 2 drms.
Oil of bergamot ½ drm.
Oil of wintergreen ½ drm.
Oil of cloves 10 drops
Rectified spirit 1 oz.
Solution of carmine q. s.
Proof spirit to make 16 ozs.

Macerate the soap bark in the spirit and glycerine, then percolate; to percolate, add the oils dissolved in the spirit, to this add the sodium salt and enough solution of carmine to tint; shake well and filter through talc (or powdered pumice stone) and make up to 16 fluid ounces.—*British Journal for Dental Science.*

DIURETIC WINE.

Squill, cut fine 10 parts
Digitalis leaves 10 parts
Juniper berries, crushed 60 parts
Sherry wine 1,000 parts

Mix, and let stand for eight days, with repeated agitation, at a natural temperature. Press out and add to the expressed liquor 2½ parts of acetate of potassium, and dissolve. Finally, filter. The product is a clear yellowish-red liquor.

VICHY WATER.

Carbonate of ammonium gr. x
Bicarbonate of sodium ½ v ½ ii
Common salt ½ vi
Phosphate of sodium gr. xxv
Sulphate of sodium 2 iv
Sulphate potassium ½ ii

Mix, and add

Water 0 iv

Let stand for half a day; filter and charge with ten gallons of water.

SELTZER WATER.

Bicarbonate of sodium ½ vss
Carbonate of magnesium ½ vii
Marble dust ½ ss
Muriatic acid (C.P.) ½ v ½ vi
Water C. x

Add the acid to one half gallon of the water. Dissolve the marble in the mixture, then add the carbonate of magnesium, and after one hour, the bicarbonate of sodium. Add the whole to the rest of the water and charge with gas.

AQUA CARMINATIVA—CARMINATIVE WATER.

This formula is taken from the list of those preparations which have paid the *Erganzungssteuer* of the Grand Duchy of Baden:

Chamomile (Roman) 5 parts
Curled mint leaves, coarsely powdered 2 parts
Crushed caraway seed 4 parts
Crushed fennel seed 2 parts
Lemon peel, cut moderately fine 2 parts
Orange peel, cut moderately fine 2 parts

Moisten with 150 parts of alcohol, let stand for twenty-four hours, and then dis-

til off 100 parts. The result is a somewhat turbid liquor of a powerful aromatic odor.

SYRUP OF BLACK TEA.

This formula is from the same source as that for carminative water in the present number (q. v.):

Black tea 2 parts
Boilin; water 10 parts
Sugar 10 parts
Simple syrup 20 parts

Pour the boiling water over the tea and let the latter infuse for ten or twelve hours at a temperature of 15 to 20° C. (60 to 70° F.). Pour off 8 parts (using no pressure), filter, and to the filtrate add the sugar and syrup. The syrup is of a brown color, highly fragrant, and of excellent taste.—*Nat. Druggist.*

SIRET'S DEODORIZING POWDER.

Sulphate of iron ½ xx
Sulphate of zinc ½ iiii
Wood charcoal ½ i
Plaster Paris ½ xvii

Powder and mix.

PERSPIRATION POWDER.

Carbolic acid gttss x
Salicylic acid gr. x
Burnt alum, powdered ½ i
Starch, powdered ½ ii
French chalk, powdered ½ i
Oil lemon gttss. xx

Mix thoroughly. To be dusted into stockings and gloves.

INSECT EXTERMINATOR FOR INSECTS ON PLANTS.

Quassia chips ½ iiii
Stavesacre seed ½ v

Boil in seven pints of water until reduced to five; when cool, strain it and use it with a watering pot.

LIQUOR FERRI SALICYLATICI.

R Ferrous sulphate, pure 354 gr.
Sodium acetate 329 gr.
Sodium salicylate 480 gr.
Glycerin 1 fl. oz.
Water, enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the ferrous sulphate and sodium acetate in seven fluid ounces of distilled water, and the sodium salicylate in an equal volume of water; mix the two solutions and filter, passing through the filter sufficient water to bring the volume up to fifteen fluid ounces, and finally add the glycerine.—*Remington's Formula, modified.*

ARISTOL COMBINATIONS.

Among recently devised formulas for the external application of aristol, the following are to be recommended for their practical form:

ARISTOL OINTMENT.

Aristol ½ ii
Olive oil ½ iv
Lanolin ½ ii

ARISTOL CRAYONS.

Aristol gr. x
Ol. theobroma ½ iss

ARISTOL COLLODION.

Aristol ½ i
Collodium flex ½ i

IODIZED LINIMENTUM SAPONATO CAMPHORATUM.

First make opodeldoc according to the

formula given in the *National Formulary* (Formula 198). Melt 90 parts of opodeldoc by a very slow fire, and in the melted mass dissolve 10 parts of ammonium iodide. If necessary, filter under a covered filter, but this precaution is rarely necessary. The resulting iodized opodeldoc is nearly colorless, opalizes very slightly, and melts at about the temperature of the body.

EAR ACHES.

An ear ache cure, recommended by a German medical journal is made as follows:

R Chlorinated camphor 0 v
Glycerine 0 xxx
Oil of sweet almond 0 x

Mix and moisten cotton and place in the ear.—*Cincinnati Medical News.*

RUBBER CEMENT RECIPES.

Elastic.—Bi-sulphid of carbon, 4 ounces; India-rubber in fine shreds, 1 ounce; isinglass, 2 drachms; Gutta-percha, ½ ounce; dissolve. Used for joining leather or India-rubber. The parts must be thinly coated with the solution, which is left for a few minutes to dry, and then heated to melting; the parts are placed in close contact, and the air bubbles are well hammered out.

Leather.—Gutta-percha dissolved in bi-sulphid of carbon, to form a mass of treacly consistence, or Gutta-percha, 1 pound; India-rubber, 4 ounces; pitch, 2 ounces; shellac, 1 ounce; linseed-oil, 2 ounces; melted together it will answer the same purpose as the elastic cement described above.

Salophen.

Osswald Giessen has made a report on this new remedy in No. 16 of the *Deutschen Med. Wochenschrift*, to the following effect: Salophen is a preparation which undeniably possesses many advantages over the ordinary salicylic acid preparations. Amongst these are its tastelessness, its lack of odor, and its non-hygroscopic properties; furthermore, it is free from disagreeable effects in doses up to 8 grammes per diem. It is less powerful than salicylate of sodium, but, at the same time, it contains less salicylic acid. It can be used with advantage in minor cases of acute rheumatism. Many people owing to certain irritability of the stomach, cannot take salicylate of sodium, and salophen can well replace it in these cases, remembering that an equal dose does not produce the same effect. In the worst form of acute rheumatism the sodium salt maintains its place.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

ARISTOL SOLUTIONS IN OIL, according to Goldmann, must always be filtered before dispensing. Aristol is always unavoidably contaminated by an iodine compound, resulting during the drying process, which is insoluble in oil, and which will, unless removed, cause the mixture to gelatinize.

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We have placed on the market and are extensively advertising

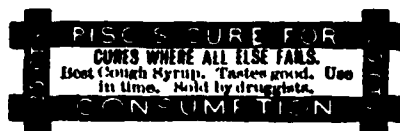
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It is very handsomely put up in Fancy Metal Counter Stands for display, and will be a sure seller.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c.

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GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

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The object of this work is to furnish, in a most convenient manner, a method for the study of the official preparations as to their Latin and English titles and synonyms, their composition, methods of preparation, strengths, doses, etc., arranged in classes.

With this end in view the B. P. preparations have been tabulated and, in most cases, the individual members of each class divided into groups, each group presenting some general features in common, in mode of preparation, ingredients, similarity of active constituents, strength, dose, base, etc. This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, CANADA.

THERAPEUTICS.

ALLINGHAM'S OINTMENT FOR HEMORRHOIDS.

R	Bismuth subnit.	5 j
	Hydrarg. subchlorid.	5 ij
	Morphine	gr. iij
	Glycerini	5 ij
	Vasolini	5 j

M. Sig.:—Use in pile-pipe.

BENZOL AS EXPECTORANT.

Benzol or benzene is recommended by Dr. Mundel in the *Medical Record*, as an efficient expectorant and sedative, which he has used in influenza and in over a hundred cases of chronic bronchitis and winter cough. The following is his method of administering this remedy:

R	Benzol, pur.	5 iss
	Ol. Ment. pip.	5 ss
	Ol. Olive	q. s. ad. 3 ii

Sig., 10 to 30 drops on sugar every three or four hours.

HOARSENESS.

R	Tinct. Benzoin Comp.,	
	Papine,	
	Listerin,	
	Hot water	ad 5 j

M. Sig.:—To be used as a gargle.

GARGLES FOR PEFID BREATH.

R	Eucalyptus and thymol antiseptic (P., D. & Co.)	part
	Warm water	3 parts
R	Thymol	1 part
	Borax	4 parts
	Alcohol	4 parts
	Distilled water	2,000 parts

Mix and use as a mouth wash.

R	Salicylic acid	5 parts
	Saccharin	5 parts
	Bicarbonate of sodium	5 parts
	Alcohol	150 parts

Mix. Add a teaspoonful to a glass of water, and with the mixture gargle the mouth and throat frequently.—*Bulletin Pharmacy.*

TREATMENT OF SWEATING HANDS AND FEET.

The *Journal de Medecine* gives the following:

R	Tinct. belladonna	1 drachm
	Cologne water	1 ounce

M. Add a little glycerine at the moment of using, and with the mixture rub the hands strongly. The hands should be first washed in soft water and thoroughly dried.

For the feet—

Fat soap	15 ounces
Tannin	1 ounce
Starch	q. s.

Melt the soap in a water bath, and add the tannin; mix thoroughly, and then stir in enough starch to make the mass friable.

DISINFECTANTS.

Experiments recently made by the Health Board of New York city concerning the relative germicidal properties of various substances resulted as follows, the disinfectants being arranged in the order of their effectiveness: Corrosive sublimate, 64 grains to the gallon; carbolic acid, five per cent. solution, bromine, one pound to 200 gallons; permanganate of potash,

7½ ounces to 200 gallons; chloride of lime, 4 ounces to the gallon; sulphate of iron, 1½ pounds to the gallon; common salt, 2 ounces to the gallon.—*Ex.*

MISTURA GLYCIRRHIZÆ COMPOSITA.

Stephen recommends the following method of making this mixture, which affords no sediment whatever.

R	Acacie pulv.	3 ss
	Ext. glycyrrhizæ pulv.	3 ss
	Sacchari pulv.	3 ss
	Spts. eth. nit.	3 ss
	Vin. antimonii	3 j
	Tr. opii camph.	3 j
	Aque dest.	3 iij

Having mixed well the powders, add six fluid ounces of water gradually and rub to a paste. Place this in an evaporating dish and heat until perfectly fluid. Add the sweet spirits of nitre, wine of antimony and paregoric and enough water to make the required amount.—*Boston Med. Jour.*

TRITOPINE.

Tritopine is the name of a new alkaloid obtained from the mother liquor after the separation of morphine. It has the formula $C_{24}H_{54}N_2O_7$, and occurs in the form of prisms or scales, soluble in chloroform, but sparingly so in ether. It occurs in very small proportion in opium.—*Med. Record.*

Haschisch in Turkey.

A note by Mr. Fawcett, of the British Embassy in Constantinople, on the mode of preparing Indian hemp for the market in Turkey, has lately been published by the Foreign Office. He describes the hemp as a vegetable, and its preparations are called by the name of haschisch. The word is Arabic, and really means herb. "Bang," "bhung," "bangie," is the Persian. In Algeria it is called "Haschisch al fokara," or haschisch of the fakirs. The plant, in its natural state, is much less used than the preparations which are made from it. In some countries, like Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, and Algeria, it is smoked or chewed like tobacco, either alone or mixed with the latter, or with other substances. In Asiatic Turkey, haschisch is known under the name of "esrar," and is consumed like syrup with aromatic substances added to it, and is smoked as a pastille of about 4 graunnes weight, made of paste formed of "esrar," slightly roasted, and with a strong infusion of coffee. It is said that haschisch smokers are exempted from rheumatic pains. "Madjoun," of Algeria, is a mixture of honey and haschisch powder, slightly roasted. Infusions, decoctions, and various beverages are also prepared directly from the plant. Water distilled from haschisch has no stupefying action. The thick extract of haschisch is usually made in the east by boiling the flowery extremities of the fresh plant with butter and a little water. When this has evaporated, and the butter has become sufficiently impregnated with the active principle of the drug, it is strained. When

prepared, it is a sticky ointment, yellowish-green in color, of a nauseous taste, and smells both of butter and haschisch together. This is the strongest preparation that is made in the east. It is taken either in the form of pills, or mixed with black coffee, but, on account of its pungent taste, it is rarely used by the Arabs in these forms. They prefer making it into pastes or pastilles, adding all sorts of aromatic spices, such as cinnamon, vanilla, nutmeg, essence of rose, of musk, &c. The cultivation and use of haschisch, or esrar, was largely carried on in the Ottoman Empire in former years, but it has of late been strictly prohibited by Imperial Trade, on account of its being little used in the preparation of medicines, and because as a narcotic it is injurious to health.—*Times.*

Olive Oil Production in Italy.

It appears from a recent report by the French Consul at Palermo that the production of olive oil in Italy in the year 1891-2 amounted to 2,739,551 hectolitres (a hectolitre is 22 Imperial gallons) as compared with 3,086,119 hectolitres in the preceding year, that is, a diminution of 384,565 hectolitres. Notwithstanding this diminution the yield for last year is considered a very fair one.

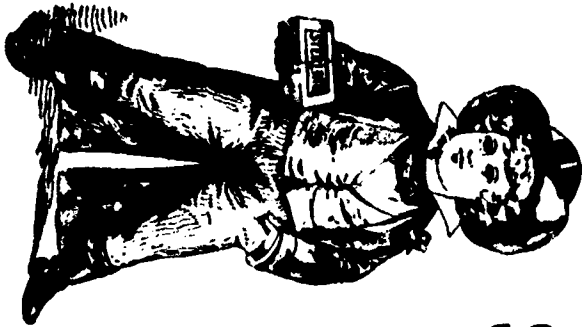
The olive tree is cultivated in 3,121 communes out of a total of 8,253 communes. It does not exist in Piedmont, and is very little found in Lombardy, Venetia, and Emilia, the prevalence of the north-west winds rendering the atmosphere too cold for its cultivation in these districts.

The province of Porto Maurizio is one which, in proportion to its area, possesses the greatest number of olive trees, and after this province come Lecce, Reggio di Calabria, and Chieti. The provinces in which the yield of the olive tree has been greatest in proportion to the area cultivated are those of Sicily, and in particular of Catania, Girgenti, and Syracuse. The largest absolute production, that is to say, not taking into account the proportion of the trees to the area was found for the year 1891-2 in the provinces of Lecce Bari, Reggio di Calabria, Catania, Rome, and Messina, and the smallest in Bologna, Bergamo, Vicenze, Como, and Padua.

The average yield of oil per hectare (hectare = 2.47 acres), was 2.66 hectolitres, or a diminution of 0.39 hectolitres as compared with the preceding year. The average yield per hectare, however, is very variable, as it is affected not only by conditions of locality of soil and quality of the olives which are cultivated, but also by the methods of cultivation.

The quantity of fruit dried or salted is estimated at 40,000 quintals.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

Oleo-Resin or Male Fern is best exhibited in combination with potassium bromide to insure the expulsion of the tape worm. The object is to reduce peristaltic action.



STERLING SOAP.

Best

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farthest.

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WANT DRUGGISTS RIGHT OFF.

TO UNDERSTAND

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

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

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

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.



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— AND —

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

Some American "Novelties."

A New York firm has been good enough to favor the American public with an altogether peculiar kind of "Novelties" of which we deem it necessary, in the interest of the good repute of our trade, to say a few words.

Ambrettaria, a powerful synthetic product for perfumery." Although the "discoverers" claim this to be "a product of our chemical laboratory," "Ambrettaria" is nevertheless no definite scientific body at all, but a simple mechanical mixture of 5 parts of musk-seed oil (ambrette oil), 95 parts of antifebrin (acetanilid), and traces of artificial musk. These ingredients were recognized and isolated by us with absolute certainty. We determined the melting point and other characteristic features of the antifebrin.

"*Oil Catalpa*, a powerful synthetic product for perfumery." The manufacturer of this product most obligingly condescends to offer perfumers, under this new name, a terpineol, to which a few drops of ylang-ylang oil have been added, at the "cheap" rate of \$10 per pound. It is to be hoped that no perfumer will fall into the trap.

"*Oil Narcissus*, a powerful synthetic product for perfumery." The person who imagines this product to provide the scent of narcissus will be sadly deceived. This stuff is nothing more or less than the parts of light specific gravity which are obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of terpineol. As this material is of no value whatever in perfumery, we use it in our works for cleaning parts of machinery. The price asked for this product is the trifling one of \$7.50 per pound.

"*Oil Ylang-Ylang, artificial.*" This product does not by any means solve the scientific problem of the synthesis of ylang-ylang in a practical manner, which would be a matter of great importance. On the contrary, we have here to deal with a bald and primitive mixture of camanga oil and Peruvian-balsam oil (cinnamein).

We are quite certain that no one could be found with sufficient assurance to try to place such products upon the European market. Any attempt to do so would only provoke mirth. And the house that dares to place such compounds before the American perfumers surely under-estimates grossly the intelligence of its would-be customers.—From Schimmel & Co's Semi-Annual Report.

A Popular New Remedy.

There are few of the newer remedies that have met with more approval from the profession than has Pichi (*Fabiana imbricata*). It has proved one of the most valuable of remedies in general vesical and genito-urinary troubles.

Pichi is diuretic; favors the expulsion of calculi and gravel, and relieves the irritation caused thereby; modifies favorably purulent discharges; and acts as a

general stimulant of the excretory functions.

We make of this preparation the fluid extract, the solid extract, the powdered extract, and filled soluble elastic capsules.

The habitat of this drug is South America.

It is diuretic, tonic, terebinthinate. It calms irritability, and quickly modifies the urinary secretions in gravel and uric diathesis.

Among formulae which have been prescribed in connection with fluid extract of Pichi with success are the following:

R Fl. ext. pichi ʒij.
Liquor potass ʒv.
Tr. nuc. vom ʒij.
Elix. calisaya q. s. ad ʒiv.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful in hot water every four or five hours.

R Fl. ext. pichi ʒiiss.
Glycerini ʒiv.
Elix. calisaya ʒj.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful in water every three hours till relieved, then three or four times a day.

R Fl. ext. pichi ʒij.
Liquor potass ʒiv.
Glycerini ʒiv.
Elixir calisaya q. s. ad ʒiv.

M. Sig.: Tablespoonful in hot water every six hours.

R Fl. ext. pichi ʒj.
Potass. nitrate ʒj.
Simple elixir ʒiij.

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful once in two hours.

R Fl. ext. pichi ʒij.
Fl. ext. hyoscyamus ʒij.
Syrup ʒj.

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful before each meal and at bedtime.

R Fl. ext. pichi ʒj.
Fl. ext. hydrangea ʒj.
Fl. ext. hyoscyamus ʒij.
Syrup ʒj.

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful three times a day and at bedtime.

Therapeutic reports of its application, full information concerning our line of Pichi preparations, will be furnished on request to Parke, Davis & Co., who were the first to introduce the virtues of Pichi to the American profession.

Caffeine Salts.

The statement has frequently been made that caffeine does not form definite salts with organic acids, and notwithstanding evidence to the contrary furnished by Biedermann, Liepen, and Snow, it has recently been stated by Taurat that caffeine will crystallise from concentrated acetic or valeric acid without entering into combination (*Journ. de Pharm. et de Chim.*) E. Schmidt points out in regard to this statement that it indicates disregard of the published information as to the conditions which have been shown by Biedermann to be essential for the production of definite salts. Though caffeine will crystallise out from a hot solution containing 47 per cent. acetic acid, a definite salt ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot (C_2H_4O_2)_2$) may be obtained when caffeine is warmed with glacial acetic acid and the solution set to crystal-

lise over caustic lime. Having had occasion to refer to some of the salts of caffeine in connection with the revision of the German Pharmacopoeia, Schmidt has published the observations made by him, together with R. Gaze, on the subject. In regard to what has been stated by Biedermann concerning the hydrochloride and hydrobromide, as well as the double gold and platinum salts, nothing needs to be added, especially since Snow's experiments have confirmed the statements respecting the first two salts (*Pharm. Journ.*). The case is somewhat different with the nitrate and sulphate. The former salt does not contain water of crystallisation. The sulphate formed by dissolving caffeine in ten parts of hot alcohol, and adding two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid crystallises out on cooling the solution, and has the formula $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$. When this anhydrous acid salt is exposed to the air it takes up one molecule of water, and sometimes a sulphate of this composition crystallises out from the solution above mentioned. A neutral sulphate does not appear to be obtainable. The acetate and propionate were readily obtained and found to be anhydrous salts containing two molecules of acid. The formiate, butyrate, and valerianate are more difficult to prepare; they contain only one molecule of acid and are very readily decomposed even by drying. For the preparation of caffeine citrate equal parts of caffeine and citric acid are to be dissolved in a quantity of water equal to their joint weight, the mixture heated, and when evaporated to a syrupy consistency placed over sulphuric acid. At first a small quantity of caffeine crystallises out, but the greater part is deposited in a form resembling cauliflower, and has the composition $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot C_6H_8O_7$. By drying at 100° the salt does not lose weight. It is perfectly soluble in a mixture of equal parts chloroform and alcohol, and a cold saturated solution in absolute alcohol does not immediately redden litmus, while the alcoholic solution of a mere mixture of caffeine and citric acid in equal parts shows an acid reaction at once. Further, a mixture of caffeine and citric acid, though soluble in chloroform and alcohol, was found to lose 8 per cent. by drying at 100° C., while the citrate above described remained constant in weight at that temperature (*Arch. d. Pharm.*, 231,1).—*Phar. Journal.*

A GLASS WHICH IS IMPERMEABLE TO HEAT—*Dingler's Polytechnischer Journal* states that a glass is now manufactured which, while transmitting light perfectly, allows but a small percentage of heat to pass through. The formula for the glass is: Sand, 70 parts; kaolin, 25 parts; sodium hydrate, 34 parts. After melting, the mixture is found by analysis to contain SiO_2 , 746 parts; Al_2O_3 , 84 parts; Fe_2O_3 , traces; Na_2O , 154 parts, and CaO , 9 parts in 1000. A shade 7 mm. thick almost entirely shut off the heat from a powerful gas flame.

Fletcher Manufacturing Co.

TORONTO, CANADA.

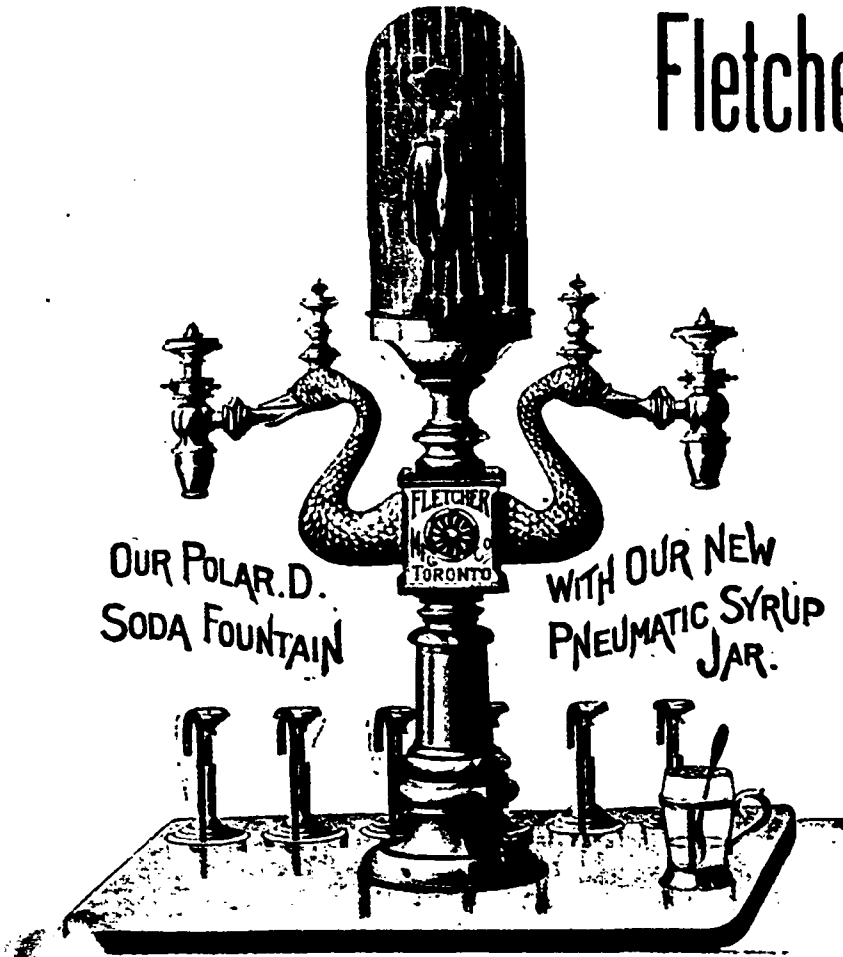
Soda Fountains TUMBLER WASHERS, Cylinders, Generators.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Pneumatic Syrup Jar.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

440 & 442 YONGE ST., - TORONTO, CANADA.



OUR POLAR. D.
SODA FOUNTAIN

WITH OUR NEW
PNEUMATIC SYRUP
JAR.

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 tip.

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 \$1.00 per dozen, we give 1 dozen free. This costs only \$4.00 for 4 dozen, or \$1.20 per dozen, and allows 100 per cent. clear profit. Best seller, best advertised, and gives best satisfaction. Order to-day from :-

W. & BRYERS BARKWELL, London.
JAR. A. KENNEDY CO., London.
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LYMAN BROS. CO., Toronto.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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

Wine of Cod Liver Oil.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Frederick Stearns & Co., Windsor, Detroit, and New York, in this issue, which elaborates upon their specialty, Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron. They are the first house on this side of the water to take advantage of the scientific work done by the prominent French chemists in isolating the alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil from the oil itself. Frederick Stearns & Co. have been experimenting with these alkaloids for over a year, and the result of this work is shown in their latest product, which combines these alkaloids with Peptonate of Iron in the form of a delicious tasting wine. They rob Cod Liver Oil of its greatest terror—its nasty taste, and make it so pleasant of administering that as the old saying is, "children cry for it." It certainly is a great advance in pharmacy, and Stearns & Co. ought to be congratulated on the excellence of their preparation, which a large number of practitioners of the Dominion are prescribing already. They have just issued a treatise on Wine of Cod Liver Oil, which should be in the hands of every druggist and physician.

Bath and Laundry Soaps.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Sterling Soap in this issue. This is one of the best laundry soaps made and has a very large sale throughout the Dominion. We notice that the enterprising proprietor of this staple line has had a large number of Hill-side signs placed in conspicuous places along the line of railways. The sign consists of the words Sterling Soap in white wooden letters nearly six feet in height, the whole sign being about 200 feet long. *Fairy Floating Soap*, a delightful bath or toilet soap, is another product of this house, and one that is becoming a great favorite with the drug trade.

Magazines.

The Magazine of the Future.

The July *Cosmopolitan* marks the most radical step ever taken in periodical literature. With that issue the magazine, unchanged in form, in fact, one of the best numbers of the *Cosmopolitan* ever issued, will be put on sale at twelve and one-half cents per copy—\$1.50 a year. The cutting in half of a price already deemed low for an illustrated magazine is the result of an intention long since formed, to give to the public an illustrated monthly of the very highest class at such a price as must bring it within the reach of all persons of

intellectual tastes, however limited their incomes. There are more than ten million readers in the United States and less than eight hundred thousand magazines are printed to supply their demands. More than four years have been spent in reaching the organization necessary for the production of *The Cosmopolitan* at this price, a figure hitherto undreamed of by the reading world. Each department of the work has been slowly perfected, until with the January number of this year one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the magazine were prepared upon presses and machinery of the most improved form, built with a view to producing the finest results at the very minimum of expense—the only establishment in the world, it is believed, devoted exclusively to the printing of an illustrated monthly magazine. To establish a magazine upon such a basis at the outset was impossible. Only the rapid growth of *The Cosmopolitan's* editions, almost unprecedented in magazine records, has produced the conditions which make this departure from established prices possible. *The Cosmopolitan* promises to make the year 1893 the most brilliant in its history. No other year has seen such an array of distinguished names as will appear on its title page during 1893. De Maupassant, Mark Twain, George Ebers, Valdez, Spielhagen, Francois Coppee, Flammarion, and Paul Heyse, are some of the authors whose work will appear for the first time during this year in the pages of *The Cosmopolitan*. Among the artists whose work will decorate its pages for the first time during 1893, are Laurens, Toussaint, Vierge, Rochegrosse and Schwabe. William Dean Howells will be a regular contributor during 1893-94. A feature of the July number will be triple frontispieces by Rochegrosse and Guillouet.

Painting and Decorating.

The June number of *Painting and Decorating* starts with an article descriptive of the course in decoration at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, which is fully illustrated by original decorative designs rendered in pen-and-ink by the students of the school, and is an excellent illustration of the work now being done in the practical training in art-handicrafts. A paper on Glass Embossing, by Arthur Seymour Jennings, describes practically the method of carrying on this industry in London, and is of great value to American readers, since its writer is thoroughly conversant with shop practice on this side of the ocean. R. S. Brigham contributes another one of his articles on Modern Sign Writing, illustrated with alphabets that are showy and effective, yet simple of execution. A paper on University Training for Decorators, discusses the educational problem from a somewhat unusual standpoint. The regular departments contain much to interest the carriage painter, paper-hanger, and all branches of the trade, not forgetting reports of the various Master Painters' Associations. One dollar a year seems a

small price to pay for so excellent a magazine. Published by the House Painting and Decorating and Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

The Cosmopolitan.

The midsummer *Cosmopolitan*, the first at the new price of 12½ cents per copy, though unchanged in size, excels any other issue of that magazine in the number of its distinguished contributors, in the interest of its contents and in its overflowing illustrations by famous artists. Francois Coppee, William Dean Howells, Camille Flammarion, Andrew Lang, Frank Dempster Sherman, H. H. Boyesen, Charles DeKay, Thomas A. Janvier, Colonel Tillman, Agnes Repplier, and Gilbert Parker, are a few of the names which appear on its title page. Three frontispieces, all by famous artists, furnish an unusual feature, and among the artists who contribute to the 119 illustrations adorning its pages, are Laurens, Reinhardt, Fenn, Toussaint, Stevens, Saunier, Fidler, Meaulle and Franzen. The midsummer number is intended to set the pace for the magazine at its new price of 12½ cents a copy, or \$1.50 a year. The magazine remains unchanged in size and each issue will be an advance upon its predecessors. Literally, every known country is being ransacked for material in the hope to bring *The Cosmopolitan* forward as the leading magazine of the world.

Arsenic as an Explosive.

Recently powdered metallic arsenic which in the process of powdering, had been moistened with water to prevent dusting, is recorded by E. Hirschsohn as capable of spontaneous combustion. A quantity of powdered arsenic in a double paper bag had been received late in the evening, and set aside over night in a basket containing other articles packed in straw and sawdust. The next morning, upon opening the store, the peculiar garlic-like odour attracted attention to the basket containing the powdered arsenic. An examination disclosed that the arsenic had agglutinated to a solid growing mass; that the paper bags had been charred, and that a portion of the straw was scorched; a number of bottles in the basket had also burst, owing to the high heat, and upon the charred paper bag were sublimed some beautiful crystals of arsenious oxide.

Milk Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The perfect equivalent of
MOTHER'S MILK.

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.

Borax by a New Process.

H. N. Warren has devised a method of producing borax in which common salt is subjected to the action of crude boric acid aided by superheated steam. An intimate mixture of the salt and acid is placed in a large clay retort which is then heated to a low red heat, when hydrochloric acid is disengaged in abundance. The heat being slightly increased, steam is next admitted in sufficient quantity to condense the hydrochloric acid by the aid of a refrigerator connected with the neck of the retort, and a speedy and complete decomposition of the salt takes place with the production of anhydrous borax. This, whilst still red hot, is ejected into cold water and allowed to remain for forty-eight hours to dissolve, after which it may be obtained from the solution by the ordinary routine of crystallisation.—*Chemical News.*

Spice from Jamaica.

The Island of Jamaica, according to a contemporary, produces about all the all-spice that is used. It is known also as pimento or Jamaica pepper. The tree on which the berries grow is evergreen and the flowers grow in dense clusters; these develop into small green aromatic berries, the size of black pepper. If allowed to ripen they become pulpy and lose some of their pungency. For commercial purpo-

ses the berries are gathered when green, carefully dried in the sun, and afterwards packed in bags holding 160 to 180 pounds, and shipped. Pimento trees grow in many parts of tropical America, but nowhere do they thrive as in Jamaica. The trees are never planted by man, and receive no culture worthy of the name. The seeds are dropped by the birds, and the rains and the tropical sun do the rest. Surplus trees are cut down and become walking sticks and umbrella handles.

For Those Who do not Advertise.

Consult a medical man at once. Ask him to give you an honest opinion of your sanity, as well as the condition of your liver, when he has told you that, which we think he should, you will find the prescription will look something like this:

R Printer's Ink.

(The Canadian Druggist for instance.)

Saleable Goods.
Right Prices.

Mix.

Sig.—Take regularly and continuously.

Conyl.—Under this name a mixture of the chlorides of ethyl and methyl has been put forward as a local anesthetic. It remains liquid at 0°, whilst methyl chloride boils alone at -27°. It is recommended for petty operations and for dental surgery.—*Pharm. Centralhalle.*

—: 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.

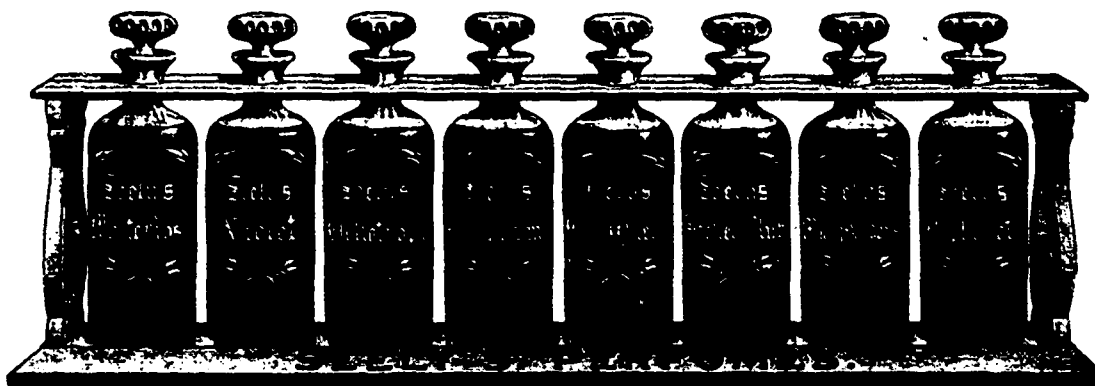
SEELY, The American Perfumer.

ESTABLISHED AT DETROIT IN 1862.

OUR COUNTER PERFUME RACK OF SOLID OAK.

Prevents waste from sampling odors. Affords opportunity to the buyer for choice by testing from the stoppers. Standing prominently on showcase or counter, it brings the Perfumes to the notice of every customer, thereby increasing the sales.

Eight ounce Plain Bottles,
Embossed Label,
Regular Odors, \$2.00 each.



Eight ounce Engraved Bottles,
Regular Odors,
\$2.25 each.

Holding 12 eight ounce Plain Bottles, or 12 eight ounce Engraved Bottles.

Given (in lieu of all other advertising matter) with orders for Perfumery sufficient to fill.

We are the originators of the Perfume Rack, and by priority and courtesy, entitled to its exclusive use.

Mail orders solicited, which receive our careful and prompt attention.

DETROIT, MICH.

Seely Manufacturing Co.

WINDSOR, ONT.

"A BUSHEL OF FLIES."

Have you seen our new show bill "A Bushel of Flies?" The certificate there given is a further proof of what has been well known to the Drug Trade for years, that no other Fly Killers approach **WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS** in destructiveness.

Wilson's Fly Poison Pads have stood the test of time, and while imitations come and go yearly, the demand for Fly Pads is continually increasing.

IF THERE IS A DRUGGIST IN CANADA who has not heretofore sold Fly Pads, we ask him to give them a trial.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,
SOLE MAKERS.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JULY 10th, 1893.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 05	\$4 25	CASOR, Fibre, lb.....	16 00	17 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, 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	GLOVE, 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	COLLOIDIN, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, oz, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, oz, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	COSPECTOX, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chinetta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	Cresote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, oz, lb.....	33	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Caecilia, lb.....	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, oz, lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	EGG, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarella, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ENGOTIS, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14	Lobelia, oz, lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, oz, 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, oz, lb.....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, oz, lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	40	45	Rue, oz, lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Sage, Oz, lb.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmin, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, oz, lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, oz, lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	45	50	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (guillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.....	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	16 1/2	18	Indigo, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GUAYANA.....	3 00	3 25	Insect Powder, lb.....	25	28
Vanilla, lb.....	7 00	8 00	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	75	80	GUM ALGAE, 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	Asafoetida, lb.....	25	28	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
BUMS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Short, lb.....	45	50
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	40	45	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	75	80	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaiac, lb.....	75	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	95	1 20	Timevelly, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	48	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARBONE, No. 40, oz.....	40	80	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	VALENIS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	5 00	5 25	LICORICE, Saluzzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Soammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00	Grass.....	50	55
			Shellac, lb.....	20	40	X & B—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.....	87	90

MONTREAL, TORONTO,
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.

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Phosphorus, Gelatines and Glues.

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

UNITED ALKALI CO. Ltd.

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.

Trade continues very fair for summer months.

Chloride of Lime is easier.

Howard's Quinine has advanced 1d per ounce; German unchanged.

Silver Nitrate is low at present, owing to decrease in value of metal; prospects of this are very uncertain.

Williams' Pink Pills are on the rebate. 1 doz., \$4; 3 doz. \$3.85 per doz.; 1 gross, \$45.

Oil Cubeb, easier.

Lithia Carb., advanced.

Carbolic Acid, unchanged.

Morphia Salts are 10% higher.

Opium, high price still maintained.

Vanilla Beans, higher.

Chloroform, D. & F., higher.

Sperm Oil, advanced.

Ergot, every indication of high prices.

England.

The long-continued drought has very injuriously affected the English medicinal herbs. Belladonna and Henbane will give an unusually poor yield of leaves this year, the plants only being about half their proper size. The same remark applies to Peppermint and Lavender, and prices have in each case considerably increased.

Ergot, jalap, cubeb and ipecacuanha have been easier during the past month, but ergot has improved somewhat towards the close.

Oil of sweet almonds is a trifle cheaper and Neroli is offered at lower rates.

Opium has maintained the considerable advance of last month, and the tendency is, if anything, still upward.

Chirata and Senega are somewhat easier, but Kino has reached an unprecedented figure, and Balsam of Peru is very much dearer.

Pilocarpine and its salts have all appreciably advanced.

Quinine is without much life, and Morphine is firmly held at recent rates.

Victoria Made Chemicals.

The Victoria, B. C., Chemical Company, whose works adjoin the outer wharf, have for two months past been engaged in manufacture and their first product is now awaiting shipment. It consists of muriatic acid, which finds ready sale to the canners of the Province, who use large quantities in sealing up the products of the canneries.

The members of the company are all practical men of considerable experience in this line in Lancashire, England, whence they came direct to engage in the present enterprise. They are: J. W. Fisher, J. A. Hall, M. Sc., and F. Moore, B. Sc. The advantages of Victoria for the purposes of their project were made known to them by Mr. W. Jensen, of the Dallas hotel, who furnished to Mr. Hall, his nephew, particulars as to the demand for chemical products, and as to the ready supply of raw material, in the shape of illimitable quantities of iron and copper pyrites, in the Province. The large quantities of muriatic acid annually used here have up to the present been imported from San Francisco, with the exception of a comparatively small supply brought from Eastern Canada. The buildings are not yet completed, the muriatic acid appliances having been finished in advance in order to fill the canneries' demands for the season. The upper part of the main building will be an immense lead-lined and air-tight chamber, of a capacity of 28,000 cubic feet, to be used for the manufacture of vitriol. It is estimated that the works will require thirty hundred weight of py-

rites daily for this purpose. The exact source of supply of this material is not yet determined on. The pyrites will be worked in furnaces now being erected. The company have a good local market for all they can turn out, and they have already orders for the supply of chemicals for the use of the local powder works and of mineral water factories. Their refuse will be useful to other industries not now represented here. For instance, the "salt cake" remaining from the muriatic acid manufacture is adapted for use in glass works, in the manufacture of soda ash and for other purposes. The building and works will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and before long it is expected will turn out chemicals in great variety. —*Pacific Druggist.*

SOLUTION OF CREASOTE.—P. Carles, in a note read before the Societe de Pharmacie upon dispensing creasote with water, recommended the following formula—

Creasote, from beech	10 parts.
Tincture of quillaia	80 "
Distilled water	60 "

The tincture is that of the French Codex (1 to 5 of 80 per cent alcohol). The creasote is said to be dissolved, not suspended, and the mixture may be diluted to any extent with either cold or warm water. The effect is attributed to the saponin of the quillaia bark, and injections prepared in this manner are said to be preferable to those in which the creasote is presented in the form of an emulsion. —*Journ. de Pharm. et de Chimie.*

BORO-SALICYLIC ACID.—This preparation is said to have extraordinary preserving powers when used in a solution as weak as 3 parts in 1,000. It is prepared (in solution) by dissolving 12 parts of boric acid and 6 parts of salicylic acid in 1,000 parts of water. It is also an excellent antiseptic in the strength of the solution indicated. This solution may be perfumed, and the liquid used for various purposes of the toilet.

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00			
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	1	50	1	50	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	00		
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	“	0	BORAX, lb.	9	10	11			
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	1	75	“	10	Powdered, lb.	10	11				
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2	25	2	50				
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	“	“	Essence, lb.	3	00	3	25				
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	25	1	50	Iodide, oz.	45	50			
MACK, lb.	1	20	1	25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	00	
MANNA, lb.	1	60	1	75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00		
MOSS, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Canary, bag or less, lb.	6	7	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38		
Irish, lb.	9	10	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50	1	00	
MUSK, Tonguin, oz.	46	00	50	00	Celery	30	35	CERUM, Oxalate, oz.	15	12			
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Colecium.	75	80	Celery	30	35	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1	00	1	10
NUTMEG, lb.	1	00	1	10	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CRONIN, oz.	75	80			
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CHLOROFORM, lb.	65	2	00	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHOSINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30		
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHOSINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20		
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	8	50	9	00
Citric, lb.	45	50	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8		
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Iodide, oz.	65	70		
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80		
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50		
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17	ENALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10
PLASTER, Calcined, lbl cash.	2	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30		
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Adhesive, yd.	12	13	IODINE, lb.	5	00	5	50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Belladonna, lb.	65	70	IODOFORM, lb.	6	00	7	00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40
Lead, lb.	25	30	Lead, lb.	25	30	Lead, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1	00	1	10	1	10	1	10	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16		
ROSEN, Common, lb.	25	30	ROSEN, Common, lb.	25	30	ROSEN, Common, lb.	25	30	Sacch., lb.	35	40		
White, lb.	35	4	White, lb.	35	4	White, lb.	35	4	Chloride, lb.	45	55		
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Sol., lb.	13	16		
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00	
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	And Ammon., lb.	75	80		
Althca, cut, lb.	30	35	Althca, cut, lb.	30	35	Althca, cut, lb.	30	35	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30		
Blood, lb.	15	16	Blood, lb.	15	16	Blood, lb.	15	16	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15		
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Bitter, lb.	27	30	Bitter, lb.	27	30	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55		
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60		
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Iodide, oz.	40	45		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Syrup, lb.	40	45		
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Lactate, oz.	5	6		
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16		
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Columbo, lb.	20	22	Columbo, lb.	20	22	Phosphate scales, lb.	1	25	1	30
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	25	30	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9		
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10		
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85		
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90		
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Dandelion, lb.	15	18	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15		
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Carbonate, lb.	7	8		
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Galangal, lb.	15	18	Galangal, lb.	15	18	Iodide, oz.	35	40		
Galium, lb.	22	25	Galium, lb.	22	25	Galium, lb.	22	25	Red, lb.	7	9		
Genitan, lb.	9	10	Genitan, lb.	9	10	Genitan, lb.	9	10	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5		
Ground, lb.	10	12	Ground, lb.	10	12	Ground, lb.	10	12	In packages, lb.	6	7		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Powdered, lb.	13	15	Powdered, lb.	13	15	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45		
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.	30	35		
Po., lb.	20	22	Po., lb.	20	22	Po., lb.	20	22	Citrate, oz.	25	30		
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	27	30	Jamaica, blehd., lb.	27	30	Jamaica, blehd., lb.	27	30	Iodide, oz.	50	55		
Po., lb.	30	35	Po., lb.	30	35	Po., lb.	30	35	Salicylate, oz.	35	40		
Ginseng, lb.	3	00	3	25	3	25	3	25	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60		
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	18	20		
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45		
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	15	3		
Indian Hemp	18	30	Indian Hemp	18	30	Indian Hemp	18	30	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7		
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	3	00	2	90	3	00	MENTHOL, oz.	30	35		
Powdered, lb.	3	10	3	20	3	10	3	20	MERCURY, lb.	90	95		
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Jalap, lb.	55	60	Jalap, lb.	55	60	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	25	1	30
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Powdered, lb.	60	65	Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	00	1	10
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Calomel, lb.	1	15	1	20
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Licorice, lb.	12	15	Licorice, lb.	12	15	With Chalk, lb.	60	65		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Powdered, lb.	13	15	Powdered, lb.	13	15	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40		
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	Mandrake, lb.	13	18	Mandrake, lb.	13	18	Bin., oz.	25	30		
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75		
Powdered, lb.	40	45	Powdered, lb.	40	45	Powdered, lb.	40	45	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55		
Paroira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Paroira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Paroira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	2	00	2	10
Pink, lb.	75	80	Pink, lb.	75	80	Pink, lb.	75	80	Muriate, oz.	2	00	2	10
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Parsley, lb.	30	35	Parsley, lb.	30	35	Sulphate, oz.	2	25	2	30
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	PRESIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40		
Poke, lb.	15	18	Poke, lb.	15	18	Poke, lb.	15	18	PRESACETINE, oz.	45	50		
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6		
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	Rhatany, lb.	20	30	Rhatany, lb.	20	30	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1	10
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	50	75	2	50	75	2	50	1	10		
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60		
Cut, lb.	50	55	Cut, lb.	50	55	Cut, lb.	50	55	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40		
Senega, lb.	55	65	Senega, lb.	55	65	Senega, lb.	55	65	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17		
Squill, lb.	13	15	Squill, lb.	13	15	Squill, lb.	13	15	Bichromate, lb.	14	15		
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	30		
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Powdered, lb.	25	27	Powdered, lb.	25	27	Bromide, lb.	45	50		
									Carbonate, lb.	14	16		

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13
Glacial, lb.	45	50	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Glacial, lb.	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25
German, oz.	10	12	German, oz.	10	12	German, oz.	10	12
Boracic, lb.	20	25	Boracic, lb.	20	25	Boracic, lb.	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	38	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	38	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	38
Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	2	15	2	10	2	15
No. 2, lb.	1	35	1	40	1	35	1	40
Citric, lb.	65	70	Citric, lb.	65	70	Citric, lb.	65	70
Gallic, oz.	10	12	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Gallic, oz.	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz.	1	50						

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	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fixed, 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 80
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 60	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
PROPYLEAMINE, 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	Cafe, 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	COD 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	COTTONSEED, 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
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NEETSFOOT, gal.	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.	32	34	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 50	1 60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2 1/2	4	Wood, lb.	70	75	Sabad, gal.	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13
TARTAR EMBRIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.	1 75	1 80
THYMOI, (Thymic acid), oz.	55	60	Lemon, lb.	2 75	3 00	TERPENTINE, gal.	65	68

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