

Vol. VII.

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE, 1895

No. 6.

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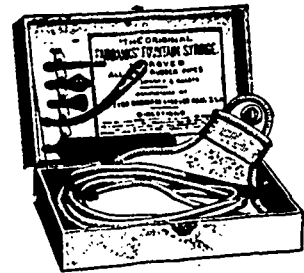
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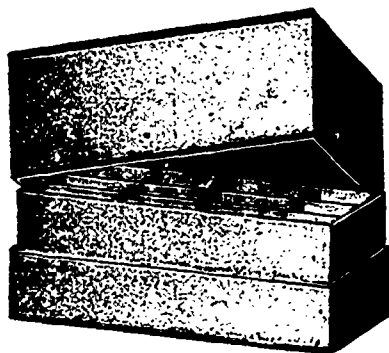
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# Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. VII.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1895.

No. 6

## Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription, \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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20 Bay St. TORONTO, ONT.

### EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

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

FRANCE: 5 Rue de la Bourse, Paris.

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### Canada's Interest in the Metric System.

Judging from expressions of many prominent pharmacists in England, there seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to the wisdom of officially recognizing the metric system in the new Imperial Pharmacopœia, and a decided objection to depart from the long-established custom of dispensing solids by weight and liquids by measure.

English methods are usually conservative, and generally none the worse for it; but when progressive thought is daily forcing upon us essential changes, then conservative policy is as useless as the stagnation which it induces.

Canadian pharmacists are satisfied with the Imperial weights and measures, and with the system of using them, but want the metric system as well; and, possibly, the giving of a few reasons why they want it will not be amiss here.

They want it because Canadian pharmacists frequently require to use it; because hundreds of Canadian college graduates secure situations in American pharmacies, where a perfect knowledge of the system is essential; because its recognition in British text-books would popularize them in Canada, and lessen the need for using American works for educational purposes; because the system is undoubtedly the scientific system of the age, and is bound to become officially recognized by us at no distant date; because in a country in which the decimal system is so universally used, the adoption of the metric, for the purpose of medicinal compounding, would be at once familiar and natural; because Canadian feeling in pharmacy, as in other things, is British, and we naturally look for British authority to be equal, if not superior, to that of any other country; because, while the adoption of the system for trade purposes is likely to be but gradual, no good reason has been offered why it should not receive official recognition for the compounding and dispensing of medicine.

It is just possible that the idea of an Imperial Pharmacopœia is more popular in the colonies than in Great Britain; but, in any case, if the work about to be authorized is to fill the design of its eminent author, then Great Britain will have to consider and act generously to that portion of the Empire which forms so conspicuous, if not so important, a part of the Greater Britain.

### The College Council Election Contest.

Interest in college affairs for the present month is largely centred in the council election. In Toronto Messrs. McKenzie and Daniels are returned unopposed; Ottawa returns Mr. Watters; Peterborough, Mr. McKee; Hamilton, Mr. Spackman; Woodstock, Mr. Karn; London District, Mr. Roberts, of Parkhill; Huron, Grey, and Bruce District, Mr. Days, of Lucknow; and Mr. D'Avignon's old field will this time be represented by Mr. Scott, of Sarnia. All of these gentlemen are returned by acclamation.

No. 2 District, comprising the counties of Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox, Addington, Prince Edward, and Hastings, will this time be unrepresented until some one has been selected by the council. Mr. L. W. Yeomans, of Belleville, was nominated, but improperly, until after the date for receiving nominations was past.

No. 6 District, comprising the counties of Simcoe and York (except Toronto), and the districts of Haliburton, Algoma, Parry Sound, Muskoka, Thunder Bay, Nipissing, and Rainy River, will have to decide between her former representative, D. H. McLaren, of Barrie, and W. J. Douglas, of Collingwood.

No. 7 District, comprising the counties of Peel, Wellington, Halton, and Dufferin, will be contested by A. Turner, of Orangeville, and a former councillor, R. H. Perry, of Fergus.

No. 9 District, comprising the counties of Brant, Haldimand, and Waterloo, will

have a three-cornered contest, participated in by two druggists and a doctor, J. A. Wallace, of Brantford; Simon Snyder, of Waterloo; and Dr. Harbottle, of Burford.

So far as we are at present aware, no questions of governmental policy are entering into the contests where held. The candidates are offering themselves in a friendly manner for a position which it is creditable and honorable for any druggist to fill.

While we regret the non-representation of No. 2 District by election, we are pleased to express our belief that a most worthy council will result from the new election.

#### District Association Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of District No. 7 was held at Elora, May 13th, with the following members present: R. H. Perry, president, in the chair; Messrs. T. P. Smith, D. F. Kilgour, Arthur; R. Phillips, Fergus; R. Wood, Erin; T. Stevenson, A. Turner, Orangeville; A. Stewart, A. B. Petrie, jr., C. Law, Guelph.

Minutes of previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The names of P. F. Maddock, of Guelph, and R. D. Norris, of Elora, were added to the list of members.

Reports of standing committees were received and adopted, after which the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, T. P. Smith; 1st vice-president, D. F. Kilgour; 2nd vice-president, A. Jamieson; 3rd vice-president, R. Wood; secretary, Alex. Stewart; treasurer, R. Phillips; auditors, Messrs. Stevenson and Wood.

#### COMMITTEES.

Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Legislation—A. Stewart, R. H. Perry, L. W. Yeomans, R. D. Norris, R. Wood.

Trade and Commerce—T. P. Smith, A. Turner, A. B. Petrie, D. F. Kilgour, R. Phillips, jr.

Grievances—R. H. Perry, J. H. McCollum, W. G. Smith, W. Colcleugh, T. Stevenson.

Entertainment—J. R. Dodds, P. F. Maddock, J. V. Kannawin, A. Jamieson, Charles Law.

R. Phillips, jr., presented the treasurer's report, which showed a balance in the treasury of \$62.43.

The annual fee was reduced to fifty cents.

Messrs. Turner and G. P. Smith reported that Mr. A. B. Petrie would not be a candidate for re-election in the coming council elections, whereupon it was moved by G. P. Smith, seconded by T. Stevenson, that Mr. A. Turner be the nominee of this association, and that the association pledge its support for his election. The motion was carried.

Mr. Turner returned thanks for the nomination, and, as he expected that he would have opposition, desired the hearty support of those present.

Moved by A. Turner, seconded by T. P. Smith, that the thanks of the association be tendered A. B. Petrie for his valuable and energetic services as council representative of this district; also that we endorse the general action of the present council, and appreciate the financial and satisfactory condition generally of the college. Carried.

A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers, and Georgetown decided as the next place of meeting.

An adjournment was then made.

**FOOD VALUE OF MARGARIN.**—Experiments have led Jolles to the conclusion that pure margarin has the same degree of digestibility and food value as butter itself.



Henry Eagleson,  
College Gold Medalist, O.C.P.

Henry Eagleson, winner of the college gold medal for general proficiency at the May examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, was born on a farm near the village of Baillieboro, Ont. At the age of seventeen he obtained a second-class teacher's certificate, and taught for two years. He then commenced the drug business as an apprentice with T. George Watson, of Port Hope. At the Junior examination held in December, 1894, he stood second on the list, and was first in two subjects; during the senior term he was elected president of the class. Mr. Eagleson is twenty-five years old, and is now engaged as assistant with W. Latimer, 166 Yonge street, Toronto.

**QUININE SULPHATE WITH SYRUP.**—As much as 1.5 grams of quinine can be dissolved by heat in 30 grams of syrup, and then diluted with 200 grams of water with precipitating. No acid being used, no fluorescence is produced.

#### Good Business Maxims.

Carefully examine every detail of your business. Be prompt in everything. Take time to consider, and then decide positively. Dare to go forward. Bear troubles patiently. Be brave in the struggle of life. Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing. Never tell business lies. Make no useless acquaintances. Never appear something more than you are. Pay your debts promptly. Shun strong liquor. Employ your time well. Do not reckon upon chance. Be polite to everybody. Never be discouraged. Then work hard, and you will succeed.—*Notes and Queries.*

#### A Word to the Drug Clerk.

Many clerks of to-day are some day destined to be the managers of their own pharmacies. From their ranks must be filled the places of those that will sooner or later retire from business. The young man that is to-day wrestling with the many arduous duties of apprenticeship should look forward to the time when he will be his own master, to assume new duties and shoulder wider responsibilities. If he is of a thoughtless disposition, and a shallow observer, he will most likely find his new position not very bright or inviting. His path will be strewn with many reverses and trials heretofore not thought of, that may make him wish that he had chosen another vocation. On the contrary, if he is industrious at the beginning of his career in pharmacy, he will, in all probability, be a success as a proprietor.

The clerk should, by all means, take part in any movement that has for its object the advancement of his chosen profession. Not only should he try to get all the information possible from his employer, but where there is an organization of pharmacists he should take part. If there is a local society of drug clerks, be one of them. Strive to advance the interests of all, thereby advancing your own. If you are a graduate of pharmacy, don't neglect your *alma mater*.—*Wm. Middleback, in National Druggist.*

**CLOUD PHOTOGRAPHS.**—Experimental photographers in France have been making numerous attempts lately to secure cloud photographs of a perfect character. In one case, it appears, there was employed a diaphragm with a very small perforation in front of the lens. A short exposure was made, this giving only a faint image at first, but a perceptible contrast, and then intensification was resorted to, though, by such an operation, there is stated to be a danger of ruining the plate. Another method resorted to has been to polarize with Nicol prism the light entering the camera, and in this way, we are told, the light from the clouds remains unaltered, while only part of the rays proceeding from the sky gain access to the plate.—*Invention.*



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Standard in strength and quality. Reasonable in price. Satisfactory in use.

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**LIME JUICE**

We prepare for the market the concentrated juice of the Lime Fruit, imported by ourselves from the West Indies. We confidently offer it to the trade as an article that will prove pleasing to all concerned, because of these important considerations:—quality, quantity, price, and profit.

PINT CLARETS AT \$1.60 per doz.  
QUART WHISKEYS AT \$3.80 "

Also LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

**COMPOUND  
SYRUP OF FIGS**

Is a delicious cordial preparation of Alexandria Senna, representing 125 grains in each fluid ounce. The nauseating properties of the senna have been removed, so that there is presented a pleasant, mild, safe purgative. Its appearance is attractive, and speaks of care in preparation.

\$3.75 per doz.

- Dunn's Magnes. Cit.**
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- Tanglefoot**
- Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler**
- Two Sizes

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78 LONG LANE, LONDON, E.C.,  
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Red Cross English Dressings,  
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They always give entire satisfaction, and there are no  
medicines in the market that can compare with them.  
Thrifty farmers, stockowners and carters all over the  
country are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot  
afford to be without a supply of  
Dick's Blood Purifier Price 50c.  
Dick's Blisters, for Cuts, Sprains, Swellings,  
etc. Price 50c.  
Dick's Liniment for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, etc.  
Price 25c.  
Dick's Ointment. Price 25c.

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Hair, Tooth, Nail,  
Shaving, Bath,  
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**A. Dupont & Co.**  
PARIS

Agents for Canada—

**J. PALMER & SON,**

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We have just been appointed  
Wholesale Agents for the Do-  
minion of Canada for the sale of

**Payson's  
Indelible  
Ink.**

All Orders will have our prompt  
attention.

**The London Drug Co.**

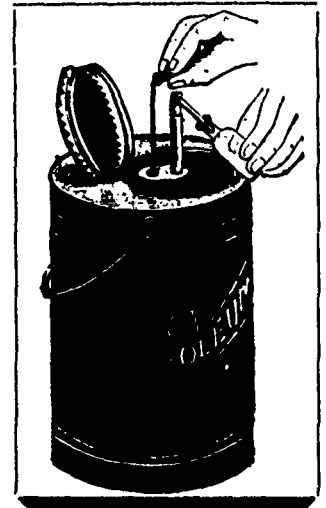
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**THE LYMAN BROS & CO. LTD.**

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# Perfection Dispensing Tank



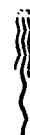
HOLDS TWO IMPERIAL GALLONS.

Labelled "Castor Oil" or "Glycerin"  
Other labels can be imported.

**PRICE, \$1.00.**

Numbers already in use that give ex-  
cellent satisfaction. Order a sample with  
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**CARNOT'S  
PARISIAN  
DENTIFRICE**



We are special agents for this cele-  
brated liquid antiseptic dentifrice  
and mouth-wash.

Each bottle nicely put up in a  
handsome carton.

**Price, only \$2.00 per doz.**

**In 3-doz. lots, \$1.90**

TRY A SAMPLE.

## Trade Notes.

C. Hickey has opened a drug store at Chatham, N.B.

F. A. Sharpe is opening a drug store in Port Elgin, N.B.

A. Stapleton has sold his drug business in Fredericton, N.B.

C. A. Mumford has opened a new drug store in Halifax, N.S.

W. C. Wilson has opened a new drug store at St. John, N.B.

H. Southcotte has opened a drug store in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

J. C. Bell, druggist, Tilbury Centre, has sold out to R. A. Hall.

F. R. Curry, formerly of Minden, Ont., has removed to Brockville, Ont.

G. T. McDonald & Co. have opened a drug business in Shelburne, N.S.

W. R. House, Whitby, Ont., has sold his drug business to J. McCulloch.

A. J. Gould has purchased a drug business in Colborne, Ont.

G. S. Hobart & Co., druggists, Kingston, Ont., have called a meeting of their creditors.

R. O. Christie, druggist, Little Glace Bay, N.S., is dead, and the business is closed.

J. D. McCann has purchased the drug business of H. J. Meiklejohn & Co., Stirling, Ont.

D. Secord is opening a new drug store in Brantford, Ont., in Dr. Higinbotham's old stand.

F. S. Kinsman & Co., Digby, N.S., have sold their drug business to L. R. MacLaren.

W. W. Greenwood, of St. Catharines, has opened a branch drug store at Port Dalhousie, Ont.

The business of the Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver, B.C., is advertised for sale by the sheriff.

Atkins & Atkins and H. M. McDowell & Co., drug firms of Vancouver, B.C., have amalgamated.

Another department store in Toronto, McKendry & Co., has put in a stock of patent medicines.

Charles Cluthe, truss manufacturer, King street west, Toronto, Ont., has made an assignment.

G. W. Spackman is the firm name of the Hamilton, Ont., drug business, formerly Spackman & Co.

The Fort William Drug Co., Limited, Fort William, Ont., has obtained a charter of incorporation.

N. R. Mackenzie, of Chatham, N.B., has purchased the drug business of H. H. Johnston, Newcastle, N.B.

H. W. Smith has opened a branch drug store in the new hotel near Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Ont.

G. K. C. McGregor has opened a new drug store on the north side of the Market Square, Brantford, Ont.

Charles M. Briggs, of the patent medicine firm of G. C. Briggs & Sons, Hamilton, Ont., died suddenly, May 17th.

T. H. Hinchman, of the old-established wholesale drug firm of T. H. Hinchman & Sons, Detroit, Mich., died last month.

A traveller who came over from England in the Lake Superior was caught by the customs house authorities at Montreal in the act of smuggling a lot of surgical instruments. He had prepared a false bottom in his packing case, and in this receptacle were placed the instruments. The man was tripped up by Inspector McLaughlan and his men and the plunder seized. The man, who was an American and on his way to the States, settled dearly for the attempt, and went on his way a sadder but wiser man.

The western air has also affected the conduct of the druggists of Vancouver. McDowell & Co. and Atkins & Co., two large firms controlling four stores, amalgamated recently with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of buying their goods cheaper and in large quantities. All the other druggists in Vancouver now say that should the new firm cut prices they will at once form a syndicate for the purpose of buying cheaper, by which means they will be able to meet the other combination and sell as low as they do. A meeting has been held, and this course decided upon.—*The Commercial*.

Hattie & Mylius' new store is a great improvement to Hollis street. They have transformed one of the darkest and dingiest corners into as bright and attractive a drug store as one will see anywhere in the Dominion. The store is finished in cherry, and at night, with its eighteen electric lights, the fine workmanship shows particularly well. The store is built for convenience as well as beauty, and any one viewing it can easily see what a vast improvement it is over the old stand. The dispensing department is well fitted with every convenience requisite for compounding quickly and accurately. Hattie & Mylius also occupy the flat over Horton's paint shop on Sackville street. They are connected with it by an iron door. Their laboratory and private office is situated here, and they also have a room for storing surplus stock. Hattie & Mylius now occupy two of the best corners in Halifax, their south-end branch being on the corner of Morris and Pleasant streets. There is a branch post office in connection with the south store now. This is proving a great convenience to all south-enders.—*Halifax Courier Review*.

### Montreal Notes.

A pharmacist in Montreal has got into trouble in connection with the U.S. custom laws. Just how the matter stands is not very well known. It appears that the party was arrested as he was boarding a train in New York to return to this city, and was held to bail for \$5,000, which he was not able to obtain. Finally, the authorities let him out on a \$2,500 bail,

but when the case was called he was *non est*. It is said the case is more serious than is generally supposed.

There is no doubt that a much larger quantity of phenacetin and sulphonal has been imported into Canada from Europe than can be consumed legitimately in this country.

A large majority of the pharmacists of the largest cities in England, in answer to queries sent to them by the editor of the *Chemist and Druggist* of London, replied in favor of closing at 8 p.m., with a proviso that prescriptions might be filled after that hour if necessary, it being understood that the window lights should in no case be lit so as to attract custom. The editor was recently examined on this subject before the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons in connection with the Shop Hours Act which is now before the British House. Druggists here are beginning to show a desire to close earlier, and to give up the absurd practice of keeping open all day on Sundays. Two or three have recently given up this latter practice, and now keep open for an hour in the morning and an hour or two in the evening, and they find their customers and the doctors quite satisfied with their arrangement. Druggists begin to feel that they deserve a little public sympathy in respect of shorter hours of labor. Of course the soda-water-and-cigar druggists keep open as usual, and light up their shop windows on Sunday evenings to attract customers.

Business is very dull in the drug line, and, in fact, in every other retail line in Montreal. Storekeepers in the east, west, and centre all say the same thing, and the bank reports show a great falling off in business generally. Owing to the excellent condition of public health, as shown by the Board of Health reports, it stands to reason the prescription business must be very bad. The doctors likewise complain loudly of the state of affairs in their line.

The College of Pharmacy is looking for a first-class lecturer on *Materia Medica*, a very difficult thing to find. The desire has been expressed that a druggist shall fill the position, but a man engaged in active business could scarcely devote the time necessary, neither could a man under engagement with a druggist, so that it is possible a professor from one of the medical schools in town would have the preference, should an application come in from such a source.

### Manitoba Notes.

The drug trade in Manitoba, along with others, is receiving in a measure its share of the increased improvement in business conditions.

Owing to the unusually cold weather prevailing throughout the province, the summer trade can scarcely be said to have yet commenced, but the druggists generally are preparing for a good summer's business, and, with the presen-



promising outlook for a good crop, there is no lack of confidence as to the future. In collections and financial matters a marked improvement is noticed.

Mr. J. A. Wright, Boissevain, made a business trip to Winnipeg last week.

Dr. R. Wheeler, proprietor of the Birtle Drug Store, Birtle, was in Winnipeg a few days ago.

Mr. C. H. Cranston, as previously announced, has opened his new drug store on the corner of Main street and Pacific avenue. His store has been fitted with entirely new fixtures manufactured from choice British Columbia cedar.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, of Portage la Prairie, and Mr. A. T. Andrews, of Gladstone, were in Winnipeg last week.

A case occasioning much interest to the drug trade, more especially in Manitoba, was the recent prosecution of Mr. D. M. Sutherland, of Boissevain, for selling poisons illegally.

It appears that Mr. Sutherland has been conducting a drug business under the name of a registered physician in that place, but evidence adduced at the trial clearly established his interest and proprietorship in the business, and he was consequently fined \$20 and costs.

But few cases of this kind have come under the immediate notice of the association, but such cases as have been brought before them have been dealt with in a manner which shows the determination of the association to protect the trade in every possible way, and to preserve the utility of the act.

#### Prince Edward Island Notes.

There is nothing but news of new drug stores from Prince Edward Island. In Charlottetown, Mr. Watson has moved into a new drug store opposite the Queen street entrance to the market, one of the very best business stands in the city. The new store is an exceedingly handsome and well-arranged establishment, and in every way well adapted for the extensive and constantly growing business of this old and popular house. The store is the one recently occupied by Messrs. George Carter & Co. Since the latter firm vacated it, extensive improvements and alterations have been made, until it has been transformed into a store in which Mr. Watson can carry on his business to the best advantage, and one which his many customers find it a pleasure to visit. It has been fitted up in style second to none, and is in every sense a model of convenience and beauty. To the right, on entering, is the counter, behind which is an ample extent of drawers, finished in mahogany, above the same being a good shelf area of ash, thrown into strong relief by the chocolate coloring of the walls. On the opposite side of the store is the shelving for proprietary preparations, and, below, ample lockers surmounted by show cases. The rear of the store is separated from the front by a dispensing screen and large mirror. The dispensary is entered through two Gothic arches, decorated

with illuminated gold panels. The dispensing department is on a larger scale than any in Charlottetown, and its accessibility, as well as its excellent arrangements, are noticeable features. The window space is one of the best features about Mr. Watson's new quarters. It is the largest in Charlottetown, and gives splendid opportunity for beautiful display in window dressing. The store is brilliantly lighted by electricity throughout, and presents a most attractive appearance from without as well as within. There are a large manufacturing department, a private office, and ample storage room on the three flats, making the new store the largest in Charlottetown.

Mr. Davies has also made a move, and is now doing business in the store known as Beale's corner, on the north side of Queen square, near Mr. Rankin's drug store. The shop is neatly fitted up, and presents a clean appearance with its white shelving and bright glassware. Mr. Davies' is headquarters for soda waters, and his handsome fountain adds greatly to the appearance of the store.

Mr. Arthur Reddin has severed his connection with Messrs. Reddin Bros., and intends starting business for himself in a short time.

Mr. J. Alfred Gourlie, of Summerside, has completed one of the finest drug stores in the Maritime Provinces, where he will now be better than ever prepared to serve his large patronage.

#### Nova Scotia Notes.

The examinations of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society take place on June 11th and 12th. The annual meeting will be held immediately after.

There has been some agitation in drug circles of late ament the advance in price of alcohol, necessitated by the increase in duty. The leading druggists of Halifax have joined their Montreal confreres in protesting against this increase in the value of spirits for manufacturing purposes.

R. O. Christie, who for some years carried on a drug business at Springhill, N.S., died at Truro on May 23rd. Although Mr. Christie had been in poor health for some time, he was very hopeful, and his rather sudden death has been a source of surprise, as well as grief, to his friends.

The marriage of H. W. Cameron, druggist, of Brunswick street, to Miss Crawford, also of Halifax, was celebrated on May 31st. The event was attended by a very large number of friends, and the popularity of the bride and groom was evidenced by the large number of handsome and valuable presents which they received.

Mr. Chas. F. G. Taylor, of Bridgewater, paid a visit to Halifax lately. The cares of the retail drug business do not seem to wear very much on Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Percy B. Dakin, brother of R. B. Dakin, druggist, of Windsor, has secured

a position in the Ordnance Drug Store, Halifax.

We are glad to see our friend, Mr. G. V. Rand, the veteran druggist of Wolfville, again at his post after a severe illness.

Mr. Alfred A. Patterson, who has been spending the greater part of the past two years in South Africa, is now *en route* to England, from whence he will return to his old position in Halifax.

Mr. L. R. MacLaren, formerly with R. C. Fuller & Co., of Amherst, and more lately with H. Paxton Baird, of Woodstock, N.B., has purchased the drug business of F. S. Kinsman & Co., of Digby.

Mr. Geo. T. MacDonald, formerly of F. S. Kinsman & Co., has opened a drug store in Shelburne, N.S.

Many of the Halifax druggists are at present taking advantage of the fishing season, which is at its height. Among the more ardent lovers of the sport is Mr. Frank C. Simson, who recently returned from a trip to the Gaspereaux Lakes, reporting the trip enjoyable, and fishing good.

#### Troches of Phosphorated Chocolate.

Phosphorus is one of the most valuable of remedies, having a wide range of usefulness in the treatment of rachitis, sexual neuroses, etc., but its employment has hitherto been very much curtailed by unsatisfactory methods of exhibition. Up to very recently its solution in oil has been the most convenient, as well as the most certain, method of employment, neither the elixir nor the pills giving entire satisfaction. The objection to the oil on the part of the patient, however, is well known, and the apothecary as well as the physician, and their client, the patient, will hail with satisfaction the following device for its exhibition in the shape of chocolate troches, for which we are indebted to Professor Gartner, in the *Pharmaceutische Wochenschrift*.

A weighed quantity of phosphorus is dissolved in an equal quantity of melted cacao butter, and the solution filtered to get rid of any possible particle of so highly poisonous a substance. To this mass add sugar and cacao in powder, previously de-fatted, and spices to suit the taste; or, if desired, a sufficient quantity of prepared chocolate, freed of fat, may be used instead.

The mass is worked up in a mortar (or, in quantities, in a mixing machine) until a homogeneous mixture insuring perfect subdivision of the phosphorus is obtained. It is then divided into troches holding the desired quantity of phosphorus, in the usual manner. A convenient amount for each troche, as suggested by Professor Gartner, is a quarter of a milligram, or about  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a grain, which is the ordinary dose for a child. The pastilles are then coated, first with gelatin or other coating, and finally with pure chocolate. — *National Druggist*.

# WILSON'S ROOT BEER



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

**SELLS FAST and DRAWS TRADE.**

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

Plenty  
of  
Advertising  
Matter  
with  
each  
Order.

**ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,**

• **WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**

## **Price List** of **Pharmaceutical Products**

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

**Frederick Stearns & Co.**

**Manufacturing Pharmacists.**

**WINDSOR, ONT.**



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

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

Sold by the Wholesale Druggists in Canada.

MADE ONLY BY

**ALLEN B. WRISLEY**

479 to 485 5th Avenue,  
CHICAGO.

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

N.B.—Prices and Samples to **JOBBERs** on application.

## KENNEDY'S MAGIC CATARRH SNUFF

(REGISTERED)

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

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

**PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

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

Geo. H. CHANDLEE. H. C. CHANDLEE.

**PATENTS,**

Trade-Marks, Caveats, etc.

**CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE,**  
Patents and Patent Causes.  
Electrical and Mechanical Experts.

POLACK BUILDING,  
YORK, Pa.

ATLANTIC BUILDING,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Correspondence Solicited.

## FEARFULLY FATAL TO FILTHY FLIES!

CLEAN TO  
USE.



Can be carried  
in the Pocket.

"THE ONLY REEL COMFORT."

## MARSHALL'S Fly & Mosquito Catcher

IS NOT OFFENSIVE TO THE SIGHT.

**Catches more Insects than  
Sticky Papers.**

**DOES NOT SPOIL BY KEEPING.**

**GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE,**

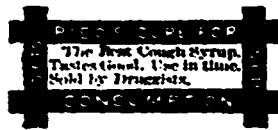
Therefore specially suitable for Export.

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

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

CANADIAN WHOLESALE DEPOT:

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

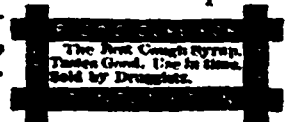


The Best Cough Syrup.  
Tastes Good. Use in time.  
Sold by Druggists.

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

## Best Cough Medicine

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



The Best Cough Syrup.  
Tastes Good. Use in time.  
Sold by Druggists.

## Colleges of Pharmacy.

### Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held on Thursday, May 9th, in the college building, 595 LaGauchetiere street. David Watson, Esq., occupied the chair, with a goodly number of members and students present. The chairman opened the meeting by calling upon the secretary, Mr. E. Muir, to read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were duly confirmed, after which the secretary read the annual report and financial statements, which were also adopted. The president then made a brief speech, congratulating the members on the success of the college since its entrance into their new building, and on the college having so large a balance to their credit in the bank. He also thanked the members for electing him as their president for the eighth time. He had not desired re-election, and would willingly have given place to another; but, as it seemed to be the unanimous desire of the members that he should retain the position, he had accepted, and would do his best in the future, as in the past, for the interests of the college. The president then appointed Mr. A. D. Mann and Dr. T. D. Reed as scrutineers, and during the counting of the ballots the members devoted themselves to the discussion of various subjects in the interests of the college. The scrutineers, having completed the counting of the ballots, announced the names of the gentlemen who had been elected as the Executive Board, as follows: Wm. S. Kerry, J. E. Tremble, A. J. Laurence, W. H. Chapman, C. J. Covernton, Jos. E. Morrison, R. H. Bryson, R. W. Williams, and Wilfred Lecours, the president, vice-president, and treasurer having been elected by acclamation. The new board will, therefore, be as follows: David Watson, president; S. Lachance, vice-president; Alex. Munson, treasurer, with the above-named gentlemen as the Executive Board. Votes of thanks were passed to the president and board for their labors of the past year, also to the scrutineers for their labor in counting the ballots. After partaking of light refreshments provided by the president, the meeting adjourned.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following are the results of the May examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. One hundred and four candidates presented themselves, of whom sixty-eight passed in all subjects, fourteen in four subjects, two in pharmacy, and four in botany:

Medalists—General proficiency, H. Eagleson, Port Hope, the college gold medal. General proficiency, John Murray, Clinton, the college silver medal. Dispensing medal, Norval Smith, Kingston; pharmacy medal, H. Eagleson, Port Hope; chemistry medal, R. Henderson,

Guelph; materia medica medal, J. C. Morrison, Woodstock; botany medal, J. C. Morrison, Woodstock.

Honor list, in order of merit—H. Eagleson, Port Hope; John Murray, Clinton; J. C. Morrison, Woodstock; J. S. Brown, Ottawa; N. H. Brown, Toronto; J. C. Goosch, Milverton; O. Dowler, Ottawa; Norval Smith, Kingston; W. McDowall, Victoria; A. E. Hotson, London; A. J. McCall, Brussels; R. Henderson, Guelph; J. M. Fisher, Forest; John Woodward, Thessalon; W. Mitchell, Strathroy; H. A. Rowland, Newcastle; W. E. Bauer, New Hamburg; W. W. Turner, Chatham; Lucas Johnson, Markdale; G. A. Ianson, Jarvis; A. E. Maret, Millbrook; G. E. Thatcher, Ridgeway; C. A. Campbell, Whitby; F. T. McMaster, Deseronto; W. Faulds, Aylmer; O. P. Lyman, Ingersoll; Harry Taylor, Hamilton; D. A. Dickson, Galt; S. J. Mackey, Kemptville; A. T. Gledhill, Petrolia; J. G. Blain, Barrie; J. A. Graham, London; S. C. Lamb, Athens; G. F. Campbell, Listowel; T. Hatton, Owen Sound; J. R. Watson, Guelph; A. E. Walters, Collingwood.

The following is the pass list, arranged alphabetically: C. H. Amys, Peterborough; J. A. Anderson, Smith's Falls; W. Appelbe, Parry Sound; D. Ballingall, Paris; J. R. T. Broughton, Collingwood; E. J. Bryson, Lyn; A. T. Brown, Acton; W. J. Bauld, Toronto; John Cavanagh, Cornwall; A. Cundle, Barrie; W. A. Cameron, Renfrew; H. Cowan, Scaforth; J. S. Fraleigh, Toronto; Paul Gordon, Whitby; G. J. Hunt, Arnprior; Major Kelly, Guelph; W. J. Kirkland, Guelph; J. W. Little, Uxbridge; C. T. Laird, Hamilton; J. McLeister, Fergus; O. A. McNichol, Alton; W. H. Pearson, Weston; A. W. Roberts, Lindsay; H. A. Raney, Prescott; H. G. Rudcliffe, St. Catharines; A. G. Rorabeck, Collingwood; B. J. Rolston, Toronto; B. P. S. John, St. Catharines; A. W. Urquhart, Oshawa; L. G. Winn, Hawksville; W. M. Wright, Brantford.

Passed in four subjects: A. W. Buschlan, Arthur, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, pharmacy; H. R. Carter, Picton, and A. Chambers, Millbrook, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, and materia medica; H. W. Chambers, Guelph, dispensing, pharmacy, chemistry, and botany; J. C. Keough, Guelph, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, and botany; E. M. Laird, Sarnia, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, and materia medica; Alex. Mitchell, Hamilton, pharmacy, prescriptions, botany, and materia medica; G. A. Rossie, Napanee, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, and pharmacy; H. N. Roy, Toronto, dispensing, materia medica, chemistry, and pharmacy; H. G. Robertson, Hamilton, and G. A. Rowe, St. Catharines, dispensing, materia medica, chemistry, and prescriptions; F. W. C. Ross, Toronto, pharmacy, materia medica, chemistry, and prescriptions; C. E. Swaisland, London, dispensing, botany, chemistry, and prescriptions; A. E. Williams, Hamilton, dispensing, botany, chemistry, and pharmacy.

Passed in single subjects: Pharmacy—D. G. Blecher, Belleville, and G. A. Kennedy, Paisley. Botany—F. B. Bunting, Toronto; G. A. Kennedy, Paisley; W. H. Medley, Kingston; and J. Thompson; Esquering.

### Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The next preliminary examinations for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetiere street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, July 4th, 1895.

Candidates must give notice to the registrar, Mr. E. Muir, 585 LaGauchetiere street, Montreal, in writing, of their intention to present themselves at least ten days before the date fixed for the examination.

A printed form of application must be obtained from the registrar, which must be duly signed by the applicant.

No application will be accepted after the 25th day of June, 1895.

These preliminary examinations are held on the first Thursday in the months of January, April, July, and October of each year.

### Bachelors of Pharmacy.

As the result of the recent examinations of the University of Toronto the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy has been conferred on the following: T. Allen, C. H. Amys, J. A. Anderson, W. E. Bauer, W. J. Bauld, J. R. Y. Broughton, A. T. Brown, N. H. Brown, E. J. Bryson, G. F. Campbell, J. M. Cavanagh, D. A. Dickson, W. Faulds, J. M. Fisher, J. S. Fraleigh, A. F. Gledhill, J. C. Grosh, T. Hatton, A. E. Hotson, G. A. Ianson, W. J. Kirkland, C. T. Laird, S. C. Lamb, J. W. Little, A. I. McCall, F. T. McMaster, A. E. Maret, W. Mitchell, W. H. Pearson, H. A. Raney, A. W. Roberts, A. C. Rorabeck, H. A. Rowland, B. P. St. John, N. Smith, H. Taylor, G. E. Thatcher, W. W. Turner, J. N. Woodward.

The following candidates in pharmacy have been started: A. Cundle, H. G. Radcliffe, T. L. F. Wynn.

### Ginger Ale and its Flavorings.

With regard to the flavors used in the manufacture of ginger ale, they are undoubtedly numerous, no two makers turning out a ginger ale alike; even those who use essences or extracts of ginger ale of the same brand or make seem to turn out a beverage dissimilar in some respects one to the other, and the odds are enormously large against a maker exactly hitting the quantities of desired flavorings that he may wish to copy of another maker who may be fortunate in turning out an article that has caught on to the consumers' taste.

In flavors for ginger ale we will first take oil of lemon, says the *Australian*

*Brewers' Journal.* This flavor, we may safely assert, is used by 90 per cent. of the aerated water-makers throughout the world as one of the flavors for ginger ale, and, where a good oil is used, it gives to the beverage a pleasant, crisp, and refreshing flavor; but care must be taken not to overdo the thing by using a large quantity, so that it will become too prominent, as we can have even too much of a good thing. Oil orange (sweet) is a flavor also largely used, a little of which will go a long way. It gives to the beverage a fruitiness and fullness that is appreciated by many. If too much is used, it will come out too prominent in the after-taste—a mistake that must be avoided. Oil orange (bitter) is used by some to give a hard, dry flavor. Care must also be taken in the use of this oil, as if overdone it leaves in the mouth of the person who has drunk the beverage a taste as if they had been chewing orange peel. One ounce of this oil should be sufficient for at least 100 gallons syrup.

Oil nutmeg.—This oil is used to give the beverage a nutty or pudding-like flavor, very little being sufficient for a large quantity of syrup. Oil mace is another flavor used for the same purpose as nutmeg, and by many preferred to the latter, as it is more aromatic, although greater difficulty is experienced in the cutting or killing of this oil.

Oil cinnamon is also used by many, and in a great many cases sadly overdone, its presence becoming apparent by its aroma as soon as the beverage is lifted to the lips. Cinnamon should not be used either by ounces or drams, but by drops.

In oil cassia we have flavor similar but coarser, very strong, and to be used only in minute quantities. Essence vanilla is a very pleasant, palatable flavor, and used by a majority of makers. It imparts to the drink a pleasant fullness that is eagerly sought after.

Oil bitter almonds is used to give a nut-like flavor or pleasant after-taste, something similar to that found in the celebrated Belfast makes. It should be used in minute quantities only, the least overdose becomes at once apparent, and the effect sought after is totally lost. Oil bergamot is used for the aroma it possesses, and must be used accordingly. Oil bay leaves is also used, but not to any great extent. It imparts fullness, and has a decidedly pleasant flavor and aroma if used with care. Oil coriander gives also a pleasant aroma and flavor; it is not

largely used in ginger ale, and in small quantities only. Oil ambergris is but seldom used, mostly on account of its high price; by itself it is a very weak oil for giving an aroma, and requires the assistance of other oils to bring its perfume properly out.

Oil geranium is used by some few makers. When used, care must be taken that this oil is of the best possible quality, as it is liable to change and give the syrups a disagreeable flavor, especially if mixed while the syrup is hot. The same remarks apply to oil verbena or lemon grass. Oil limes is of a crisp flavor, but is not in great demand for the manufacture of ginger ale. Makers in Great Britain use lime juice to give crispness. Oil citronella is also used by some makers, but, being a very powerful oil, must only be used in drops. When this oil is used, geranium and verbena must be dispensed with. Oil neroli is used sparingly to give the beverage an orange flower aroma.

Oil or attar of rose is now used by

soluble essence of ginger of good quality. Where the soluble essence is used, it may be added just prior to bottling, thereby retaining the true ginger aroma and flavor, which would be liable to change if left for any length of time, added to an acidulated syrup. Essence of tincture of capsicum is used for giving heat to the beverage. A great deal has been said against the use of this, which is in no way deserved, as capsicum is in every respect as good a stomachic as ginger, but lacks the aromatic properties of the latter; care should be taken to use only sufficient to give a pleasant warmth in the breast after drinking, and not to feel burning in the mouth and throat. Two ounces of well-made tincture or essence of capsicum is sufficient for a 12-gallon batch of syrup.

In giving the above particulars of flavors, etc., for use in ginger ale, the reader must not be under the impression that all the oils mentioned are used together; some three or four at most of the flavors are quite sufficient for the flavoring of a good article. To those who have

not had experience in the blending of flavors and their changes thereby, we would recommend a good brand of essence or extract of ginger ale.—*Dominion Grocer.*

#### Toronto University.

We present a cut of Toronto University, with which the Ontario

Toronto University, with which the O. C. P. is affiliated.

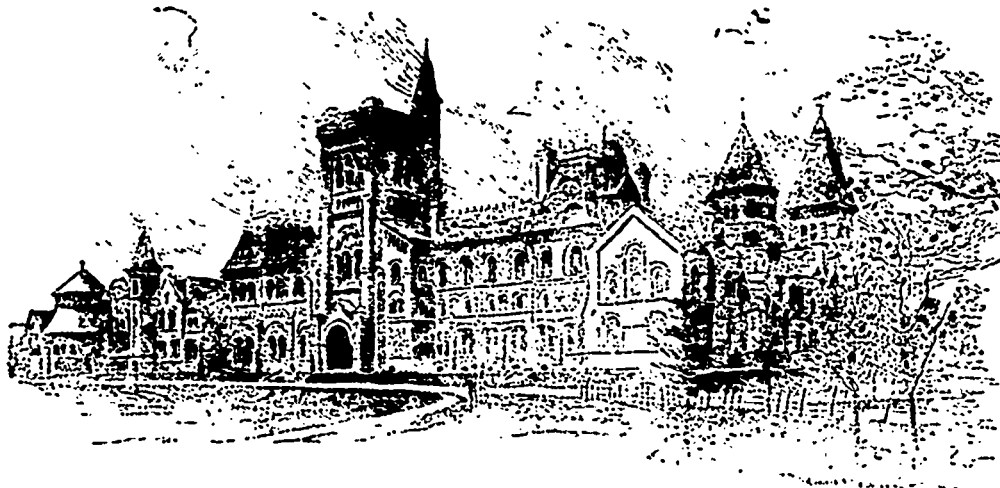
College of Pharmacy is affiliated, and where graduates obtain their degree of Phm.B. In another place we give a list of the successful candidates at the May examinations.

MEXICO.—Anybody desiring to become a member of the Mexican Pharmaceutical Society must present an *original* scientific paper to that body before he can become eligible. This society also has standing annual prizes of \$200, a silver medal, an honorary diploma for the three best original papers relating to pharmacy presented at the meetings during the year.

Lanolin rubber, made as follows, is much used in the Hospital St. Louis, Paris. Dissolve 1 gram of pure rubber in the necessary amount of chloroform, and mix the solution with 12 grams of lanolin.

Creme Lefebvre is a freckle lotion which is a yellow wax salve containing corrosive sublimate.

most makers, and is a decidedly useful flavor, giving, when properly used, a pleasant aroma and taste. No other flavor used can give the finish that this oil does. Care must be taken that this oil is pure, and none but the best virgin oil should be used. The commercial oils of roses are largely adulterated with oil of geranium; it should be used sparingly. Many ginger ales in which rose is used have the aroma of nothing else, and smell more like a packet of confectionery than an aromatic beverage. The safest way to use rose would be as follows: Take 1 dram of the oil and mix with it 3 ounces absolute alcohol, that is, 24 of alcohol to 1 of rose. Shake up well together, and 20 drops of this mixture is sufficient for 12 gallons of syrup. Thus 1 oz. of attar of rose would be sufficient for 7,200 gallons ginger ale syrup. These instructions also apply to the use of oils neroli and citronella. Oil ginger is used by some few makers to obtain the required ginger flavor; but this, in the manufacture of first-class ginger ale, must give place to tincture of ginger, or, what is still better,



# 3 GOOD SELLERS.

**VELROSE** SHAVING CREAM  
SHAVING STICK  
BARBER'S BAR



**PAY YOU WELL. PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS  
ATTRACTIVE COUNTER ARTICLES**

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

**THOS. LEEMING & CO.**  
MONTREAL

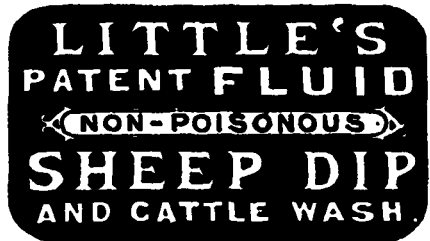
## A Druggist

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

## E. B. Eddy's

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

HULL, MONTREAL, TORONTO.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

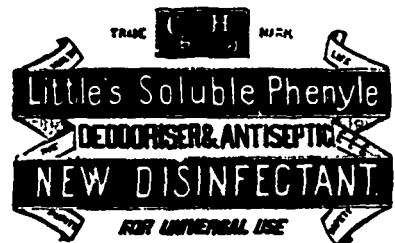
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



**CHEAP, HARMLESS, AND EFFECTIVE**

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

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

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

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

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DRUGGISTS about to remodel their stores,  
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A true specific for all  
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It is a reliable, safe, and sure  
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It has been on the market  
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\$1.50 25c.

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Dozen Sold at  
\$5.00 75c.

Dermatonic Com-  
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Dozen Sold at  
\$1.75 25c.

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Wholesale Patent Medicines

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TURKISH DYES.

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

Sole Proprietors of the following:

- Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment
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- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup
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- Wright's Vermifuge
- Robert's Eye Water
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer
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LADIES' SYRINGE**

IT IS  
USED WITHOUT PAIN.  
PERFECTLY ASEPTIC.  
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A PAMPHLET  
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DISCOUNT TO TRADE ON APPLICATION.

BEST SYRINGE ON THE MARKET. SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.

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## Pharmacy in England.

The Aconitine Squabble Ended—The Council Election—Pink Pills Analyzed—Are Plasters Going out of Fashion?—Pharmacopœia Additions and Omissions Recommended The B. P. 1900.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

It speaks much for the credit of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society that, without stultifying themselves, the members have found a way out of the difficulty created by Dr. Paul's attack on Professor Dunstan. The council have privately expressed displeasure at Dr. Paul's excess of zeal, and have snubbed Professor Dunstan by passing a resolution which calls for the reconsideration of the Research Laboratory programme. This unique way of settling the matter has the advantage of meeting with the approval of the majority of pharmacists, who are tired of the fuss, although it can hardly be satisfactory to either of the principals concerned. Professor Dunstan has broken the silence he has long preserved and replied to his critics in the official organ of the Chemical Society. It is quite certain that the duel between Herr Freund and Professor Dunstan as to the exact formulae for aconitine, aconine, etc., will be of interest. At present the Professor is careful not to assert too much his confidence in his own figures, whilst he emphatically declines to accept those of Freund. Those who want to know the rights of the matter in dispute between the Research Laboratory Committee and the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* cannot do better than carefully read the judicial leading article on the subject published in the *Chemist and Druggist* of May 11th.

The annual meeting of the society took place this week, and some very strong remarks were made by a prominent member, but the general feeling is in favor of burying the hatchet. At the election for the new council all the old members were returned, Mr. Martindale heading the poll. The two new members are Mr. Savory, of Savory & Moore, the well-known London firm, and Mr. Corder, a retired examiner, who has a drug business of long-standing in Norwich.

The annual dinner passed off with considerable enthusiasm, amongst the speakers being the Right Hon. J. Bryce (Board of Trade), Dr. Thorne Thorne, C. B. (Local Government Board), Professor M. Foster (Royal Society), Sir R. Quain (General Medical Council), Mr. Christopher Heath (Royal College of Surgeons), Mr. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S. (Chemical Society), etc.

The holdness of *Science Siftings* in investigating the composition of proprietary preparations is astounding. It was only last month that I reported what their analyst stated to be the composition of Radam's Microbe Killer. Now Pink Pills have come in for a condemnatory report. Says this journal: "These pills are coated with an aniline dye. Beneath this pink coloring matter is a thick layer of white sugar, amounting to half the weight of the

pill. The interior portion consists of mineral and vegetable constituents in about equal weights, the mineral comprising iron, potash, and magnesium, with sulphuric as the acid radical. The vegetable part is stated to be liquorice. It is not easy to grasp the exact composition, as the analyst reports the iron to be in an insoluble form. A little more interest than usual is imported into this case as the analysis is published of a Dr. Selkirk Jones, in 1893, who found that aloes was the principal ingredient then. Last week this indefatigable journal examined Rose's Lime Juice Cordial and was apparently much surprised to find no salicylic was employed as a preservative. No mention is made if the preparation was examined for sulphurous acid, as this is a common preservative for this class of liquids. Mrs. Winslow's Syrup comes in for a special rap this week, a good deal being made of the statement, at a recent inquest, that one grain of morphine was found in each ounce, although only one-eighth of a grain was stated to be present according to the label. I should much like to know the reason why the drug journals in England have unanimously refrained from noticing the results of *Science Siftings*, although they have a direct bearing on pharmacy and are of considerable interest to those who retail these proprietaries, and who are frequently called upon to express an opinion on their composition and value.

Are plasters going out of fashion? This question was prompted by the statement of the head dispenser at one of our largest hospitals that they no longer used half the old-fashioned plasters, such as emp. roborans, picis, galbani co., calefaciens, etc. His suggestion that the reason why they have been discarded may be due to the new-fangled rubber combinations so much in vogue with American plaster manufacturers does not strike me as at all probable. But at the same time I must confess that plasters are fast disappearing from medical prescriptions, and in that respect have followed the old-fashioned blister. This, for some time past, I have found to be generally attributed to the custom of prescribing ready-made plasters. A patient is told to obtain a porous belladonna plaster from the druggist rather than the physician will take the trouble to signify it in the prescription. Retail pharmacists and wholesale alike to whom I have mentioned the subject have agreed that it really looks as if plasters are following poultices, and that very soon the plaster-iron will be placed upon the shelf.

The fact is medicine and pharmacy are in a transitional state, and a new epoch is dawning, especially as regards the rational use of drugs. We have advanced beyond the stage when it was thought proper to administer sugar to the diabetic patient in order to replace that which was passing in large quantity from the system! There is a little more method in medical-madness at all events now, and this is mainly attributable to the increase in our

knowledge of diseases. There is also a healthy scepticism in the value of so called specifics, and when a physician gives diuretics in dropsy he wants to see if he obtains the direct physiological effect—the increase in the amount of urine passed—which will most probably lead to the desired result. Yet it would be impossible to deny that there exists a fashion in medicine, as in many other mundane callings, or why is it necessary to write an article on the passing of the compressed tablet craze?

The Pharmacopœia Committee of the society has just made a report upon the subject of omissions and additions for the next British Pharmacopœia. No less than 220 articles and preparations are recommended to be omitted, whilst only 78 additions are advised. This would be a very suitable occasion, when these lists are published, for Canadian pharmacists to assist in the compilation of the next edition of the Pharmacopœia by discussing the value of these recommendations. From a cursory perusal of the list, I am inclined to think the committee has only kept British pharmacy in view, nor would this be altogether surprising should it turn out to be the case. The report is essentially a British report, and so far the official Canadian reply has not reached England. Australia and India have plainly stated some of their requirements, yet Canada remains silent. It would certainly be useful and interesting if all pharmacists who disagree with these recommendations should plainly intimate it as soon as possible, and also give their reasons. There is no doubt that criticisms will soon appear on this side; but probably it will take the position of defending more or less vigorously some of the articles doomed to be omitted.

The subject will shortly be made still more interesting, as Professor Attfield has replied from some 7,000 medical men upon the same subject. How far pharmacists and medical men are agreed upon the fundamental principle as to what should be added to, and what left out of, the next edition of the Pharmacopœia will soon be seen. There is then the revising of those preparations which will still stand, and the experimental work in devising formulae for the new preparations, all of which will have to be done by pharmacists. Indeed, when this is clearly recognized, the probable date for the appearance of the Imperial Pharmacopœia is much more likely to be 1900 than 1895.

GLYCERIN A PLANT FOOD.—Glycerin is stated by E. Assfahl to afford nutrition to plants when employed in solution of 0.2 per cent. to 0.5 per cent. strength. Weak or stronger solutions do not produce any appreciable alimentary effects.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN GREEN PLANTS.—A. Bach found hydrogen peroxide in the leaves of 18 out of 25 species of green plants. Potassium dichromate and aniline were used as reagents.



## Correspondence.

### An Apprentice's View.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—I have noticed of late much discussion concerning the qualification of druggists' apprentices. Many advocate a higher standard of matriculation to the College of Pharmacy; but I think that would be useless. It points towards selfishness in those who think of it, and is a true evidence of a crammed, but narrow, mind. They say it would keep many from entering the calling of a pharmacist; but is that an unselfish idea?

We want more good chemists and druggists, more practically trained and reasonably educated men and women to become pharmacists. In place of raising the examination for an apprentice, I would say, make the apprenticeship a term of seven years instead of four; further, those years should be spent with a licensed druggist who had passed his examination under the new Pharmacy Act, and not with one who had never seen or attended a College of Pharmacy. Then there should be a two-year college course; one course at the end of four years' experience, and the other at the end of seven. The course should not include much more than what is now gone over, but the college work should be more thoroughly dealt with, that the students might better understand its importance and more thoroughly mentally digest it.

This would make a nine years' course; it seems long, but there is a great future for the hard-working and willing pharmacist, and here I ask, Is there a person who can gain more than a necessary knowledge of the drug business and its branches in less than nine or ten years?

More Latin is not necessary for a druggist, but anatomy, physiology, and therapeutics, in their highest, should be taught in our college, for the time is coming when druggists will do all the prescribing, and the doctor only diagnose the case.

I have not expressed my ideas in eloquent language, but I think my meaning is clear, and I should be glad to know what others think on the subject of education for the druggist.

AN APPRENTICE.

Toronto, May 13, 1895.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

I have read the remarks of both our drug journals regarding the recent pharmacy amendment of 1895. As it stands substantially as I recommended it to the Government, I judge it just to all concerned, workable in the public interest, the best that can be secured at present, and in advance of our previous legislation on the subject. Parliament and others helping to make it law approved of it. Some may object to having any poisonous patent or proprietary medicine put on the poison list through the board of health, but the board of health practically stands

between the Government and any opposing public on questions affecting public health, and there has been a strong objection to such being put on said list by way of pharmacy authority alone.

I should have wished to have seen the words "patent or proprietary medicine" defined to include all such patent or proprietary medicines as are included in wholesale or retail lists of such, as some have an idea from the wording of the Act, "rendering its use in the doses prescribed dangerous to health or life," that they apply to medicine for man's use on himself. In my recommendation I mentioned Rough on Rats, said to consist largely of arsenic, and Recamier's Tan and Freckle Lotion, said to contain corrosive sublimate. Both can be used as poisons, it is believed, and any one selling arsenic or corrosive sublimate, whether patented, trade-marked, or proprietary, should register them poison, that poisoning may be traced for the public good. As I have been nominated for election for member of the Pharmaceutical Council for Brant, Haldimand, and Waterloo, if elected, I shall endeavor to unite physicians, boards of health, with whom I have been connected many years, and the general public, to get the full benefit of the late Act for the good of the long-suffering druggist and the public.

ROBERT HARBOTTLE,

M.A., M.B., M.H.O., etc.

Burford, Ont., May 30, 1895.

### Answers to Correspondents.

A CORRESPONDENT, Palmerston, Ont.—The prescription you send cannot be dispensed so as to prevent separation, the liq. ammonia not being miscible.

CLERK, Montreal.—Advertisements under the heading "Situations Wanted" are inserted *once* free of charge.

MEDICUS, Hamilton, Ont.—Write J. T. Lewis, Registrar Ontario College of Pharmacy, who can give you any information you desire in the matter.

SUBSCRIBER, Manitoba.—No, unless the name is signed.

### Acknowledgments.

Semi-Annual Report of Schimmel & Co., Leipzig, April, 1895.

A "Wants Book," convenient in size and well gotten up. J. Wiener & Co., Hamilton, Ont., will be pleased to present their patrons with copies.

*Medicine*, a new medical monthly, edited by Harold N. Moyer, M.D., No. 1, Vol. 1. Contains a number of valuable original articles by prominent physicians. George S. Davis, Publisher, Detroit, Mich. \$2 per annum.

Aseptic Prophylaxis of Asiatic Cholera: Arsenization, by Reginald Barkley Leach, M.D., Paris, Texas, member American Health Association, etc., etc. A mono-

graph on arsenization as the only scientific, as well as the only aseptic, measure against epidemic cholera.

We are in receipt of a new illustrated price list from the Seely Manufacturing Co., Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. A number of their leading styles of perfumes and toilet goods are shown. Amongst others their new perfumes, "White Star," "Ogarita," "Marposa Lily," "Lillian Russell," etc., also their Transparent Glycerine Jelly, Almond Milk Complexion Soap, Odontine and other toilet requisites. The catalogue is an exceedingly handsome one, and in keeping with the handsome styles in which their goods are put up.

### ACID-PROOF CEMENT.

A cement, which is said to form a satisfactory coating to vessels intended to contain strong sulphuric or nitric acid, can be prepared, according to a French technical journal, by mixing powdered asbestos, 2 parts, with barium sulphate, 1 part, and sodium silicate (50° B.), 2 parts. For weaker acids silicate of 130° B. may be employed, whilst a mixture of asbestos, 1 part, sand, 1 part, and sodium silicate, 2 parts, is said to be preferable for warm nitric acid.

### LIQUID GLUE.

The *Bottler's Gazette* says: With any desired quantity of glue, use ordinary whiskey instead of water. Break the glue in small fragments and introduce these in a suitable glass vessel and pour the whiskey over them. Cork tightly and set aside for three or four days, when it will be ready for use, without the necessity of applying heat. Thus prepared, the mixture will keep unaltered for years, and will remain perfectly liquid, except in very cold weather, when it will be found necessary to place the bottle in warm water for a little time before using. The vessel in which it is kept must, of course, be kept always tightly corked to prevent the volatilizing of the solvent.—*National Druggist*.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE AS A STAIN REMOVER.—*Helbig* says (*Phar. Zeit.*) that vegetable blues, as well as other vegetable and aniline stains, may be removed from white wash goods, if they have resisted other treatment, by treating with strong solution of potassium permanganate followed by a 5 per cent. solution of sulphurous acid.

Vegetable and animal fats in petrolatum may be detected (*L'Union Phar.*) by triturating with concentrated potassium permanganate solution. The latter should not be decomposed.

Thompson's eau des circassiennes consists of 30 grams of zinc oxide rubbed up with 200 grams of perfumed water.

Why Not Put Up your Own

WHEN YOU CAN BUY

# Complete Containers

AT REASONABLE PRICES?

You Can Save the Manufacturers' Profit!

*For Samples of Containers with Prices, for putting up or packaging any of the following goods, drop us a card:*

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| <b>Condition Powders,</b><br>Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. | <b>Cream Tartar,</b><br>Folding Cartons.                       |
| <b>Bird Seed,</b><br>Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps.         | <b>Soap Bark,</b><br>Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps.    |
| <b>Chloride of Lime,</b><br>Impervious Boxes and Wraps.             | <b>Epsom Salts,</b><br>Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps.  |
| <b>Baking Powder,</b><br>Boxes and Wraps.                           | <b>Senna Leaves,</b><br>Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. |
| <b>Compound Licorice Powder,</b><br>Boxes and Wraps.                | <b>Cough Drops,</b><br>Folding Cartons—2 ounce and 4 ounce.    |
| <b>Powdered Borax,</b><br>Folding Cartons.                          |  |

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

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LONDON, Canada.

## SIMPLE, BUT SURE!

# Somerville's M. F. Cough Chewing Gum

FIVE CENTS PER BAR  
TWENTY BARS ON A HANDSOME  
STANDING CARD

THE WHOLESALE TRADE HAVE IT

PRICE 65c. PER CARD

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# DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

I. R. COMBS, Special Values  
TOOTH BRUSHES, Attractive Boxings  
HAIR BRUSHES, French, Austrian, English

# HOLIDAY GOODS

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MANICURES

In Celluloid, Embossed, and Mexican Onyx Finish  
With New Combination in American Fancy Plushes

—FULL LINE NOW READY—

**S**UMMER EXCURSIONS give merchants a chance to see our display at a minimum cost. No better investment of time or money than a day in our Sample Rooms.

## HARRISH. FUDGER

50 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**Wampole's**

**BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.**

In Pint Bottles.....\$5 00 per doz.  
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.  
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Bayer's name prominently printed on same, at the following prices:

½ Gross lots, and over.....\$80 00 per gross.  
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers or direct from us.

**Henry K. Wampole & Co.,**  
**MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,**  
**Philadelphia, Pa.**

Canadian Branch:

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All Communications to be addressed to Kidsgrove.

**MEAR & GREEN**  
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**Best English Refined**

**Borax**  
and  
**Boracic Acid**

Lump, Crystal, Granulated,  
and Finest Powdered.

**BORAX WORKS:**  
Kidsgrove and Tunstall, Staffs.  
**BORACIC ACID WORKS:**  
Connah's Quay, Flint.

**ENGLAND**

**Radlauer's Somnal**

**AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN**  
(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST AND MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale, or cognac, produces in half an hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Königliche Charité and Königliche Universitäts Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

**S. RADLAUER, Kronen Apotheke, FRIEDRICHSTRASSE, 160 BERLIN, W.**

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ontario

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**Radlauer's Antinervin**

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE)

In the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic,  
Antineuralgic, and Antinervine

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

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

**MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED**

**"THE TWIN"**

HALF-MINUTE

**Clinical Thermometer**

**FOR QUICK REGISTRATION OF TEMPERATURE**  
INDELIBLE BLACK



PATENTED MARCH 25, 1890

The most Substantial  
Sensitive  
Thermometer ever  
offered to the  
Medical Profession.

With the atmospheric register at 60°, if "THE TWIN" be immersed in warm water of 105°, the mercury will reach that degree in less than 20 Seconds.

The welding the two bulbs into one without any intervening space renders "THE TWIN" much stronger and less liable to break than any other heretofore offered.

It will also be found much more convenient to carry, requiring less room in a case or in the vest pocket. For these reasons, as well as for its **Guaranteed Accuracy**, "THE TWIN" is universally recommended by the medical profession.

**FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. \$2.00 EACH**

25 per cent. discount to all doctors who mention the "Canadian Druggist"; if in gold with chain and pin, \$2 net.

**SOLE AGENTS: S. B. CHANDLER & SON, Toronto, Canada.**

### Luteol: A New Indicator.

This substance is oxychloridiphenyl hinoxalin, and is recommended by Dr. W. Antenrieth as an indicator in alkalimetry (*Arch. d. Phar.*, 233, p. 43). It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol. For analytical purposes a solution is made containing 1 gramme (15 grs.) in 300 c. c. (8 oz.) of rectified spirit, and of this solution three, and at the most eight, drops at a time. The luteol solution gives a yellowish color with alkalis, and is even more sensitive to ammonia than Nessler's solution. For example, a single drop of ammonia solution was mixed with a litre of water, and to 5 to 10 c. c. of this mixture a few drops of the luteol solution was added, the result being an evident yellow color, while Nessler's solution only showed a reaction after a short time. Of course, luteol reacts similarly with fixed alkalis. It does not react with free acids.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

### The Advance in Camphor.

Camphor speculations are very apt to break down suddenly. In the spring of 1890 the price of the crude drug was temporarily run up to £10 10s., or £:1 per hundredweight in London, and there have been several occasions within the last fifteen years when the quotation of Japanese camphor momentarily exceeded 100 shillings per hundredweight. It is worthy of note, however, that the consumption of camphor for technical purposes has increased enormously of late years, while the production has, at best, remained stationary. In the six years, from 1882 to 1887 inclusive, for instance, when the price of camphor fluctuated comparatively little, the Japan variety being quoted at between fifty-one and ninety shillings per hundredweight in London, throughout that period the total exports from Japan amounted 303,328 piculs, an average of 50,555 piculs a year. During that period Formosa produced probably about 10,000 piculs a year. Against an average supply of fully 60,000 piculs annually ten years ago, there were exported, according to official statistics, the following quantities from Japan and Formosa respectively in the course of the last five years:

|              | 1890.   | 1891.   | 1892.   | 1893.   | 1894.      |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
|              | Piculs. | Piculs. | Piculs. | Piculs. | Piculs.    |
| Japan.....   | 35,120  | 43,905  | 28,720  | 23,821  | 20,412     |
| Formosa..... | 1,090   | 2,164   | 5,172   | 32,563  | 35,000 (P) |
| Totals.....  | 36,210  | 46,069  | 33,892  | 56,384  | 55,412     |

or an average of 45,593 piculs only. The quality, moreover, is not so good as formerly.

The remarkable displacement of Japan by Formosa as a camphor-producing country is a matter of much interest. In 1889 and 1890 the collection of camphor in Formosa was much hampered by the action of the Chinese authorities, who imposed all sorts of vexatious duties upon the collectors, but within the last three years concessions have been again granted by the Chinese to a German syndicate,

under which the production of Formosan camphor has reached an importance never known before. As it seems clear that the Japanese supply is rapidly becoming exhausted, it would not be surprising if the new owners of Formosa were to take steps to prevent a similar fate from overtaking the camphor forests in that island.—*American Druggist*.

### Self-Control.

The need of self-control in small things as well as great is illustrated in all the affairs of life, but especially in the business careers of those who obtain positions of trust. To be successful, they must maintain a high reputation in and out of business hours, and this they can only do by keeping constant control of their appetites and passions. Over-indulgence in anything which unfits them for the performance of their business duties will injure their reputation and put a check upon their promotion. The remark is often made by young and inexperienced men that they have a right to do as they please during off hours; that their employer pays them only for certain hours of the day, and that the intervening period is at their own disposal, free from control. This is true only in a limited sense. One's duty to an employer requires him to be in perfect condition during the hours of labor to do his appointed task. He may do as he pleases with his leisure hours only on condition that the use he may make of them shall leave him in good condition for the next day's work. If he shall habitually neglect to take needful rest, or shall be intemperate in eating or drinking, and shall, in consequence, return to his daily labors dulled in intellect, lacking in energy, or with nerves disordered, he has unfitted himself for the best service. His employer may not dictate to him how he shall spend his leisure hours, but he may, and doubtless will, tell him, after a time, that unless he can come back to work refreshed and in good condition his services will be dispensed with. If the offence is not so grave as to bring about this sentence, it will nevertheless prove a bar to promotion, and thus the young man who fails to obtain self-control will also fail to advance in his chosen calling. Men in active business have little time to study out the qualities of their employees, and no inclination perhaps to trace the cause of differences, but they know almost instinctively that one young man is attentive, full of energy, and untiring, and that another has his mind filled with outside projects and personal schemes, or exhausts himself during his leisure hours with diversions having no relation to his business. And this knowledge is quite sufficient to determine which of the two should be given a higher place. The important element, after all, is character, and that can be established and maintained only by those who maintain control over themselves.—*Philadelphia Commercial List and Price Current*.

### Coloring Photographs.

Hector Kraus thus describes a process recently patented in Germany. The pictures are colored from the back. The coloring permits the finest details in regard to light and shade, while the brilliancy of the colors and the effects produced perfectly harmonize with the general tone of the photograph itself. The colors employed for this purpose are aniline colors, which are dissolved in water or alcohol, and the solution, which can be made either warm or cold, must be as concentrated as possible. Numerous experiments have shown that certain aniline colors, dissolved in water or pure alcohol, give the desired results, while other colors require a solution, in a mixture of alcohol and acetic acid, in order to be utilized for this purpose. The number of aniline colors which can be produced in this manner is, of course, unlimited. Those colors dissolved in alcohol, or in a mixture of alcohol and acetic acid, must be kept in well-stoppered bottles, so that they keep as long as possible the capacity of penetrating into the paper or other material. In order to use the prepared colors they must be diluted with a medium, consisting of pure alcohol, or alcohol mixed with acetic acid. This medium makes it possible for the artist to weaken the different colors more or less, and thus to produce darker or lighter tints; besides, it increases the penetrating capacity of the colors. The photographs, no matter on what paper or by what process they are made, are colored before they are mounted, without undergoing any previous preparations. It is only necessary that the print is flat, without creases or other defects. The print is placed on a retouching frame, or a similar apparatus, on which it can be seen by transmitted light, then the colors are applied with the brush, on the back of the print, and diluted with a certain quantity of the medium. It is only necessary to keep exactly the contours, or different outlines of the pictures. The colors possess an extraordinary penetrating capacity, and enter at once into the paper, for which they possess a great affinity. It is, therefore, very easy to control the progress of the work, and to apply the colors within the limits where they are necessary. The liquids which have served for the preparing of the colors evaporate very quickly, and only the coloring matter itself remains in the paper. By turning over the print it can be observed how the colors appear on the front, and it is possible to exactly judge the effect produced by the colors, and, if necessary, to strengthen them by the application of further tints. After the picture is colored to satisfaction it can be mounted and burnished like any other photograph. Small high lights and finishing touches, such as jewellery or other small details, can afterwards be applied with ordinary body colors on the front side of the picture.—*Photographisches Archiv.; Phar. Jl. and Trans.*

# Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

JUNE 15TH, 1895.

At a meeting of the wholesale drug trade of New York city, a resolution was adopted that "in future they will not receive back for credit any merchandise after thirty days from date of purchase have elapsed," and the individual firms have notified their customers accordingly. This is a very proper and perfectly justifiable move on the part of the wholesale trade, and one that might with equal propriety be enforced in Canada. There is a certain amount of carelessness on the part of many retailers in their way of dealing with the wholesale trade which should be remedied.

## Smuggling Drugs.

For the past eighteen months or more quite a large and lucrative business has been done by persons residing in Canada in selling phenacetine and sulphonal in the United States. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists of New York city, have a patent right for the sale of these goods in the United States. Phenacetine can be laid down in New York at sixteen cents an ounce, and it is sold to the trade in the neighborhood of one dollar, so that there is a large margin, and consequently a great temptation to purchase the drug at a lower figure, no matter where or from whom it is procured. A number of arrests have recently been made of parties suspected of smuggling the drug, the principal offenders having their headquarters at Montreal. John T. Lyons, a prominent Montreal druggist, was arrested in New York on suspicion of being engaged in this work and was committed for trial, bail being afterwards accepted for his appearance. Amongst others arrested were Pettingill, who has, we believe, been in some such fix before; also a Wagner palace car porter named Moore, and another Pullman car porter of Boston, Mass. While there seems to be ample evidence that smuggling of phenacetine has been carried on to a very large extent, there is no doubt that a large quantity of it has been brought into the United States in the regular way of business. After paying the duty of 25 per cent. which is imposed on it, a good margin is still left for the seller, and a large demand is always to be found. It is thought that the firm holding the patent right for the United

States has agents in the custom houses, who watch for parcels of phenacetine and threaten civil action against the consignees. Mr. Lyons, we understand, denies positively the charge made against him, and says he never sold an ounce of phenacetine in the United States. There is no doubt a large trade has been done, and in what is considered a perfectly legitimate way, although very much to the detriment of the holders of the patent right. Whether the action which has been taken in the courts against purchasers other than from this firm will amount to anything remains to be seen.

## McDowell & Co., Limited.

Vancouverites have reason to be proud of the number of handsome stores which ornament their city. Among the most attractive of these are the new premises on Granville street of that enterprising pharmaceutical firm, Messrs. H. McDowell & Company, Limited. Advantageously situated at the corner of Granville and Dunsmuir streets, in Mr. J. M. Browning's new block, this store is certainly one of the most complete of its kind on the coast. The proprietors have spared neither pains nor money to this end, and are to be congratulated on the finished appearance presented by their new west end branch.

The spacious store has been fitted to the best advantage, being divided into two departments, the sale room and the dispensing room. The former is lighted by several handsome show windows, and has been transformed by the skill of designer, joiners, and painters in a marvellous manner. The walls and ceiling have received careful attention, and enhance the general appearance of the room. The show cases, screens, and counters, all in solid carved oak, are masterpieces of carpentry, and are arranged in a very ingenious manner. A large and very beautiful Tufts soda and mineral water fountain has been procured, and will be placed in the window facing on Granville street. Over the doorways leading to the dispensary are rich curtains, and drapings of the same material will also be placed in the side windows. The dispensary has been fitted with all the most modern appliances, and special cupboards for poisons are being erected to ensure their absolute safety.

Fitted with electric light, electric bells, gas stoves, etc., the store is in every particular complete. The fittings which made this magnificent *tout ensemble* have, without exception, been designed and manufactured in this city. To Mr. G. W. Grant, architect, goes the credit of the designing work, while praise is due Messrs. Robertson & Hackett for the excellence of the work executed by them.

Mr. H. H. Watson will continue to personally manage the west end store,

while Mr. H. McDowell will chiefly be found at the company's well-known stand on Cordova street.—*News-Advertiser.*

## British Columbia Notes.

British Columbia has been, as usual, free from any severity of weather, and a fine open winter, followed by a beautiful warm spring, has given place to what promises to be a warm summer. Vegetation is retarded somewhat by occasional cold nights, but, generally speaking, nature is rejoicing. Business is looking up. Men have taken heart again, and, encouraged by the good reports from the east, have decided that the depression's back has got to be broken. Drugs are selling better.

Westminster druggists are opposed to cutting. A meeting was called recently to arrange a price list, and after some discussion it was decided to follow that which was adopted by the Victoria druggists in 1893. When will our fellow druggists learn that the public is ever ready to take mean advantage of the unfortunate jealousy existing in the business? "I can get this for so much at So-and-so's" is so baldheaded that it should be recognized anywhere. *Don't cut down*, and don't be persuaded by your customers, but find out from the man they name.

The B.C.P.A. is working hard. The by-laws framed to meet the requirements of the amended Pharmacy Act have been passed by the profession, and await the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The annual meeting will be held on June 13, in Vancouver. We noticed that there were several names of gentlemen on the voting paper who, having been nominated, had neglected to notify the registrar of their acceptance or refusal, hence unnecessary uncertainty. What a pity that more interest is not taken in the business of the association!

We regret that T. M. Henderson, of the firm of Langley & Co., has been compelled to leave business for a few weeks on account of ill-health. From latest news we learn he is improving rapidly.

Robert Attwood, Victoria, has closed up his store and will devote his whole time to manufacturing his cough cure.

Cyrus Bowes (O.C.P.) has removed from Johnson street to a better position on Government street, Victoria.

## PASTE FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS. (H.H.M.)

### Take of

Bermuda arrowroot.... 1½ ozs.  
Cold distilled water..... 1 oz.

Mix thoroughly till smooth, then add

Distilled water..... 10 ozs.  
Gelatine in shreds..... 1 drm.

Boil with constant stirring for five minutes; when cold, add 1 fluid ounce of methylated spirit and 10 minims of pure liquid carbolic acid.

# TANGLEFOOT

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BEST  
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- - 1895 - -

ALL TANGLEFOOT is now made with the new Corrugated Border. This Border is an improvement on any of its predecessors—it restrains the sticky composition more securely, it opens more readily, and remains on the sheet. Always acts the same under all conditions. It is the perfection of Borders. (Patented Feb. 19th, 1895.)

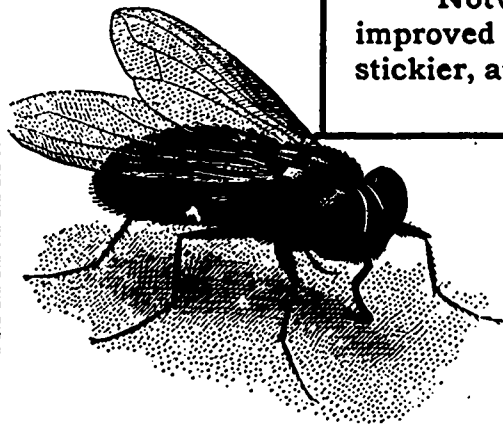
Each case contains five of the New TANGLEFOOT Holders, with slides to raise the center of the paper. A sheet presenting a convex surface catches flies much faster than one lying flat. These Holders are nicely wrapped ready to hand out to a good customer for a present.

Notwithstanding the reduction in price the quality is improved in general. The paper is a little stronger, a little stickier, and will remain sticky a little longer.

Prices for the Regular Size, 1895.

LESS THAN ONE CASE, - 50 CENTS PER BOX  
ONE TO FIVE CASES, - - \$4.75 PER CASE.  
FIVE CASES AND OVER, - \$4.50 " "

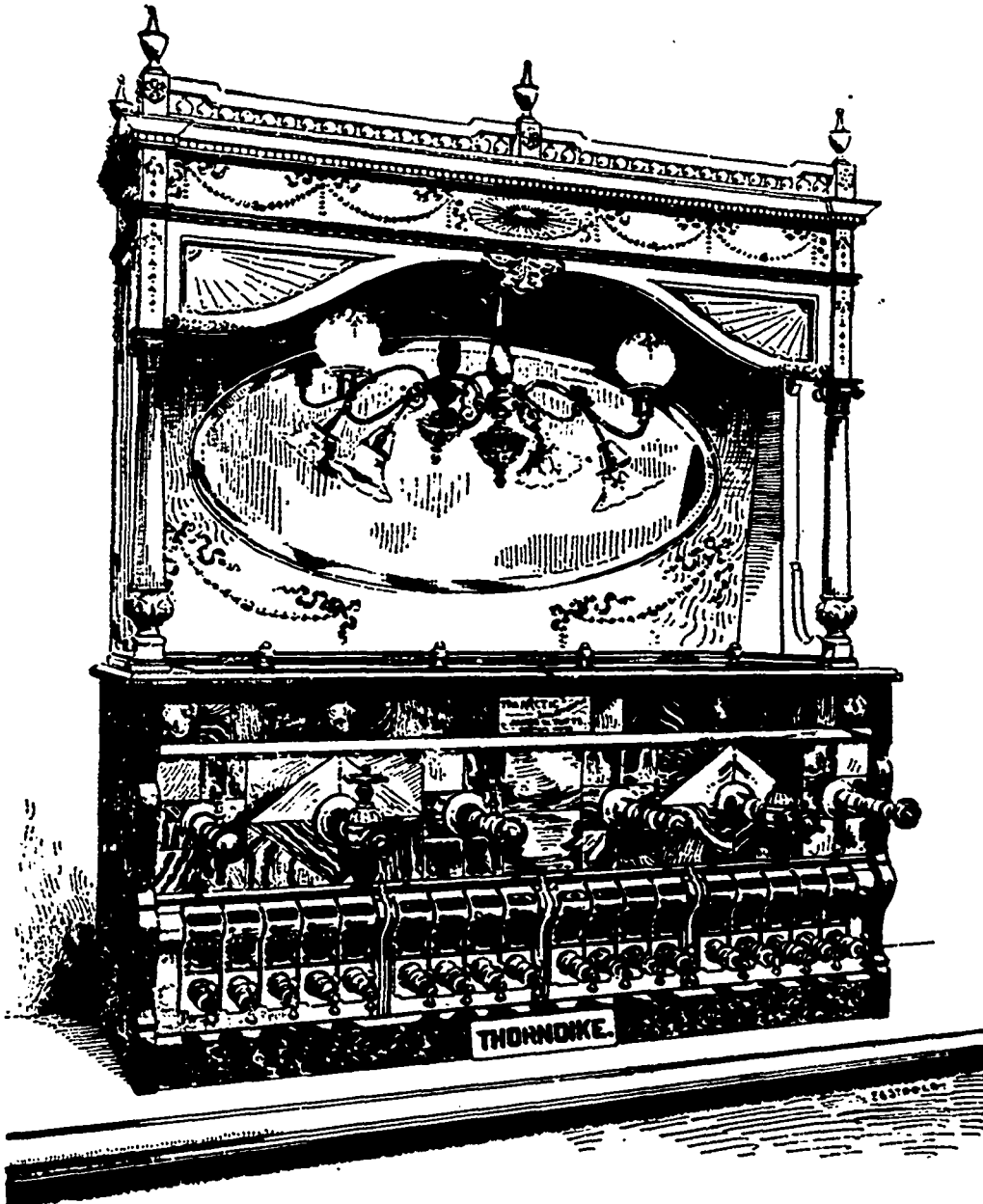
Each Box contains 25 double sheets.  
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## Pharmacopœia Suggestions.

At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, held May 22nd, a letter was read from the secretary to the Pharmacopœia Committee relative to the progress of the committee, and enclosing their report. We append the letter and report, as given in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and desire especially to call the attention of Canadian pharmacists to the suggestions and ask for a discussion of the recommendations in our columns. As the new Pharmacopœia will be the official guide and text-book, it is desirable that any suggestions relative to the incorporation of any special preparations, particularly adapted to the requirements of this country, should be laid before this committee on the preparation of the Pharmacopœia, and any suggestions made in these columns will, we are assured, receive every consideration. The following is the letter and report :

May 22, 1895.

To the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society :

GENTLEMEN,—I am instructed to report to you that, with the view of procuring the information desired by the General Medical Council, the Pharmacopœia Committee has prepared a list of proposed omissions from and additions to the British Pharmacopœia, and distributed 550 such lists to local secretaries and other pharmacists throughout Great Britain, inviting them to record their experience of the extent to which each preparation is in use, and also to make any addition they might consider desirable to either list. Two hundred and thirty-two of these lists, comprising nearly 81,000 entries, together with 157 extra omissions and 163 extra additions, have been received, collated, and discussed.

At a meeting held on Thursday, May 16, 1895, your committee recommended that the two enclosed lists be forwarded to the president of the Medical Council without delay.

I am,  
Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

HENRY G. GREENISH,

Secretary to the Pharmacopœia Committee.

REPORT OF THE PHARMACOPEIA COMMITTEE  
OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF  
GREAT BRITAIN.

## LIST I.

## OMISSIONS.

Articles and preparations the omission of which from the British Pharmacopœia is recommended by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Acetum  
Acetum Cantharidis  
Acidum Aceticum Dilutum  
Acidum Lacticum  
Acidum Lacticum Dilutum  
Acidum Meconicum  
Aconiti Folia  
Alcohol Amylicum (transfer to Appendix)  
Ammonii Nitras  
Ammonii Phosphas

Amygdala Amara  
Anisi Stellati Fructus  
Antimonium Nigrum Purificatum  
Aqua Pimentæ  
Argenti et Potassii Nitras  
Argentum Purificatum  
Belerinæ Sulphas  
Bela Fructus  
Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras  
Bismuthum  
Bismuthum Purificatum  
Calcii Sulphas  
Cambogia  
Cannellæ Cortex  
Cataplasma Carbonis  
" Conii  
" Fermenti  
" Lini  
" Sinapis  
" Sodæ Chlorinatæ  
Cerevisiæ Fermentum  
Cetraria  
Charta Sinapis  
Cinchonæ Cortex. (Sources of Quinine)  
Cinchonidinæ Sulphas  
Cinchoninæ Sulphas  
Confectio Opii  
" Rosæ Caninæ  
" Scammonii  
" Terebinthinæ  
Cupri Nitras  
Cuspariæ Cortex  
Cusso  
Decoctum Cetrariæ  
" Granati Radicis  
" Hordei  
" Papaveris  
" Pareiræ  
" Quercus  
Fellulii Fructus  
Elaterium  
Elemi  
Emplastrum Ferri  
" Plumbi Iodidii  
Enema Aloes  
" Asafetidæ  
" Magnesiæ Sulphatis  
" Opii  
" Terebinthinæ  
Extractum Aconiti  
" Belæ Liquidum  
" Calumbæ  
" Colchici  
" Jaborandi  
" Jalapæ  
" Lactucæ  
" Lupuli  
" Papaveris  
" Pareiræ  
" Quassie  
" Rhamni Frangulæ  
" " Liq.  
" Stramonii  
Farina Triticæ  
Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum  
Ficus  
Glycerinum Acidi Gallici  
Granati Radicis Cortex  
Hemidesmi Radix  
Hordeum Decorticatum  
Hydrargyri Persulphas  
Infusum Anthemidis  
" Caryophylli  
" Catechu  
" Cuspariæ  
" Cusso  
" Jaborandi  
" Kramericæ  
" Lini  
" Lupuli  
" Maticæ  
" Uvæ Ursi  
Kamala  
Lac  
Lactuca  
Laricis Cortex  
Linimentum Hydrargyri  
Liquor Acidi Chromici  
" Ammonii Acetatis  
" Ammonii Citratis  
" Antimonii Chloridi  
" Calcii Chloridi  
" Calcis Chlorinatæ

Liquor Chlori (transfer to Appendix)  
" Cocainæ Hydrochloratis  
" Ferri Acetatis  
" Ferri Pernitratæ  
" Hydrargyri Nitratæ Acidus  
" Lithicæ Effervescens  
" Magnesii Citratis  
" Morphinæ Acetatis  
" " Bimeconatis  
" " Sulphatis  
" Potassæ Effervescens  
" Sodæ  
" Sodæ Effervescens  
Lotio Hydrargyri Flava  
Lupulin  
Manganisii Oxidum Nigrum  
Marmor Album  
Mastiche  
Maticæ Folia  
Mica Panis  
Mistura Creasoti  
" Ferri Aromatica  
" Olei Ricini  
" Scammonii  
" Spiritus Vini Gallici Mori Succus  
Morphinæ Sulphas  
Mucilago Amyli  
Nectandæ Cortex  
Oleo-resina Cubebæ  
Oleum Copalite  
" Phosphoratum  
" Pimentæ  
" Rute  
" Sabinæ  
Os Ustum  
Ovi Albumen  
" Vitellus  
Physostigmina (alkaloid)  
Picrotoxinum  
Pilula Aloes Socotrinæ  
" Cambogiæ Composita  
" Ferri Carbonatis  
" Scammonii Composita  
Pimenta  
Plumbi Carbonas  
" Nitras  
Potassi Cyanidum  
" Ferrocyanidum  
" Tartras  
Prunum  
Quercus Cortex  
Rhamni Frangulæ Cortex  
Rosæ Caninæ Fructus  
Sabinæ Cacumina  
Santonica  
Sodii Arsenias (cryst.)  
" Nitris  
" Valerianas  
Sodium  
Spiritus Cajuputi  
" Cinnamomi  
" Juniperi  
" Lavandulæ  
" Vini Gallici  
Stramonii Semina  
Sumbul Radix  
Suppositoria Acidi Carbonici cum Sapone  
Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone  
Suppositoria Hydrargyri  
" Morphinæ cum Sapone  
Syrupus Ferri Sulchloridi  
" Hemidesmi  
" Rosæ Gallicæ  
Tabaci Folia  
Tinctura Aloes  
" Cocci  
" Croci  
" Ergotæ  
" Ferri Acetatis  
" Gallicæ  
" Jalapæ  
" Laricis  
" Sabinæ  
" Stramonii  
" Sumbul  
" Veratri Viridis  
Trochisci Catechu  
" Ferri Redacti  
" Opii  
" Sodii Bicarbonatis  
Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati  
" Calaminæ  
" Cocci



Unguentum Creasoti  
 " Elemi  
 " Eucalypti  
 " Gallæ  
 " Hydrargyri Compositum  
 " Plumbi Acetatis  
 " Plumbi Carbonatis  
 " Potasse Sulphurate  
 " Sabinæ  
 " Terebinthinæ  
 Uvee  
 Uvee Ursi Folia  
 Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici  
 " Chlori  
 " Coniæ  
 " Iodi  
 Veratri Viridis Rhizoma  
 Vinum Aloes  
 " Ferri Citratis  
 " Rhei  
 Zincum  
 " Granulatum

Sollii Arsenias Eviscatus  
 Solutio Ethyl Nitriti  
 " Hydrogenii Peroxidi  
 Strychnine Sulphas  
 Syrupus Codeinæ  
 Syr. Ferri Phosph. Comp.  
 " " et Quin. et Strychn. Phosph.  
 Syr. Ferri Hypophosph. Co.  
 " " Picis Liquide  
 " " Pruni Virg.  
 Terebene  
 Tinct. Ergotæ Ammon.  
 Troch. (or Pastill.) Cocain. Hydrochlor.  
 Troch. (or Pastill.) Codeinæ  
 " " Gummi Rub.  
 " " Kramerizæ  
 Unguentum Hydrarg. Ox. Flavi

## LIST II.

## ADDITIONS.

*Articles and Preparations the addition of which to the British Pharmacopœia is recommended by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.*

Acidum Hydrobromicum, sp. gr. 1.308  
 Acidum Hypophosphorosum  
 Ammonii Iodidum  
 Benzozaphthol  
 Bismuthi Salicylas  
 Caffeinæ Citras Effervescens  
 " Hydrobromas  
 Carbasus Hydrarg. et Zinci Cyanidi  
 Carbasus Iodoformi  
 " Phenolis  
 " Sal. Alembroth  
 Chloralamide  
 Chloroformum Camphoratum  
 Chrysarobinum Purificatum (commonly known as Chrysophanic Acid)  
 Cocaina (alkaloid)  
 Codeinæ Phosphas  
 Elixir Aurantii  
 " Cascaræ Sagradæ  
 Emplastrum Bellad. Liquidum  
 Extractum  
 " Gummi Rub. Liquidum  
 Extractum Hamamelidis (P. G.)  
 " Dest.  
 " Ipecacuanhæ Liquidum  
 " Iridis Sicæ (Iridin)  
 " Jaborandi Liquidum  
 " Malti  
 " Malti cum Ol. Morrhuæ  
 " Malti Liquidum  
 " Triticæ Liquidum  
 Eucalyptol  
 Glycerinum Acidi Borici  
 " Belladonnæ  
 " Pepsinæ Acidum  
 Glycogelatinum  
 Gossypium Acidi Salicylici  
 " Sal. Alembroth  
 " Iodoformi  
 " Phenolis  
 Guaiacol Carbonate  
 " Crystals  
 Hydrarg. et Zinc. Cyanidum  
 Ichthyol  
 Linimentum Menthol  
 " Capsici  
 Linteum Acidi Borici  
 Liquor Cocci  
 " Pancreaticus  
 Lotio Acidi Borici  
 " Carbolici  
 Morphine Tattas  
 Naphthalene  
 N. Naphthol  
 Ol. Carbolisatum  
 Physostigminæ Sulphas  
 Quininæ Hydrobromas  
 " Phosphas  
 " Salicylas  
 " Valerianas  
 Resorcinum  
 Salol

## What Makes the Successful Pharmacist?\*

By CHARLES S. KLINE.

In undertaking to answer this query, it must, first of all, be determined what idea is conveyed by the term, "Successful Pharmacist." Shall it be considered to mean one who is successful only so far as his knowledge of pharmacy is concerned, or, one who is successful financially? Since the latter must presuppose the former, we deem it the major subject for consideration, and will give a few ideas regarding it from that standpoint; however, we will not ignore the fact that pharmacy is a profession, not an ordinary commercial pursuit; still, requiring the same business ability which applies to any mercantile enterprise.

## WHAT IS A SUCCESSFUL PHARMACIST?

The success of a pharmacist depends upon the possession of several requirements: First of these is a complete knowledge of the profession gained by attending a college of pharmacy; followed by the more important practical experience. While a course of study in a pharmaceutical college is not an essential requirement, still the theoretical knowledge and mental discipline gained thereby form a firm basis upon which to build in practice.

A pharmacist may possess the diploma of a college of high standing, may be well versed in chemistry, materia medica, etc., may be capable of compounding most preparations from memory, and, in addition, may have had the benefit of several years' practical experience acting in the capacity of clerk, yet, when entering into business for himself, he not successful. We frequently observe cases of this description, instances in which one possessing all the foregoing requirements, when undertaking to conduct a store of his own, makes a complete failure at the outset, or, at best, merely ekes out an existence, and finally, after a hard and fruitless struggle, finds it impossible to meet his liabilities, and the business passes into the hands of his creditors. He again procures a position as clerk, with, we may say, a somewhat larger amount of practical experience, from which he will, doubtless, draw the conclusion that directing a pharmacy is vastly different from being "directed by a pharmacist."

\* Read at the Colorado State Pharmacal Association meeting.

The question, then, presents itself, why could he not make a financial success of his venture? Simply because other requirements were necessary in addition to his professional attainments, viz.: Business tact, enterprise, perfect management of finance, and an untiring energy to attract custom and patronage. These qualifications, combined with the proper pharmaceutical education, constitute the essential requisites of the successful pharmacist.

## THE SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE STORE.

Given one with the foregoing requirements, then arise the many points to be considered relative to the proper management of his store and business interests. First to consider is his location—(which, we believe, from historical reference, should be on a corner. Whether from a desire to be on the square, or in order to get a "corner on the market," we will leave for future generations to solve)—however, this is a subject requiring mature deliberation, from the fact that his future success depends largely upon a desirable location.

His place of business should be neat and attractive to the eye; and when we say attractive, we mean attractive. Make your store beautiful. We have heard it said, and believe it to be true, that "The lame spot to-day with three-fourths of the druggists, before they can reach out successfully for a larger and better class of trade, is the appearance of their store." Hence he should make use of every arrangement for the best display of goods. His laboratory should be supplied with the latest and best appliances for preparing and dispensing medicines, and with apparatus for the manufacturing of as many preparations as is practicable. It may not be out of place to mention here that in the making of fluid extracts alone he can save no small item of expense.

His stock should be free from shop-worn or deteriorated goods, and as complete as possible, enabling him to supply any article for which there may be a demand. A word here about this demand and supply. If a new preparation is called for, he should, if possible, note how the demand came about; if through advertising, he should ascertain at once if he will be warranted in carrying the article in stock. If so, make no delay in publishing the fact that it can be had from his shelves. He should, however, use discretion in the purchase of a new remedy for which there may be a temporary demand, for after the advertising ceases it is apt to become dead stock.

In general, the appearance of his store should be such as to convey the idea that it is conducted by a prosperous and wide-awake pharmacist. Next to consider is the best means of gaining and retaining custom, and this we must believe the most important point. Many pharmacists overlook, or, at least, underrate, the fact that their financial success depends entirely

upon their patronage, and that every customer gained adds to their revenue. One should, therefore, endeavor by every honorable means to attract the attention of the public and make known to them that he seeks their good will and custom. The Directory should occupy a prominent and convenient position, and the stamp drawer should always be well filled. All should be treated with uniform politeness and courtesy. We believe that much care should be taken in the selection of clerks. A neat, attractive, polite clerk can do much to draw and keep custom, while, on the other hand, a discourteous, ill-dispositioned, or indifferent clerk can work untold injury to his interests. The proprietor of a pharmacy should absent himself no more than possible from his place of business, as many customers prefer to deal with him personally, and his constant presence denotes that he is directly interested in their treatment by his employees. He must constantly keep the fact in view that there are other druggists, like himself, seeking custom; hence, if possible, allow none to leave his place dissatisfied.

#### THE EXPENSE OF DOING BUSINESS.

Next, let us take up the matter of expense. His business success depends to a great extent upon this item alone. The actual expense of conducting a pharmacy is proportionately larger than that of any other branch of business; this, with the incidental expenditures seemingly trivial, breakage, leakages, etc., tend largely to decrease the profits. While there must be numerous necessary expense items, there are many which may be avoided; these comprise not only cash expenditures, but also products wasted in manufacturing; this latter is well understood by most druggists, but not always so well taken into consideration. Especial attention must be given to the purchase of goods. The druggist should not allow himself to become overstocked on any article, nor yet should he buy in too small quantities, as this materially increases the cost, particularly since so many proprietors have adopted the quarter of a dozen plan. Further, we believe that the question of quality, rather than quantity or price, should be involved. It never pays to buy an inferior article in drugs or chemicals.

He should follow closely the market quotations, and permit no overcharge; in other words, be a close buyer. He should discount all bills, if possible; but if his means do not admit of this, their payment should be promptly met when due. This is a point frequently overlooked by many druggists, who, instead of remitting for accounts when due, permit themselves to be drawn upon, thus displaying faulty business management and incurring extra expense for exchange.

#### MANUFACTURING PREPARATIONS.

The successful pharmacist displays a certain amount of originality in the manufacture of his own preparations. He does

not attempt to imitate the advertised nostrums, but offers his trade non-secrets of his own, which not only give better satisfaction, but afford him a better profit. Regarding this, much has already been written, and both sides thoroughly discussed; but until the public cease desiring to be humbugged by flaring and well-worded advertisements, the demand for patents will continue, and I deem the only remedy is for the pharmacist, in all cases possible, to manufacture and recommend his own preparations. The formula should be printed upon the label, and the contents made accordingly by himself. He can thus assure his purchaser that he knows the exact contents. Were this idea carried out by all pharmacists, it would, to a great extent, discourage the use of patent medicines, and that horrible nightmare, the "cut-rate problem," would at last be solved.

While we have spoken of but few of the many essentials characterizing the successful pharmacist, it must be remembered that this is a subject which admits of almost unlimited discussion. We have mentioned briefly what, in our opinion, comprise his main requirements, and contend that one of an average professional education and the business ability will eventually become a "successful pharmacist."

In short, to quote a modern Shakespeare:

"A man of patience, fidelity, and trust,  
Sympathetic, genial, and proverbially just,  
Original, bright, and up with the times,  
Your wants are his interests, and he both combines,  
A man with all in his line you may need,—  
Then here is the pharmacist who's bound to succeed."

—Meyer Brothers Druggist.

#### American Pharmaceutical Association.

The following, being a part of the report of the delegates from New Jersey to the American Pharmaceutical Association, is a strong appeal, not only for the New Jersey pharmacists, but all others, to join the national association:

Before closing our report, we beg to urge our brethren of New Jersey to earnestly consider the desirability—we might almost say necessity—of joining the American Pharmaceutical Association.

From the various objections that are raised against such a step, it is evident that the objects to be attained and the value of membership are but little understood by many pharmacists. Some believe, or pretend to believe, that the American Pharmaceutical Association is nothing but a mutual admiration society, composed of wealthy men who meet once a year for their entertainment and amusement and manage to have a good time generally. Nothing is further from the truth than such a supposition. That there are pleasant social features connected with each gathering is self-evident; for, if three or four hundred persons—men and women, young and old—meet once in twelve months after a whole

year's hard work, they would, indeed, be wooden chumps or incarnate scientific cranks if they did not try to amuse themselves. It is one of the pleasantest features of such annual meetings that each one leaves home his drudgery and worry and for a week or two puts on a smiling, happy face, intent to show his most agreeable side and help to entertain his neighbors. The advantages gained by such social intercourse with men from all over the United States acts like an invigorating charm on mind and body, and imparts strength and energy for later work.

Others object to the American Pharmaceutical Association for quite a different, almost opposite, reason. By simply glancing at the proceedings, they claim that the papers read at the meetings and the debates are far above their sphere, and, in their eyes, have little or no connection with practical pharmacy. We members of the national association know that such an objection is unfounded, based on superficial observations or wilful perversion. It is true that no field or branch of the various sciences, allied to pharmacy, is excluded, and that, occasionally, hypothetical speculations are made the subject of papers at the meetings; but these are not the rule, and, whenever presented, should be a cause of pride and rejoicing to us pharmacists, for every practical improvement or application of science is preceded by theoretical study and research, and, if the American association is selected as the proper place to give publicity to the studious work of months or years, it only shows in what high esteem it is held by the eminent and scholarly members of our profession. The majority of papers, however, treat of practical questions of everyday occurrence, and the very fact that a commercial section is created shows what importance is given to this part of our vocation. The educational question, at present so important, is nowhere elucidated with more earnestness and profundity than in the respective sections. The scope of the American Pharmaceutical Association is as broad as Pharmacy herself; nothing too small or insignificant to be considered unworthy of attention, nothing too grand or scientific to be above the mental sphere of its members; it watches the preparation of the smallest pill or powder, and extends its investigations to the enormous products of the largest factories; and, while it welcomes the humblest and most secluded from our ranks, it comprises brains enough to give information and instruction to the wisest and most learned. It looks for members among all classes and branches of the pharmaceutical fraternity, and welcomes to its home the manufacturer, the professor, the jobber, and the retailer.

But there is one reason predominant over all others why we pharmacists should join this association. It is the tendency of our time to drift to union and find strength in organization. The trades have done so long ago, and accomplished

wonderful results. The barriers which state lines erect to the development of many arts and professions are felt to be more intolerable from day to day; for whatever powerful arguments may be brought forth in their favor from a political standpoint, art and science have never been subject to such restriction, and never will be. Every other profession has its powerful national association, and, in the never-resting struggle for supremacy, pharmacy, for its dual nature threatened and attacked from two sides, should not willingly yield her place. For the preservation, therefore, of our cherished profession, as well as for our own individual interest, we should become members of this association. A united class of citizens, organized in a noble cause, and following a well-defined purpose, will always gain recognition in our republic, and, if we ever expect to found a national pharmacy, it can only be done through such a union, and the American Pharmaceutical Association will be called upon to be the leader in such a movement. If she fails in her noble purpose, the fault does not lie with the members who, confiding in the justice of the cause, fight her battles, but with those who sulkily stay behind, too indifferent to have an opinion, or too timid to join in the fight.

Whosoever loves Pharmacy, let him come; whosoever hopes that his profession will have a glorious future, let him come; whosoever believes that energy and enthusiasm are nobler than dullness and indifference, let him come.

(Signed) WM. C. ALPERS,  
G. W. PARISEN,  
J. C. FIELD.

#### "Does Advertising Pay?"

The *News-Advertiser*, of Vancouver, B.C., observes with peculiar interest the prosperity which has attended the firm of McDowell & Co. From its first number until now, there has never been an issue of the *News-Advertiser* without an advertisement of H. McDowell & Co. appearing in it. Good times or bad times, summer or winter, this enterprising firm has always kept itself before the public by what is the best and most profitable method—an advertisement in the local paper. Nor has the result been unsatisfactory to the firm, as its senior member can attest. "McDowell, the druggist," has become a name and a description almost as well known as Vancouver itself. Men have come and gone, firms have sprung up and passed away, and a glance over the columns of the four-page editions of the *News-Advertiser*, of the early days of the city, affords a striking illustration of the changes which have occurred in the personnel of its business men. Of those first advertisers, Mr. McDowell is the only one who has continuously availed himself of the publicity afforded by these columns, and a perusal of the back numbers of the paper shows, from time to time, references to the steady progress and uninterrupted success which

have marked the firm's career. Few, perhaps, who in 1886 saw the miniature drug store in the little frame building (on about the same site as that occupied by the firm now) on Cordova street, in which Mr. H. McDowell (with Mr. Marks as a partner for a short time) started, would have thought that in nine years the business would have grown to what it is today, or that two handsome stores, two extensive stocks, and a large wholesale and retail business would spring from such small beginnings in so short a time. "Does advertising pay?" "Ask McDowell, the druggist."—*News-Advertiser, Vancouver.*

#### Window Dressing for Druggists.

In the first place the window must be clean. It is absolutely impossible to make a dingy, dirty window seem attractive, no matter how much pains or money is put on the array within.

So, if your window is not perfectly clean, make it so. Then study your stock, and right here is where so many window dressers show their lack of judgment. Instead of placing articles in the window that need pushing, they present to the public a formidable array of standard goods that have been known nearly as long as they have existed. I have yet to learn the wisdom of filling a large show window with a remedy that uses the newspaper freely; the people know that every druggist has it in stock. The newspaper is the greatest educator, but the show window is a close second.

You may know your stock perfectly and yet be unsuccessful; you must also know two other things—your public and your window.

Now for the method of display. There are nearly as many systems of window dressing as there are window dressers; but the following has the advantage of being tried, and has given excellent results:

Change your display every week; make a specialty of the goods in the newspapers as well as in the window, and you will soon be reaping a handsome profit. It is a fact that the articles advertised least give the best profit when sold; and if you wake the people to a sense of the goods' cheapness and worth, you will be the gainer.

A few pointers as to the lines to be pushed. Take, for example, brushes. They yield a fair profit and offer many opportunities to the bright window dresser.

First, print a neat placard bearing only the word "Brushes," and hang it on the glass in the centre of the window. Then group in neat designs samples of every kind of brush you carry, hair-brushes, nail and tooth.

Call attention to the brush window in your newspaper ads., and, depend upon it, you will sell brushes and have your regular custom.

Vary the specialties with a general display, but strive to have the prettiest win-

dow in town, no matter what you have in it.

Arrange your display to suit yourself. Do the work yourself if possible; but your drug business will soon require all your time and attention. Then, if you have not before, subscribe for *Printers' Ink* for \$2 a year; it will teach you more about advertising in all its moods and tenses than a man hired especially for the work could for \$2,000. More than one drug store I know of owes its success to the Little Schoolmaster.—*L. T. Wendock, in Printers' Ink.*

#### The Prescription Department.

The prescription department is by far the most important branch in any well-kept pharmacy, and it is a lamentable, but solid, fact that too little attention is given to it by our pharmacists to-day. This department should be the sanctum-sanctorum of the druggist and clerk. Law does not regulate the manner in which it should be kept, but it is the moral duty of every pharmacist to have a code of laws, be they written or unwritten, that shall properly regulate this all-important department.

Some pharmacists care no more for their prescription counter than they do for their dispensing counter, and to this state of affairs can be laid many of the serious mistakes that occur in drug stores from time to time.

I beg to offer for your serious consideration a set of rules which I have styled the Ten Commandments, and which have been found practical by many wielders of the pestle. They are not hard to live up to, but simply require a little thought.

(1) Keep the prescription scales clean, and, if they have a cover, keep them covered when not in use.

(2) Keep the bottles well filled and perfectly clean at all times.

(3) Keep everything in its proper place.

(4) After using a bottle do not leave it on the prescription counter, but return it to its proper place.

(5) See that all the bottles are properly and distinctly labelled, so as to avoid mistakes in dispensing.

(6) When compounding prescriptions behind the desk, do not try to converse with some one in the front part of the store.

(7) Keep the customers out from behind your prescription desk; it is no place for any one but the pharmacist and his clerks.

(8) Do not neglect to label all poisons, simply because you are in a hurry.

(9) When putting up prescriptions do not let your mind wander off to something else, but remember that you hold the life of a human being in your hands, and act accordingly.

(10) Lastly, remember that your profession requires you to be prudent, careful, patient, and polite, and, whether well or ill, busy or idle, always keep yourself in good humor.—*Ward B. Edwards, in The Spatula.*

**A...**  
**GLASS..**  
**JAR..**  
**FREE..**

WITH ADAMS' PEPSIN

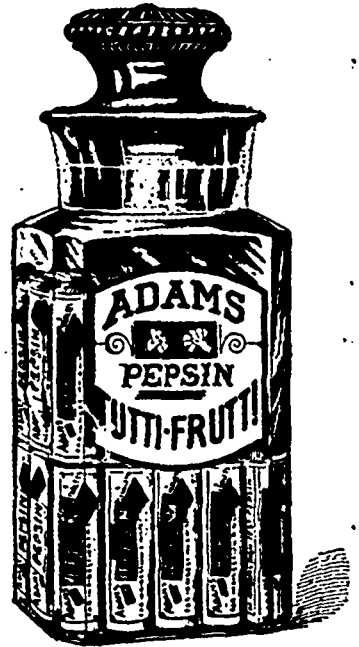
**TUTTI FRUTTI**

ASK YOUR WHOLESALER FOR IT.

Send for new advertising matter to decorate your window.

**ADAMS & SONS CO.,**

11 and 13 JARVIS ST., - - TORONTO.



**OZONE**

**Ozone Specific** is a valuable non-toxic, non-irritating antiseptic for either internal or external use. Our **Ozone**, concentrated form, is the most powerful blood purifier and germicide ever produced, and will be found a specific in all forms of Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Measles, or Diphtheria. For Catarrhal Troubles it will prove invaluable as a tonic and constitutional remedy, and is especially efficient in preventing or combating fermentation of food in the stomach, breaking up the worst forms of Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach.

For dressing Ulcerations of all kinds, preventing suppuration, and assisting towards rapid granulation and healing, **Ozone** has no equal.

**Ozone** is also used as a gargle for all manner of Throat Diseases; destroying all fermentation of the tissues brought forth by impregnation of disease germs. No germ life can exist where it is used.

All Druggists should keep this remedy, as it will prove a genuine friend to their customers.

Physicians owe it to themselves to try it.

**OZONE SPECIFIC CO.**  
 TORONTO, ONT.

**RADLAUER'S  
 ANTISEPTIC PERLES**

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx, and especially of the tonsils, and for immediately removing disagreeable odors emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of the throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina, and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx, and immediately remove the fungi, germs, and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

**METHOD OF APPLICATION:**

Take 2-4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

**S. RADLAUER** - Pharmaceutical Chemist  
 BERLIN W., GERMANY

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.



# "MANLEY'S" CELEERY NERVE COMPOUND

WITH

**Beef, Iron, and Wine**

A scientific Combination of Celery, Beef, Iron, and Wine, Tonics, and Pure Glycerine, instead of alcohol.

UNEQUALLED

**AS A HEALTH BUILDER and HEALTH RESTORER**

Has given the **FULLEST SATISFACTION** to persons who have taken it.

It is put up in a 16-oz. bottle, contained in an attractive Blue and White carton.

**PRICE TO THE TRADE** :-\$6 (net) per doz. 5 per cent. off on three dozen orders, and 5 per cent. off for spot cash.

**SELLS FOR \$1 A BOTTLE.**

Orders respectfully solicited.

For testimonials, etc., write to the makers.

**The LION MEDICINE CO.**

87 King St. East, TORONTO.

## A Reduction In the Price

OF

# Gibbons' Toothache Gum

To 65c. per doz.

To be had of all Wholesale Druggists.

**J. A. GIBBONS & CO.,**  
TORONTO. - - BUFFALO.



Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

- HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co.
- Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
- ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons. D. McDiarmid & Co.
- YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.
- QUEBEC—
- MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.
- Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
- KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
- TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
- Northrop & Lyman.
- T. Milburn & Co.
- ELLIST & Co.
- HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
- LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
- WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
- NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.
- VICTORIA—Langley & Co.
- QUEBEC—W. Brunet et Cie.



34 inches high. Top can be adjusted to any angle or height. Revolving Case 15 x 15 x 12 inside. Holds about 80 vols. Law size. Strong well finished Metal Base and Sides With Solid Oak Shelves and Top.—100,000 now used. Sent knocked down (30 lbs). On approval. Address: **Marsh M'fg Co. CHICAGO.**

Agents Wanted.



**CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT?** For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to H. H. Munn & Co., who have had nearly fifty years experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$1.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: **MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.**

## Gray's

**CASTOR-FLUID**

For the hair.

**DENTAL PEARLINE**

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

**SULPHUR PASTILLES**

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

**SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE**

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

### These Specialties

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

# HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of Lagacbetiere)

**MONTREAL**

**A PERFECT TOILET GEM.**

# ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP

The drug trade of Canada will find this one of the most satisfactory articles on the market. The package is convenient and attractive.

Kindly make sure the ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP offered you is made in Winnipeg. The genuine is for sale by

Lyman Bros. Co., Toronto,  
Elliot & Co., Toronto,  
Evans & Sons, Montreal,  
Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal,  
Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal,  
Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal,  
J. Winer & Co., Hamilton,  
J. A. Kennedy & Co., London, and by

THE

**MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.,**  
**WINNIPEG.**



For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

## JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

# ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

**American Pharmaceutical Association.**

The American Pharmaceutical Association will hold its forty-third annual meeting August, 14th to 21st, at Denver, Col. The Committee on Education and Legislation has prepared its set of queries, which bear on the educational and legal status of pharmacy in America. Here are the queries:

**POISON LEGISLATION.**

(1) The legal restrictions on the practice of pharmacy of English-speaking countries are primarily based upon the principle of protecting the public against the indiscriminate sale and use of poisons.

It is desirable to have a collective report of the poison laws of the States, including separate acts as well as the poison sections of the various pharmacy laws, the important provisions, with suggestions for their codification, to be presented in tabulated form.

(2) Present a list of proprietary articles containing poisons; medicinal, antiseptic, insecticidal, or of general or popular use, giving the character of the poisonous ingredients and approximately their proportion; also state whether or not the packages contain any reference to or caution against the dangerous character of the contents.

(3) The committee of this section desires to present a statistical report on the number of deaths and percentage of death rate occurring during a stated period (one or more years) from the use of poison, stating (1) kind of poison, (2) in the form used, (3) accidental, (4) suicidal, or (5) homicidal.

This information may be obtained from the coroners, and should be transmitted to the secretary of this section.

**REGISTRATION STATISTICS.**

This committee desires to present a collective report embracing the following information from every pharmacy board in North America, based upon the year 1894:

**(4) Registration of Pharmacists or Licentiates.**

(a) The total number of candidates for registration as registered pharmacists or licentiates.

(b) The total number of registered pharmacists or licentiates.

(c) The number of graduate candidates.

(d) The number of graduates registered on diploma.

(e) The number rejected on diploma.

(f) The number of graduates registered by examination.

(g) The number rejected by examination.

(h) The number of non-graduates registered by examination.

**(5) Registration of Assistants.**

(i) The total number of candidates for registration.

(k) The total number of persons registered as assistants during the year 1894.

(l) The number of graduate candidates.

(m) The number of graduates registered on diploma.

(n) The number rejected.

(o) The number of non-graduates registered by examination.

(6) Registration of apprentices.

(p) The number of apprentices registered.

(r) The educational requirements.

(s) The age.

**COLLEGE ATTENDANCE.**

It is asserted that the great multiplication of drug stores is, in a measure, owing to the large number of graduates turned out by the pharmaceutical schools and colleges.

(7) Present statistics showing the number of students in attendance at the pharmaceutical schools and colleges in North America. Also the number graduated during the same period. To attain uniformity in the proportion of graduates to students, the period covered by one school year, 1893-94, should be taken.

(8) Should scholastic education be required preliminary to entrance into pharmaceutical schools or colleges? If so, in what degree is it practicable of enforcement? Should such education be a requirement for registration of apprentices by the State boards of pharmacy preliminary to eligibility for examination as assistant and pharmacist?

(9) Present an exhibit of practical experience requirements of all the pharmacy laws. What should be the minimum period required for the respective grades of registrations, and how can this be defined as applied to practical experience in a pharmacy or "drug store"?

**REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.**

(10) What States recognize more than one grade of licentiates, and by what titles are the several grades distinguished? When two grades of licentiates are recognized, what are the age requirements?

(a) For the higher or pharmacist's grade?

(b) For the lower or assistant's grade?

(11) In what States is it customary to present the same list of questions to candidates for both grades, the grade or certificate granted depending upon the percentage of correct answers returned by the candidates? What are the advantages and defects of this method?

(12) To what extent is it customary for pharmacy boards to require candidates to demonstrate by practical work their fitness for registration? Is it possible under existing circumstances to greatly extend the principle of practical examinations?

(13) Where experience is a requirement for graduation or registration, should a distinction be made between experience gained in a city pharmacy and that obtained in a country drug store, and what should be the ground of such a distinction when made? Also, to what extent, if any, should menial service in a drug store, unconnected with compounding, be taken as experience?

(14) What pharmacy boards and what institutions teaching pharmacy make any of the above-named distinctions as to what constitutes "experience in a drug store"?

The section on scientific papers is also out with its list of queries. Here it is;

(1) Is the thin, green, wild-cherry bark really more valuable therapeutically than the older and thicker brown bark? Make comparative assays.

(2) Do all the well-known brands of quinine sulphate conform to the tests of the U. S. P., 1890?

(3) Devise a method of assaying digitalis that yields the true amount of the one or more active principles of the drug.

(4) Separate, purify, and describe the various active ingredients of digitalis.

(5) Is English digitalis as superior to the German as the difference in price would indicate?

(6) What percentage of the U. S. P. pepsins of the market come up to the Pharmacopoeial requirements?

(7) Determine in case of such drugs as can be secured whether they yield products of greater value therapeutically when percolated in the fresh than in the dried state.

(8) Compare all the well-known methods of assaying belladonna leaves, belladonna root, and henbane leaves, applying titration by volumetric acid solution to each, and determine which method extracts the most alkaloid from the drug.

(9) Do the same for coca leaves and ipecac.

(10) Determine the relative value of western and southern senega.

(11) What is the quantity of calcium sulphide dispensed by pharmacists?

(12) In what cases can acetic acid be advantageously substituted for alcohol in the exhaustion of the drug?

(13) Is Alexandria senna superior to Tinnevely senna?

(14) Give an account of the various nostrums that depend for their efficacy and value upon acetanilide, and, if possible, give their analysis.

(15) Is the decidedly different yield of pilocarpine due to two species of pilocarpus? If so, what are the species and what are their relative contents of alkaloids? If not, why has pilocarpine been so scarce?

(16) Do ignatia beans possess any superiority over nux vomica buttons?

(17) Give the relative alkaloidal value, i. e., percentage of cornutine of Keller, of Spanish, German, and Russian ergot.

(18) Examine and report upon the various kinds of quinine sulphate pills dispensed by pharmacists. Do they contain the claimed amount of quinine sulphate, and do any of them contain cinchonidine sulphate?

(19) Honduras sarsaparilla is said to be superior to Mexican; is this supported by facts? If so, demonstrate it.

(20) What is the quality of oil of peppermint dispensed by pharmacists?

(21) Does calendula possess sufficient therapeutic power to merit its recognition as an official drug?

(22) What is the relative value of guarana and kola nuts as to their content of caffeine, and do they differ therapeutically in any particular?

(23) To what extent is cottonseed oil used as an adulterant in preparations used by pharmacists?

(24) Are all chemicals imported from Europe as chemically pure as they are generally claimed and believed to be? A full report upon those that are most generally used would make interesting reading.

(25) Does the aloin of the market conform to the requirements of the U.S.P.?

(25) Cali nuts are being offered when Calabar beans are called for. Make a comparative chemical study of the two seeds.

(27) A microscopical examination of the root of solanum carolinense and further chemical work upon its alkaloid are desirable.

(28) To know the relative antizymotic power of boric, benzoic, and salicylic acids would be very valuable; also, the extent to which they may safely be employed for the preservation of infusions, mucilages, fruit juices, etc.

(29) Much of the orange-flower water and rose water of the market is said to be made from essential oils. Is such the fact, and how does the product compare with that made by distillation?

(30) Tests for the quality of insect powder are desired.

#### A Model Drug Store.

The model drug store of our day is an exception rather than a rule, and perhaps a few suggestions along this line would interest some druggists and clerks, and perchance, may be of practical value.

What is a model drug store?

We shall endeavor to cover the entire ground in ten distinct answers, and we firmly believe that if these were lived up to by some of our pharmacists, we should have more well-conducted drug stores, and fewer lazy, half-awake, half-asleep pharmacists.

1. A model pharmacy is one in which the proprietor and clerk are on good terms, and are working for each other's welfare.

2. A model pharmacy is one in which the prescription desk is put to its proper use.

3. A model pharmacy is one in which there is a place for everything, and where everything is kept in its place.

4. A model pharmacy is one in which the show cases, sponge racks, bottle shelves, windows, and counters are kept perfectly clean at all times.

5. A model pharmacy is one in which the floor is scrubbed white.

6. A model pharmacy is one in which the shelf bottles are always well filled, and a customer does not have to wait until the

clerk runs down cellar or upstairs to fill a bottle.

7. A model pharmacy is one in which the proprietor and clerk are at all times pleasant, courteous, and obliging.

8. A model pharmacy is one in which you will not find a crowd of hangers around, smoking and spitting.

9. A model pharmacy is one in which the proprietor and clerk seek to make it as pleasant as possible for their customers.

10. And, last, but not least, a model pharmacy is one where only pure drugs are dispensed, and where the utmost precaution is taken in dispensing medicines.

—Z. Pater, in *The Spatula*.

#### Paris Green.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Canada Paint Co. in this issue. This company are extensive manufacturers of Paris green of the best quality. They report exceedingly large sales this season.

#### Optical Institute.

The Optical Institute of Canada, of which we have had occasion to speak in previous issues, announces the resumption of classes for instruction in the science of optics, fitting of glasses, and scientific testing of the eyes. A large number of druggists, graduates of this institute, bear willing testimony to the efficiency of the instruction given in these classes. The classes are held at No. 11½ Richmond street west, Toronto. A post-graduate course will also be held in August, read advertisement.

#### Fine Perfumes.

Scott & MacMillan, manufacturing perfumers, Mincing lane, Toronto, are putting on the market some very choice goods. Their odors are true to name, and of a very high class, while the styles of packages are of themselves sufficient to command a sale. Their travellers are now on the road with full lines of samples.

#### The Kessler Drug Co.

An advertisement of this company appears on page 136 of this issue. They prepare a line of goods peculiarly adapted to the drug trade, and they endeavor to push the sales strictly through this channel.

INCENSE FUMIGATORY FOR LARGE HALLS.—To remove musty odor burn on a hot shovel the following (*Nat. Drug.*): Cascarrilla, four parts; benzoin, two parts; cloves, one part; potassium nitrate, two parts.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN THE ATMOSPHERE.—A. Bach thinks that the presence of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in atmospheric air is due to a splitting up of carbonic acid into, first, percarbonic acid, and then into CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

Manaccine is a new alkaloid isolated by Brandl (*Zeit. Oest. Apoth. Ver.*) from *franciscea uniflora*, or manaca. This is in addition to manacine and asculeline previously discovered. It is a tetanic poison similar to manacine.

Pills of calcium glycerophosphate may conveniently be made (*Merck's Jahresbericht*) by adding to 3.0 grams of the drug, 0.2 gram of tripoli, and making a mass with the aid of syrup of althea, dividing into 30 pills.

#### WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

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

#### ARTICLES WANTED.

WANTED.—FOR SION BALANCE PRESENTATION Scale, plate glass slide, etc. Send description to J. A. Wallace, Chemist, Brantford.

#### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A STERLING GENERATOR, repaired this spring, in first-class condition, been used four years, cheap. W. C. Pilkey & Co.

DRUG BUSINESS ESTABLISHED TWELVE years, first class locality, good family and prescription trade, stock and fixtures in good condition. Splendid opportunity for a young man, will sell at a sacrifice on easy terms. Address, Box 353. CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

#### TENDERS WANTED.



#### PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed, "Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed, "Tender for Penitentiary Supplies," will be received until Saturday, 22nd June, at 12 o'clock noon, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies for the fiscal year 1895-96, for the following institutions, namely:—

Kingston Penitentiary,  
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,  
Dorchester Penitentiary,  
Manitoba Penitentiary,  
British Columbia Penitentiary,  
Regina Gaol.

Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies:—

1. Flour (Canadian Strong Bakers).
2. Beef and Mutton (fresh).
3. Forage.
4. Coal (anthracite and bituminous).
5. Cordwood.
6. Groceries.
7. Coal Oil (Best Canadian, in blbls).
8. Dry Goods.
9. Drugs and Medicines.
10. Leather and Findings.
11. Hardware.
12. Lumber.

Details of information, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the Wardens of the various Penitentiaries.

All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden. All tenders submitted must specify clearly the destination, or institutions, which it is proposed to supply, and must bear the endorsement of, at least, two responsible sureties.

DOUGLAS STEWART,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

Department of Justice,  
Ottawa, May 20th, 1895.

#### WELL ADVERTISED

#### GOOD MARGINS

Write us to mention in your daily or weekly paper that our remedies may be procured from you.

**The Kessler Drug Company.**  
Canadian Agency, Toronto.



# OPTICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA.

ROOM 10, RICHMOND CHAMBERS,

11½ RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO.

The next class commences on **Monday, July 1st**; the one following on **Monday, July 15th**.

The course is the most practical given at any school of optics in America.

References to ANY past student.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE WILL BE HELD IN AUGUST.

Fees, \$50.00. Past Students of this Institute, \$25.00.

## THE MONTREAL OPTICAL CO.

The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians in the Dominion.

**PRESCRIPTION WORK A SPECIALTY**

*Country Orders filled with care and promptitude.*

If you are dealing in **OPTICAL GOODS**, it will **PAY YOU** to do business with **US**, and, if you are not doing so already, write and get our Catalogue and Price List.

# ONTARIO OPTICAL INSTITUTE



(Classes formed each month in Optics and Refraction)

Next Classes, July 4th and 18th.

The teaching embraces everything necessary for an optician to know, to intelligently and satisfactorily detect errors of vision and properly fit spectacles.

**A Practical Course for Practical Men.**

This Advertisement will not appear again this year.

See announcement opposite page 88, April issue.

Read testimonials on page 118, May issue.

The Fee for this Course is \$50.00 in Advance.

For further information and recommendations from former students, apply to

**W. E. HAMILL, M.D.,** Specialist in Eye Diseases,

Room 11, Janes Building,

**Principal,**

King and Yonge Streets, TORONTO.

## Sovereign . . Lime Fruit Juice

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

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

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

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG

**SIMSON BROS. & CO.,** Wholesale Druggists

HALIFAX, N.S.

# PARIS GREEN

SEASON 1895

Buyers who have not yet specified their orders are desired to do so as early as possible in order to prevent disappointment.

For Killing Power

Beware of brands said to be just as good as the Canada Paint Co.'s; they will cause you disappointment and loss.

## The Canada Paint Co.'s Strictly Pure Paris Green

is the most economical to use as an insecticide, and is guaranteed.

SALES FOR THIS SEASON TO DATE OVER 300 TONS.

## Carbonate of Copper

The Fungicide recommended by the Department of Horticulture, put up in 5 oz. packets; two dozen to a case.

STOCK CARRIED IN MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THE CANADA PAINT CO., Ltd.

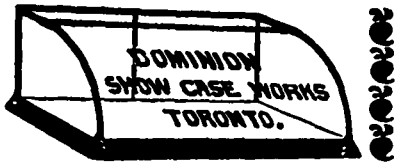
MONTREAL,

TORONTO,

VICTORIA, B.C.



**DOMINION ART WOODWORK MFG. CO.,** SUCCESSORS TO WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.  
**HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED**



MANUFACTURERS OF

**.. SHOW CASES ..**

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

**HARDWOOD STORE FITTINGS, METAL SASH BARS, Etc.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

**SHOW ROOMS, HEAD OFFICE, AND FACTORY, - - WEST TORONTO JUNCTION, ONT.**

**Fortier's**

**"Shakespeare"**

**THE FINEST 5ct. Cigar**

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

**JUST TRY IT.**

**IF YOU USE THE Red Star Toothwash Bottle**

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

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

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

**RIPANS**

*One Gives Relief.*



**A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.**

**Gurtis & Son's Yankee Brand Pure Spruce Gum**

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

**A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.**

**CURTIS & SON**

PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

**THE OLDEST - THE BEST**



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

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

**CATARRH**

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

**A PERFECT TEA**

**MONSOON TEA**

FINEST IN THE WORLD. From Tea Plant to Tea Cup in its Native Purity.

PACKED BY THE GROWERS And sold in the original packages, 1/2 lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. caddies.

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

## Pharmaceutical Notes.

**ARTIFICIAL INDIGO.**—A patent has been taken out by the Aktien-Gesell. für Anilin Fabrik., of Berlin, for the preparation of Indigo. Anthranilic (o-amido-benzoic) acid is fused with caustic alkali out of contact with the air. The fused mass is then dissolved in water, and oxidized by a current of air, when the indigo blue is developed. It is quite identical with natural indigo.—*Apotheker Zeitung*.

**SAWDUST ABSORBENT DRESSINGS.**—A. Neve, surgeon to the Kashmir Mission Hospital, India, strongly recommends the use of sawdust pads as a staple surgical dressing material. The sawdust is packed in muslin bags, and the pads are readily rendered either aseptic or antiseptic. In practice they are impregnated the day before use with a 1 in 2000 solution of mercuric zinc cyanide, or sterilized in a Cathcart's or Schimmelbusch's oven.—*Lancet*.

**QUINOLINE RHODANATE, A NEW ANTISEPTIC.**—Induced to experiment with sulpho-cyanhydric (rhodanhydric) acid, from the presence of that body in the saliva, which has itself certain antiseptic properties, Dr. Edinger has combined this acid with quinoline, producing pyridin-methyl-rhodanate. Solutions of this body, according to the author, have very energetic bactericidal properties, the specific microbes of cholera and diphtheria speedily succumbing to its influence. The solution is neither odorous nor caustic. A one per cent. solution has also been employed as an injection in gonorrhœa.—*Semaine Medicale; Pharmaceutical Journal*.

**NOSOPHENE** is a new iodo compound, tetra-iodo-phenol-phthalein, obtained, according to the *Medical Week*, by the action of iodine on phenol-phthalein, which is used in the form of insufflation in acute coryza, chronic rhinitis, and as a dusting powder for eczema. It is a yellow, odorless, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, soluble in ether and in chloroform. It contains 60 per cent. of iodine. It behaves as an acid, and combines with bases to form soluble salts. Nosophene is not toxic, and is said to pass through the body without undergoing decomposition, and therefore without giving rise to excretion of iodine in the urine.

**ADULTERATED LINSEED OIL.**—It is said that there is at present some quantity of linseed oil on the market adulterated with liver and blubber oils. To detect this admixture, 10 parts of the oil and 3 of commercial nitric acid are mixed thoroughly in a test-tube, and the two layers allowed to separate. If the fish oil be present, the oily layer is dark brown to black in color, whilst the acid has a deep orange red color. If, however, the oil be pure, the oily layer is only a dirty green

and the acid a golden yellow color.—*Seifensieder Zeit.; B. C. Druggist*.

**THE PREPARATION OF GUAIACOL.**—A fresh patent for the preparation of pure guaiacol has been taken out by a German firm. Veratrol (pyrocatechol di-methyl ether) is heated with equal quantities of alcohol and alkali under a pressure of 10 atmospheres for three hours at 180°C. It is necessary to separate traces of undecomposed veratrol, and the yield is 85 per cent. of the original weight of veratrol.—*Chemiker Zeitung*.

**SEPARATION OF SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.**—Lenzinger has examined the behavior of several new synthetic remedies when treated according to Dragendorff's shaking-out method. From an acid solution he found petroleum spirit removed guaiacolbenzol, guaiacol salicylate, benzophenanthol, alphol, agathin, salacetol, methylsalol, orthocresalol, paracresalol, metacresalol, benzocresalol, malakin, and thermodin, but traces only of guaiacol cinnamate and naphthol carbonate. Benzol removed salophen, pyrodin, guaiacol cinnamate, lactophenin,  $\beta$ -naphtholcarbonate, gallanol, symphorol Na, Li, and Sr; after previous boiling with hydrochloric acid—neurodin, malakin, thermodin, and traces of analgen. Chloroform dissolved pyrodin, and analgen. From ammoniacal solution, petroleum spirit removed phenocol; benzol, tolypyrine; chloroform, analgen; amylic alcohol, gallanol.—*Pharm. Post; Pharmaceutical Journal*.

**CEDAR CAMPHOR.**—Recent researches have pointed to the non-existence of cedar camphor in cedar wood oil. A small quantity of cedar wood which had been kept in stock for many years was recently distilled and yielded a thick oil, which went almost solid by standing. Through recrystallization from alcohol a body was obtained in fine needles, softening at 78°, and entirely melting at 83°. It appears that the camphor is formed under these conditions, but is not a constituent of normal cedar oil.—*Schimmel's Report*.

**ACTION OF GELATIN ON SOLUTIONS.**—Mills and Sawers find that the introduction of gelatin into saline solutions results in the combination of the salts with the gelatin. Chrome alum (potassic) appeared to be taken up unaltered, the resulting compound being quite insoluble in boiling water, but it was slowly dissolved at a gentle heat by an equal weight of acetic acid diluted with about twice its weight of water, the solution leaving an insoluble residue when it dried up. Alumina alum (potassic) was absorbed by gelatin to form a compound, which dissolved slowly in boiling water; nickelous sulphate gave a partly soluble gelatin; cobaltous sulphate a completely soluble one; and cupric sulphate a partly soluble compound.—*Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind.*

**NEW METHOD OF PREPARING SACCHARIN.**—A chemical firm in Basle, Switzerland, has patented a new process for obtaining saccharin by transforming thiosalicic acid into thiosalicyl chloride, and the latter into the corresponding amid-acid. This last is oxidized either with potassium permanganate or other oxidizing agent. The process is said to be more economical than the original.

**STABILITY OF SUBLIMATE SOLUTIONS.**—Vignon pointed out some time ago that 1 per mille solutions of mercuric chloride rapidly decreased in strength, and lost, therefore, their antiseptic power in contact with the air. Tanret now urges (*Bulletin*) that pure air has nothing to do with this matter, and does not cause any precipitation of the mercury. Vignon has taken up the subject again, and now demonstrates that Tanret's conclusions are correct, and that the decomposition is due to traces of alkali, derived either from the water or the glass in which the solutions were kept, and to dust and organic impurities from the air.

**ARTEMISIN.**—Merck reports that he has found in santonica-seeds, or rather in the mother-liquor from which santonin crystallizes, a beautiful crystalline body which resembles santonin, but is a distinct substance. One of its most marked peculiarities is that it crystallizes with chloroform, the compound being represented by the formula  $C_{12}H_{18}O_4$ ,  $CHCl_3$ , but the chloroform is dissipated at 80°C. Artemisin melts at 200°C., and dissolves in sixty times its weight of boiling water. Its sp. rot. is  $-84.3^\circ$ , and it may be easily distinguished from santonin by the iron and sulphuric-acid reaction. When 0.1 gramme of artemisin is dissolved in 1 c.c. of water and the same of sulphuric acid, and a few drops of ferric-chloride solution added, a slight turbidity and intense golden-brown color are produced, whereas santonin gives a characteristic violet color. Merck concludes that artemisin is oxy-santonin, for the molecule differs only from santonin in containing an additional oxygen atom. Whether this principle has any therapeutic properties or not is not stated.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

**PURIFICATION OF ALCOHOL, SUGAR, ETC., BY POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.**—According to Maumené (*Comptes rendus*), alcohol, wines, syrups, and other organic bodies, and even potable waters, may be purified by the action of potassium permanganate. With impure alcohol, wines (red and white), etc., it suffices to agitate them with an aqueous solution of the permanganate (2 or 3 ccm. of the solution to the litre of alcohol). The purifying action is obtained through the formation of manganic oxides, which are precipitated, finally clarifying and purifying the liquid. The process seems destined to be of great service in refining sugars, etc.—*National Druggist*.

## Pharmacy Abroad.

**HUNGARIAN PHARMACIENNES.**—The Hungarian Minister of Education has issued a note to the Senate of the University of Budapest, in which he announces his intention to give his assistance to the efforts which are being made by the Women's Union "Maria-Dorothea" to open the pharmaceutical profession to women, and requests the senate to inform him whether, in their opinion, that step is possible in the existing conditions of pharmacy in Hungary, and, if possible, desirable. A similar note has been sent to the Hungarian Pharmaceutical Association, who have asked their local secretaries to canvass the members on the subject, and who intend, before replying to the minister, to discuss the question at their forthcoming annual meeting. An initial difficulty in the way of the admission of women to pharmacy appears to be that the classical education of women is much neglected in Hungary, and the minister is now considering how facilities for the acquisition of the necessary knowledge of Latin can best be given to girls intending to adopt pharmacy as a career. Among Hungarian pharmacists the threatened invasion of their craft by the new pharmacy-woman appears to be regarded with undisguised horror.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

**FRENCH PHARMACOPEIA.**—A new edition of the French Pharmacopœia of 1885 has been issued, with a supplement of 100 pages; this edition became official January 19th, 1895. It is interesting to note the new remedy admissions, and the official titles selected for the products bearing proprietary names, as follows:

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Antifebrine :   | Acetanilide.                             |
| Antipyrene :    | Analgesine.                              |
| Aristol :       | Diiododithymol.                          |
| Benzonaphthol : | Benzoate de naphthol B.                  |
| Dermatol :      | Gallate basique de bis-muth.             |
| Exalgine :      | Methylacetanilide.                       |
| Phenacetine :   | Acet-Phenetidine.                        |
| Saccharine :    | Acide anhydro-ortho-sulfamide-benzoïque. |
| Salipyrine :    | Salicylate d'Analgesine.                 |
| Salol :         | Salicylate de Phenol.                    |
| Sulfonal :      | Acetone-diethylsulfone.                  |

Only two of these products are official in the United States Pharmacopœia, viz.: Acetanilide and Salol.

**FRENCH PHARMACISTS ON SECRET REMEDIES.**—At the Congress of French Pharmacists, recently held, it was voted, by a majority of 218 against 207, that the total suppression of specialties of the nature of secret remedies was advisable, and that prescriptions should be the only form of such medicines. It was generally agreed that the abolition of the second class of pharmacists should date five years from the present.

**THE PHARMACIST IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—Mr. H. J. R. Fitzpatrick contributes to the *Pharmaceutical Journal of Australasia* an article on the above subject, in which he says: 'The native chemists have no energy, or perhaps inclination, to alter the affairs of their forefathers. The medical man plays a great part in the business of the chemist. He holds a great power, and does not neglect to profit from it. Many run their own shops, and, indeed, they combine, and run their medical practices and dispensaries, only employing managers. They stock the places well, and are purely and simply retail chemists. The chemists do not view the medical man in a too favorable light. They do not receive his prescriptions without giving a heavy commission in return. They must not prescribe, und. : a penalty of the doctor withdrawing his patronage. Many of the chemists absolutely decline to treat with medical men, preferring to work their own way by prescribing. A Dentists' Act has recently been passed, and all chemists now style themselves as surgeon-dentists, and extract teeth for half a crown. To chemists, I say do not go to Western Australia, unless on a visit, for you will return sadder and, I hope, wiser men.

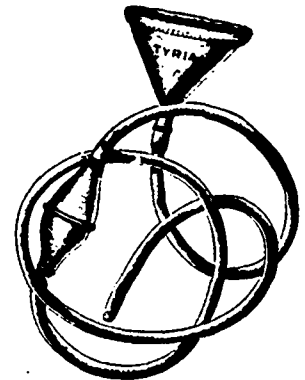
**PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS IN JAPAN.**—At the two examinations for pharmacists held in Tokyo and Osaka, Japan, during 1891—particulars of which appear in the Annual Report, quite recently published, of the Central Sanitary Bureau attached to the Home Department—33 out of 166 candidates passed on the first occasion, and 36 out of 193 on the second. To prevent personation at the examinations each candidate is expected to write his own application for examination, and to let his photograph, taken during the same or previous year, accompany the written application. The number of pharmacists licensed during the year was 23, of whom 14 passed the examination, whilst 9 were graduates of the Imperial University. Altogether, there were 2,692 pharmacists, 11,849 druggists, and 1,336 manufacturers of medicine in Japan, at the end of 1891.

**THE CHINESE PHARMACOPEIA.**—The medicine book of the Celestial Empire includes some remedies which are, to say the least, somewhat peculiar. Snow-water is recommended as a vermifuge, whilst hail-water is considered as toxic. The excrement of bats is a remedy for ophthalmia; amber is a nerve tonic; ink is a diuretic; gunpowder a vermifuge. Gum benzoin is excellent for stomach ache. As this latter product is often adulterated, a simple test of its purity is mentioned by the simple-minded (?) orientals. If pure, they say it will make rats come out of their holes, and that it

exercises a great charm on these vermin. White bread is very much employed in certain disorders, and bread-crumbs pills are one of the mainstays of the local doctor's prescription book. Verdigris is the remedy for skin diseases, and ambergris (which is vomited by dragons) is almost a universal panacea. Elephant-skin plasters cure most wounds, paper ashes are a favorite astringent, and dried scorpion and horse hoofs are prescribed for a crowd of disorders. It is possible that an account of serum therapy and preventive inoculation might amuse our Celestial cousins almost as much as an account of their remedies amuses us.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

### New Patents.

**TYRIAN STOMACH TUBES.**—Stomach tubes have long been used by physicians, and we here show an illustration of a new one gotten up by a well-known manufacturer of druggists' sundries. They are made of a high grade of rubber, the tube itself being about five feet in length. It



is made either with or without bulb, as may be desired, and both types are furnished with a rubber funnel, stiffened and reinforced to keep its shape. Manufactured by the Tyer Rubber Co., Andover, Mass.


**INSECT POWDER BLOWER.**—An insect powder blower consisting of an elastic bulb provided with an opening, a filling funnel provided with a nipple and having an annular flange surrounding the same at the base of the main portion of the funnel, the nipple being inserted into the opening, a retaining ring placed over the nipple inside the bulb so as to confine the portion of the bulb surrounding the opening between the ring and the annular flange, and a nozzle inserted into the aperture of the nipple and extending beyond the funnel. Manufactured by Sidney Meren, New York, N.Y.

**PESSARY.**—A pneumatic pessary comprising a circularly disposed air tube, having walls of rubber and a yielding diaphragm of thin rubber or the like stretched horizontally between the walls of the air tube, and having a central opening. Manufactured by Walter F. Ware, Camden, N.J.

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS FOUR FELTS.

Special Notice to Druggists of Canada.

**DAVIS'**  
**FLY POISON FELTS**

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><b>NEVER FAILS</b><br/>to destroy<br/><b>FLIES</b><br/>and<br/><b>INSECTS.</b></p> |  | <p><b>SUPERSEDES</b><br/>Fly Paper and all other<br/><b>POISONS,</b><br/>Being Convenient and<br/><b>EFFECTIVE</b></p> |
|---|---|--|

**DIRECTIONS.**  
Place one of the Feltz upon a dish or plate; keep wet with water. Use only enough water to soak the Feltz. Flies will drink the poisoned water off the Feltz and die immediately.  
Placez un de ces Feltz sur un plateau ou un plat en assiette; tenez-le humide avec de l'eau. Utilisez seulement assez d'eau pour mouiller le Feltz. Les mouches boiront l'eau empoisonnée, et mourront de Furt et mourront immédiatement.  
**CAUTION.**—Should the liquid be swallowed by accident at once administer in large doses, Lime Water, Plasma-Tan, or Iron Rust, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

**PRICE 5 CENTS.**

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

Reduced Price

# DAVIS' FLY FELTS

*Three Box Lots, - - only \$6.75*

Order through regular supplier. If they do not handle, send order direct to manufacturers.

Davis' Fly Felts are immensely popular and have a large and greatly increasing sale.

4 Felts in each package, retail at 5 cents per package, 100 packages in box. Each package guaranteed full strength. Dealer's profit, nearly 125%.

Order in 3 box lots, \$6.75.

Sold by all the largest and popular Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine dealers in Canada.

Manufactured only by

## The POWELL & DAVIS Co., Chatham, Ont.

## Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

# CHEVRIER

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

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

## Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

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

# CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

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

# BUY ADAM'S ROOT BEER

●————— Pays Well, Sells Well, and Gives Satisfaction

\*\*\*\*\*  
RETAIL, 10 AND 25 CTS.; WHOLESALE, 90C. AND \$1.75 PER DOZ., \$10.00 AND \$20.00 PER GROSS  
\*\*\*\*\*

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

## THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY COMPANY

DOMINION AGENTS

TORONTO, ONTARIO

**J. S. HAMILTON**  
**PURE GRAPE BRANDY DISTILLER**  
**Pelee Island**

Distilled under Excise supervision.

**"J. S. HAMILTON & CO."**  
**COGNAC**

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

**J. S. HAMILTON & CO.**  
**BRANTFORD**  
**SOLE GENERAL AND EXPORT AGENTS**

THE FINEST OF BEVERAGES \_\_\_\_\_

**JOHN**  
**LABATT'S**  
**(LONDON)**

**ALE**  
**AND**  
**STOUT**

Received **HIGHEST AWARD** made on the continent at the **WORLD'S FAIR CHICAGO, 1893**, and

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

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

To **Get there**  
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# Formulary.

## INSECT STINGS, REMEDY.

A paint for the stings of insects, in which ammonia is kept in close and prolonged contact with the affected part, is prescribed as follows:

- ℞ Aq. ammoniac..... ℥ i
- Collodium..... gr. i
- Acid salicylic..... gr. v

A few drops to be applied to each bite or sting.—*Medical Chronicle.*

## ELIXIR DENTIFRICE AND TOOTH POWDER.

M. Viau advises the following as an antiseptic wash and powder for the teeth, which he claims to be particularly valuable in syphilitic affections of the mouth:

### DENTIFRICE.

- |                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
|                              | Parts. |
| Salicylic acid.....          | 6      |
| Chloroform.....              | 60     |
| Tincture of benzoin.....     | 60     |
| Tincture of canella.....     | 60     |
| Simple elixir, q. s. ad..... | 1000   |

Mix. Two teaspoonfuls in a tumbler of water.

### POWDER.

- |                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
|                         | Parts. |
| Magnesia.....           | 45     |
| Precipitated chalk..... | 45     |
| Potassium chlorate..... | 25     |
| Essence of anise.....   | 1      |

Mix. Use with the elixir.—*National Druggist.*

## DEPILATORIES

are always in demand. The popular product is sulphide barium, made into a paste with oxide zinc, amylin, and water; applied for half an hour and removed by washing. The following was lately furnished by a French journal:

- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
|                 | Parts.   |
| Alcohol.....    | 12       |
| Iodine.....     | 3/4 of 1 |
| Collodium.....  | 35       |
| Turpentine..... | 1 1/2    |
| Castor oil..... | 2        |

This solution is applied daily for three or four days, and the result is said to be satisfactory.

## FURNITURE POLISH.

- Ammonium oleate..... 2 oz.
- Ammonia, 16°..... 2 "
- Shellac varnish..... 6 dr.
- Boiled linseed oil..... 6 "

Mix the ammonia and oleate, add the shellac, and shake well; then add oil, and shake thoroughly.

Mr. Edel states that ammonium oleate occupies a field peculiarly its own, and in this field has a wide range of usefulness. It is easily and cheaply prepared, is permanent, can be diluted as wanted, and for cleaning in the laboratory it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.—*American Druggist.*

## INK FOR GLASS.

The following formula yields an ink which will write easily on glass, and should prove of service in laboratory work:

- |                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
|                      | Parts. |
| White lac.....       | 10     |
| Venice turps.....    | 5      |
| Turpentine.....      | 15     |
| Powdered indigo..... | 5      |

The first three ingredients are mixed and melted, and the indigo is added. The writing is unaffected by water.—*Bulletin.*

## INSECTICIDE.

The fumes are destructive to insect life, but not to plants in conservatories, as it contains a large percentage of nicotine.

- ℞ Nicotine (crude)..... 12 parts
- Camphor..... 50 "
- Oil of spike..... 1 part
- Methylated spirit..... to 100 parts

This should be used with great care, as the fumes are very irritating and poisonous.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

## TWO NEW PERFUMES.

From the *Seifen-Fabrikant* we extract the following formulae for new handkerchief extracts:

- |                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Violet extract.....            | 600 parts. |
| Jasmin extract.....            | 450 "      |
| Cassie extract.....            | 300 "      |
| Rose extract.....              | 50 "       |
| Tuberose extract.....          | 25 "       |
| Tincture of American musk..... | 25 "       |
| Tincture of musk.....          | 2 "        |
| Oil of geranium.....           | 3 "        |
| Attar of rose.....             | 2 "        |
| Oil of cedar wood.....         | 4 "        |
| Absolute alcohol.....          | 15 "       |

Mix.

## KADSURA PERFUME.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Extract of rose, crude.....                         | 2000 parts. |
| Extract of jasmin.....                              | 2000 "      |
| Extract of orange.....                              | 500 "       |
| Extract of violets.....                             | 500 "       |
| Extract of iris root.....                           | 300 "       |
| Tincture of musk pod ( <i>Moschus-beutel</i> )..... | 300 "       |
| Tincture of musk.....                               | 100 "       |
| Tincture of tonka bean.....                         | 150 "       |
| Tincture of American musk.....                      | 70 "        |
| Tincture of vanilla.....                            | 50 "        |
| Tincture of cinchona.....                           | 10 "        |
| Tincture of styrax.....                             | 10 "        |
| Oil of bergamot.....                                | 50 "        |
| Oil of lemon.....                                   | 50 "        |
| Geranium oil.....                                   | 15 "        |
| Patchouli oil.....                                  | 10 "        |
| Sandalwood oil.....                                 | 8 "         |
| Clove oil.....                                      | 5 "         |
| Oil of neroli.....                                  | 6 "         |
| Oil of bitter almond.....                           | 5 "         |
| Oil of wintergreen.....                             | 5 "         |
| Oil of absinth.....                                 | 2 "         |
| Absolute alcohol.....                               | 300 "       |

Mix.

—*National Druggist.*

## AMMONIA CLEANSING COMPOUNDS.

Many inquiries are received in the course of a year for a formula for an ammonia cleansing compound, the object sought for being the preparation of an article that can be used as a general cleansing agent. Frank Edel has been experimenting with ammonia soaps and ammonia oleate—the latter made by

reacting on ammonia water with oleic acid. With regard to the former, he states that it is necessary to use alcohol if it is desired to make a clear soap. The ordinary method of mixing the oleic acid with alcohol and this with ammonia in excess does not, however, furnish a satisfactory product, and he recommends the process which follows, viz.:

## AMMONIUM OLEATE.

- Oleic acid..... 1 oz.
- Alcohol..... 1 "
- Aqua ammonia, 16°..... 14 "

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

Mr. Edel says this furnishes a product superior to that made by any other means he has tried hitherto. It can be diluted with ammonia, or water, as wanted, and is the product referred to in succeeding formulas as ammonium oleate.

## LABORATORY CLEANSING COMPOUND.

- Powdered pumice stone..... 2 oz.
- Ammonium oleate..... 3 "
- Aqua ammonia, 16°, to make..... Oj

Shake before using. Used for cleaning mortars and graduated.

## The following is recommended for a LIQUID SHAMPOO.

- Ammonium oleate..... 1 oz.
- Borax..... 2 dr.
- Cologne..... 1 oz.
- Glycerin..... 1 "
- Water to make..... Oj

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

The following is recommended by the author as a

## CLOTH CLEANSING COMPOUND.

- Ammonium oleate..... 2 oz.
- Ammonia water, 16°..... 2 "
- Ether..... 1 "
- Benzin..... 5 "
- Chloroform..... 1 "

Mix the ammonia and oleate, shake well, and add the ether and the benzin, shaking thoroughly after each addition. Lastly, add one ounce of chloroform and shake well. Allow to stand a few minutes, and shake at intervals, when a mixture having the consistency of cream, and showing but little tendency to separate, will result.

## PALATABLE CASTOR OIL EMULSION.

- Castor oil..... 1 oz.
- Powdered gum acacia..... 4 drams.
- Simple elixir..... 6 "
- Oil of wintergreen..... 3 minims.
- Cinnamon water..... 4 oz.

Put the powdered acacia in the mortar dry; rub with a little oil; add more oil, then a little water and oil alternately, mixing thoroughly after each addition; then add the simple elixir and enough water to make up to final measure.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

## Photographic Notes

NOTES BY A PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.—Photography has but two periods—session and season. In the former all good camerists meet together round lantern-screen and nicotinian shrine to criticize each other's work from the past season, talk bad chemistry and, occasionally, worse physics, and prophesy in regard to the coming season. Well, the session is practically over now, and the 1895 season has commenced. To many others in the trade besides myself this means a fresh period of pleasure and pecuniary profit. It would never do for the pharmacist to speak of all his wares from personal experience; but it is essential that the pharmacist who deals in photographic goods should know how to take a photograph, and most of the tricks and touches which help to make the photograph better than nature and the lens will allow. I maintain that amongst the best assistants to the amateur photographer (whose fancies the chemist particularly cultivates) is the retail chemist and druggist. My object is to help the latter, as far as I can, by noting things that are new in the way of apparatus and materials—notions that are new and of which no one person is the individual repository; therefore, I shall be glad if any pharmaceutical camerist will communicate to me for publication in this column ideas which he has found to be useful in cultivating the photographic trade. Perhaps, it may be an improved formula for a developer, or what not; it may be a difficulty solved, or which requires solution—anything, in short, practical and useful in photographic trade.

Every time I go to Canterbury I try to get good plates of those rare old stained-glass windows for which the cathedral is noted, and I have never been proud of my success; there is so much blur in the plates from halation—that eternal bugbear which spoils many an otherwise perfect picture. It generally happens, too, that the pictures sacrificed to halation are those which one cannot coat with a composition, because they are carried in the hand-camera. Once I was in that fix at the top of Ben Nevis; hence I never show my picture of the interior of the observatory there. I, therefore, welcome the appearance of anti-halation plates. These are made by R. W. Thomas & Co. (Limited), Thornton Heath, according to Oakley's method, for which patent protection is asked. I tried these plates during the Easter holidays, and the results are excellent. My plan was to try the anti-halation and ordinary plates with the same light and same time, and where with the ordinary plate I got beautiful examples of halation, with the Oakley-Thomas plate I had precise pictures. My only objection to the new plate is that it prints somewhat slowly; but better that than no print at all. The plates are made medium and ultra rapid, and require no special

manipulation, except that the alum-bath must not be omitted on any account, otherwise frilling takes place. I judge that the anti-halation medium in this case is a galatine film dyed with a non-acetonic crimson dye, and applied to the plate before the sensitive film so that the latter does not mix with the former. Perhaps a few notes on the methods of preventing halation may be useful at the beginning of the season. The common way is to use any backing such as *Trapes' Backing Preparation*, which is much in request:

Mucilage..... 5j.  
Catalin..... 5j.  
Burnt sienna (ground in water).... 5j.  
Well mix, and add spirit..... 5j.

The method of using is to place a portion on the back of the plate and distribute evenly by means of a squeegee. The coating is then either allowed to dry or a piece of paper is placed over it before putting into the dark slides. The preparation should be put up in collapsible tubes, holding about 4 oz., and retailed at 1s. Before developing the backing has to be washed off with damp sponge. A much better preparation is "anti halation fluid," the formula for which is:

Hard soap (in fine shaving)..... 3ss.  
Spirit..... 5v.

Digest at a temperature not exceeding 70° F., agitating occasionally for seven days. Filter, and dissolve in the filtrate:

Erythrosin..... gr. 1.  
Aurin..... " 1.

Paint on the back of the plate with a large camel's-hair brush, and allow to dry.

The great advantage of this fluid is its quick-drying property and the fact that it does not require to be removed before developing, as its presence in the developer is rather beneficial than otherwise on account of its deep ruby color. It should be put up in 2-oz. bottles, which sell at 1s.

*Backing Papers* consist of pieces of ruby or black paper cut a trifle smaller than the plate. They are intended to be stuck in optical contact with the back of the plate. Some are sold ready gummed, and only require wetting and squeegeeing to the glass. Papers are not so effectual generally as the methods described above. It is worth remembering that when halation has occurred, the dense portions can be much reduced by rubbing with a piece of lint moistened with methylated spirit.

Elliott's Barnet bromide paper is one of the newest printing-papers, and is so easily worked that it is sure to give satisfaction when recommended to customers—at least that is my experience. It has a pleasing matt surface, and, when finished, closely resembles a platinum print. It only requires an exposure of a few seconds to an ordinary gas flame. The best developer to use is metol, which does away with the acid-baths necessary with ferrous oxalate. The formula is:

A.  
Metol..... gr. 50  
Sodium sulphite..... 5j.  
Potassium bromide..... gr. vj.  
Water..... 5x.

B.

Potassium carbonate..... 5j.  
Water..... 5x.

For use, mix 3 parts of A with one of B. Well fix in "hypo," 4 oz. to the pint.

I notice that a correspondent of the *Amateur Photographer* strongly recommends amidol for bromide-paper generally. His directions are: Dissolve 50 grammes of sodium sulphite in 1 litre of water, making a 5 per cent. solution; take 100 grammes of this, and add ½ gramme amidol; 4 or 5 drops of 10 per cent. solution of bromide potassium may be added. In portraits on Eastman's platino-bromide paper, the most splendid velvety black is produced. The addition of water produces greyer tones.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

STANDARD PHOTOGRAPHIC SIZES.—The "whole-plate," the "half-plate" (more than half the size of a "whole-plate"), and the "quarter plate," less than half the size of a "half-plate," had, we have been told, their origin in the days of the daguerreotype, the dimensions being those of the sizes of certain standard plates of copper. Whatever may be the origin of them, the fact remains that we have with us certain "standard photographic sizes," and, further, that the existence of these standard sizes has been, and is, highly detrimental to photography as an art; whether "decorative" or "fine." . . . There is a difference between standard sizes of plates and standard sizes of prints. In the matter of plates, it is a question merely of convenience. The size of the plate ought not of necessity in any way to decide that of the print, but the mischief of the thing is that it does. Nine out of ten amateur photographers, apart from "carte-de-visite" and "cabinet" sizes, trim their prints as nearly to the size of the negatives from which they are taken as is practicable, with the result that the standard sizes of plates determine the dimensions of prints. . . . The modern custom of offering for sale sensitized papers of various kinds, ready cut to standard sizes, has, undoubtedly, had much to do with the evil of which we write. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the photographer that in prints there should be no standard size, nor should there be any attempt to fix a ratio of length to breadth. Each photograph should be treated on its own merits, and anything superfluous should be ruthlessly trimmed from top, bottom, or one side or the other. Although it would seem that, on the average, the length of pictures should be fully 50 per cent. greater than the breadth, it does not follow that every picture should be at least half again as long as it is broad. Indeed, there are a few subjects that are best treated by a square, or even a circular form.—*W.K.B., in Photography: Pharmaceutical Journal*.

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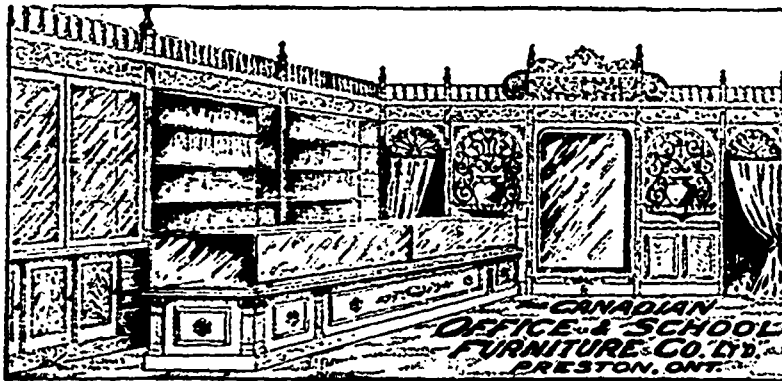
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# Commercial.

## Camphor.

A camphor famine is threatened as a result of the war between Japan and China. The price of camphor has rapidly advanced, and Japan is placing the most severe restrictions upon its export. Much of the camphor is held by a syndicate. Should a warm summer bring cholera and dysentery, the demand for camphor will be very great, and its scarcity will not only interfere with many medicinal compounds, but will hinder the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder, in which camphor largely enters as an ingredient.

## Ginseng.

The demand for ginseng in China is increasing, and the price has advanced to such an extent that farmers and others in rural districts who market the root will be well paid for their trouble. It is worth from \$2 to \$4 per pound.

## Cod-Liver Oil.

The following statistics of the cod fisheries of Norway, and production of cod-liver oil and livers for industrial oils from 1888 to 1895, have been compiled from official reports by Joh. Rye Holmboe, Tromsø, Norway, and furnished to THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST for publication :

PRODUCTION OF COD-LIVER OIL—IN HECTOLITRES.

| District.       | 1888.  | 1889.  | 1890.  | 1891.  | 1892.  | 1893.  | 1894.  | Average 1888-94. | 1895. 30 April. |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------------|
| Lofoten.....    | 16,100 | 12,900 | 16,700 | 18,200 | 8,100  | 18,600 | 12,300 | 14,700           | 12,300          |
| Tromsø Amt..... | 450    | 560    | 222    | 100    | 1,154  | 2,144  | 1,729  | 974              | 681             |
| Vesterålen..... | 2,233  | 1,168  | 1,535  | 707    | 425    | 3,040  | 2,047  | 1,772            | 1,225           |
| Vidarsiden..... | 744    | 560    | 250    | 300    | 630    | 625    | 482    | 513              | 579             |
| Nordland.....   |        | 31     |        | 23     |        | 95     |        | 21               |                 |
| Vestlandet..... | 9,000  | 5,700  | 9,700  | 5,085  | 7,850  | 6,196  | 2,500  | 6,705            | 1,205           |
| Finmarken.....  |        | 4,267  | 1,400  | 772    | 3,899  | 2,070  | 4,168  | 2,309            | 394             |
|                 | 28,527 | 25,186 | 29,807 | 26,057 | 22,319 | 33,876 | 23,226 | 27,003           | 16,684          |

\* Nordmore, Sondmore, and all southern districts.

The above figures represent crude oil. 100 hectolitre crude will give from 70 to 75 barrels (25 gallons; refined (non-freezing) oil ready for export.

YIELD OF LIVERS FOR OTHER OILS—IN HECTOLITRES.

| District.       | 1888.  | 1889.   | 1890.   | 1891.  | 1892.   | 1893.   | 1894.  | Average 1888-94. | 1895. 30 April. |
|-----------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|------------------|-----------------|
| Lofoten.....    | 38,000 | 23,500  | 58,500  | 22,700 | 23,000  | 31,500  | 14,000 | 30,171           | 11,000          |
| Tromsø Amt..... | 3,230  | 3,489   | 4,436   | 2,750  | 5,757   | 4,043   | 1,315  | 3,660            | 398             |
| Vesterålen..... | 6,100  | 3,700   | 5,461   | 4,075  | 10,140  | 6,810   | 4,108  | 5,771            | 1,515           |
| Vidarsiden..... | 7,336  | 4,871   | 8,200   | 5,265  | 10,644  | 8,965   | 4,259  | 7,077            | 3,156           |
| Nordland.....   | 2,321  | 2,693   | 3,006   | 1,697  | 2,690   | 3,194   | 800    | 2,257            | 730             |
| Vestlandet..... | 4,570  | 27,000  | 17,995  | 7,185  | 10,750  | 20,824  | 10,791 | 15,068           | 1,712           |
| Finmarken.....  | 20,293 | 58,925  | 38,104  | 29,172 | 54,148  | 35,044  | 15,600 | 35,068           | 540             |
|                 | 81,850 | 123,638 | 135,702 | 73,144 | 117,159 | 116,980 | 50,873 | 99,902           | 19,051          |

\* Nordmore, Sondmore, and all southern districts.

100 hectolitres raw livers give about 40 barrels oil (about one-third each of raw medicinal, light, and light brown), and 10 barrels boiled (black) tanner's oil (linumtan).

It will be seen from the above that this year's production of cod-liver oil is 10,320 hectolitres below the average, and 6,542 hectolitres below 1894. The livers in Finmarken being very lean, and the fishing up till date a failure, it is certain that the production of cod-liver oil from that district will not nearly fill the deficiency.

It must be remembered, also, that the enormous production in 1893 left over considerably large stocks to be cleared in 1894, whilst stocks of old oil were very nearly exhausted at the commencement of the present year.

On account of the high prices, the demand this season has been rather limited, and no large sales have been reported (April 30th). It is probable, therefore, that the market will keep firm, with an improving demand as the time for foreign importers to fill their autumn demands draws nearer.

## The Opium Yield.

Counting only on a maximum yield of 4,000 couffes for the whole of Turkey, there is estimated to be—taking into account the existing stock of about 6,000 cases in the interior of the vilayet of Aidin, at Smyrna, Salonica, Constantinople, London, New York, and Philadelphia—a total of 10,000 couffes, which is amply sufficient for pharmaceutical and special consumption for a year and a half, this

consumption never having exceeded in a year more than 5,500 cases on the average. It should also be noted that Persian opium is plentiful on the consuming markets. When the prices of Turkish opium exceed a certain limit, which is the case in London at the present time, then Persian opium is sold in preference to that of the Ottoman Empire. If the forthcoming crop should be a good one, the total production of Turkey can easily reach 8,000 couffes, which will bring the quantity available for consumption in the coming year, 1895-96, to the very respectable figure of 14,000 couffes. It is this large quantity at disposal which explains the little trouble taken by exporters to follow the speculation which has been manifested recently on the Smyrna exchange.—*Foreign and Colonial Importer.*

## Paris Green.

Immediately after our issue of last month, the price of Paris green took a sudden change, and the price is likely to keep up for the remainder of the season, as any "green" imported from England now would be too late for this season's consumption.

The annual consumption of Paris green in Canada is about 400 tons. There are two manufacturers, one in Toronto and one in Montreal. Within a few days the price advanced about 100 per cent., owing to a shortage in stock and a shortage of arsenic, the principal ingredient. In the United States the poison is controlled, like nearly every other commodity, by a trust, and this combination had advanced the price to about 26 cents per pound.

## Tariff Changes.

The following are the tariff changes on goods affecting the drug trade :

Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof the duty shall be at a rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength, provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of 15 per cent. under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of 15 per cent. under proof, as follows :

(a) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol; hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n.e.s.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituuous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p., amyl alcohol, or fusel oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil;

methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, proxylic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, cordials and liquors of all kinds, n.e.s.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, Schiedam and other schnapps; Tafia, Angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, \$2.25 per gallon.

(b) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designed as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, n.e.s., \$2.25 per gallon and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(c) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, Cologne, and lavender waters, hair, tooth, and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each, 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. When in bottles, flasks, or other packages containing more than four ounces each, \$2.25 per gallon and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(d) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre, and aromatic spirits of ammonia, \$2.25 per gallon and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(e) Vermouth, containing not more than 30 per cent., and ginger wine, containing not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirits, 80 cents per gallon; if containing not more than these percentages respectively of proof spirits, \$2.25 per gallon.

Condensed milk, 3/4 cents per pound.  
Condensed coffee, condensed coffee with milk, milk foods, and all similar preparations, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Paints and colors, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, \$1.12 1/2 per gallon.

Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, 1/2 cent per pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

### Some New Formulæ for Galenicals.

The recently published "Erganzungsstaxe zur Konigl. Preuss. Arzeitaxe fur 1895," from the Grand-Duchy of Baden (says the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*), has published, among others, the following formulæ, which we think worthy of reproduction:

#### AQUA CARMINATIVA.\*

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Chamomile flowers.....                  | 5 parts  |
| Curled mint leaves, coarsely powdered.. | 2 parts  |
| Bruised kummel.....                     | 2 parts  |
| Bruised fennel.....                     | 2 parts  |
| Lemon peel, cut medium fine.....        | 2 parts  |
| Unripe orange peel, cut fine.....       | 2 parts  |
| Alcohol.....                            | 15 parts |

Moisten, let stand for twenty-four hours, and then distil off to 10 parts. "Wind water" is a muddy liquid of strong odor.

\*Our German contemporary translates this as "Windwasser" (wind water), which, while not quite so elegant as "carminativa," is far more expressive, and suggestive of the uses and the virtues of the preparation. —Editor *National Druggist*.

#### ELIXIR OF CALYSAYA.

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Cinchona bark . . . . .      | 720 parts. |
| Unripe orange peel . . . . . | 300 parts. |
| Cardamoms . . . . .          | 18 parts.  |
| Star anise . . . . .         | 90 parts.  |
| Cinnamon . . . . .           | 90 parts.  |
| Cloves . . . . .             | 60 parts.  |
| Red sandalwood . . . . .     | 48 parts.  |

Macerate for fourteen days with 750 parts of dilute alcohol and 750 parts of water, drain off, press out, and add

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Sugar . . . . . | 3000 parts. |
| Water . . . . . | 2000 parts. |

Let stand for several days and finally filter.

#### LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAPHORATUM IODATUM.

(*Jodopodellodoc.*)

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Ammonium iodide . . . . . | 10 parts. |
| Opodellodoc . . . . .     | 90 parts. |

Melt the opodellodoc with very light heat, and in it dissolve the iodide. If necessary to filter, it should be done with a closed filter.

#### SAPON-HYDRARGYRI (MERCURIAL SOAP).

|                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Mercury . . . . .                 | 100 parts. |
| Grey mercurial ointment . . . . . | 20 parts.  |

Rub together until the mercury is extinguished (to the naked eye) and then add

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Potash soap . . . . .         | 1600 parts. |
| Oil soap, in powder . . . . . | 200 parts.  |
| Lard . . . . .                | 200 parts.  |

Mix thoroughly.

#### SYRUP OF CODEINE.

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Codeine phosphate . . . . . | 2 parts.   |
| Water . . . . .             | 30 parts.  |
| Simple syrup . . . . .      | 968 parts. |

Mix and dissolve.

#### SPIRIT OF LAVENDER COMPOUND.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Spirit of lavender . . . . .                | 80 parts. |
| Spirit of rosemary . . . . .                | 20 parts. |
| Cassia cinnamon, in coarse powder . . . . . | 1 part.   |
| Nutmeg, in coarse powder . . . . .          | 1 part.   |
| Red sandalwood, finely cut . . . . .        | 1 part.   |

Mix and let stand for a week, at from 15° to 20° C., with frequent agitation, then filter.

#### TINCTURA FERRI ACETICO-FORMICATI.

(*Tinctura tonico-nerzina.*)

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Calcium carbonate . . . . . | 60 parts.  |
| Formic acid . . . . .       | 200 parts. |
| Water . . . . .             | 155 parts. |

Mix, and let stand.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Ferrous sulphate . . . . .             | 21 parts.  |
| Solution of iron tersulphate . . . . . | 80 parts.  |
| Dilute acetic acid (30°) . . . . .     | 320 parts. |
| Water . . . . .                        | 80 parts.  |

Mix and dissolve. Mix the two solutions and add

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| Alcohol, 90° . . . . . | 400 parts. |
| Acetic ether . . . . . | 15 parts.  |

Let stand for some time, or until the calcium sulphate ceases to be thrown down, and then filter.—*National Druggist*.

**KAORI.**—Name given to a resin (probably kauri) used in skin diseases. It is soluble in alcohol of 90°, and in drying leaves a very adherent varnish.

**ANTHION.**—Trade name for sodium persulphate, used in photography for the removal of the last traces of the thiosulphate (sodium hyposulphite).

## 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.

### That Fly Paper Case Again.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Boston has granted O. & W. Thum Co. a rehearing on each of the seven points asked for in their suit against Boston parties who imitated the salient features of their Tanglefoot.

### Artistic Show Cards.

James W. Tufts, Boston, who is widely known as the manufacturer of Arctic and Siberian soda fountains, has always attracted attention for the artistic merit of his catalogues, pamphlets, and circulars, as well as advertising cards. He has recently issued two show cards which outshine any previous work in this line. They were designed by the well known Boston artist, J. P. Hill, are 15 x 20 inches in size, and printed in black and red on "oak tag" stock.

One advertises "Crushed Pineapple," and the other gives a list of popular syrups. They are very striking, and will prove a real attraction at the soda fountain counter.

### The Missing Link Finally Found.

Every professional and business man has felt the need of some kind of a receptacle in which could be placed and constantly within reach reference books such as he uses daily. Just such an article has at last been invented, and is shown and described in another column in this paper. We refer to the Marsh Reading Stand and Revolving Case, now used in upward of 50,000 offices and libraries. Instead of having books scattered around and not found when wanted, or having to go to your library every time one is needed, this revolving bookcase places within the reach of your desk all the volumes you may constantly use. It has shelf room for twenty volumes the size of Chambers' Encyclopedia, and a top on which a large dictionary, Bible, or any other heavy book can be placed and adjusted to any angle or height desired. Withal, it is a handsome piece of furniture, and is sent to any one ordering at a low price, and can be paid for after they see and are satisfied with it.

**ZYMOIDIN.**—New secret antiseptic, introduced by Rosenberg, Berlin. No information as to its nature has yet been established. It comes into trade in three forms, a liquid, an ointment, and a powder.



4 and 8 oz. Toilet Water.

# SEELY

The American  
**PERFUMER**

**NEW PERFUMES:**

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

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

**TOILET WATER  
ASSORTMENT**

**VIOLET  
ROSE  
HELIOTROPE  
LAVENDER  
ORANGE  
LILAC  
MAGNOLIA**

## Seely Manufacturing Company,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

### CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to June 10th, 1895.

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

|                                   |       |       |                                  |       |       |                                |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....                 | \$ 37 | \$ 65 | Powdered, lb.....                | \$ 30 | 35    | Myrrh, lb.....                 | \$ 45 | \$ 48 |
| Methyl.....                       | 1 90  | 2 00  | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....      | 17    | 18    | Powdered, lb.....              | 55    | 60    |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....                 | 13    | 15    | CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....         | 40    | 50    | Opium, lb.....                 | 4 00  | 4 25  |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 15    | 17    | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....           | 20 00 | 20 00 | Powdered, lb.....              | 5 75  | 6 00  |
| ALOIN, oz.....                    | 40    | 45    | CHALK, French, powdered, lb..... | 10    | 12    | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....  | 12 50 | 13 00 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs..... | 50    | 55    | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....    | 10    | 12    | Shellac, lb.....               | 45    | 48    |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....       | 45    | 50    | Prepared, lb.....                | 5     | 6     | Bleached, lb.....              | 45    | 50    |
| St. Vincent, lb.....              | 15    | 18    | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb..... | 4     | 5     | Spruce, true, lb.....          | 30    | 35    |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....              | 40    | 45    | Willow, powdered, lb.....        | 20    | 25    | Tagacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| Copaiba, lb.....                  | 65    | 75    | CLOVE, lb.....                   | 16    | 17    | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 20  | 1 25  |
| Peru, lb.....                     | 3 75  | 4 00  | Powdered, lb.....                | 17    | 18    | Sorts, lb.....                 | 45    | 75    |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....        | 65    | 75    | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....         | 40    | 45    | Thus, lb.....                  | 8     | 10    |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....           | 22    | 25    | COLLOIDION, lb.....              | 75    | 80    | HERB, Althea, lb.....          | 27    | 30    |
| Bayberry, lb.....                 | 15    | 18    | Cantharidal, lb.....             | 2 50  | 2 75  | Bitterwort, lb.....            | 27    | 30    |
| Buckthorn, lb.....                | 15    | 17    | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....       | 40    | 45    | Burdock, lb.....               | 16    | 18    |
| Canella, lb.....                  | 15    | 17    | Creosote, Wood, lb.....          | 2 00  | 2 50  | Ironeset, oz, lb.....          | 15    | 17    |
| Cascara, Sagrada.....             | 25    | 30    | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....         | 25    | 30    | Catnip, ozs, lb.....           | 17    | 20    |
| Cascarilla, select, lb.....       | 18    | 20    | DENTRINE, lb.....                | 10    | 12    | Chiretta, lb.....              | 25    | 30    |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....          | 18    | 20    | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....          | 1 50  | 1 60  | Coltsfoot, lb.....             | 20    | 38    |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....            | 60    | 65    | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....          | 75    | 80    | Feverfew, ozs, lb.....         | 53    | 55    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 65    | 70    | Powdered, lb.....                | 90    | 1 00  | Grindelia robusta, lb.....     | 45    | 50    |
| Yellow, lb.....                   | 35    | 40    | Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....        | 2 00  | 2 10  | Horehound, ozs, lb.....        | 17    | 20    |
| Pale, lb.....                     | 40    | 45    | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....  | 13    | 14    | Jaborandi, lb.....             | 45    | 50    |
| Elm, selected, lb.....            | 20    | 21    | Pounds, lb.....                  | 14    | 17    | Lemon Balm, lb.....            | 38    | 40    |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 17    | 20    | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....         | 15    | 20    | Liverwort, German, lb.....     | 38    | 40    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 20    | 28    | Calendula, lb.....               | 55    | 60    | Lobelia, ozs, lb.....          | 15    | 20    |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....         | 18    | 20    | Chamomile, Roman, lb.....        | 30    | 35    | Motherwort, ozs, lb.....       | 20    | 22    |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....       | 15    | 17    | German, lb.....                  | 40    | 45    | Mullein, German, lb.....       | 17    | 20    |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....      | 15    | 16    | Elder, lb.....                   | 20    | 22    | Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....       | 18    | 20    |
| Prickly ash, lb.....              | 35    | 40    | Lavender, lb.....                | 12    | 15    | Peppermint, ozs, lb.....       | 21    | 22    |
| Sassafras, lb.....                | 15    | 16    | Rue, red, French, lb.....        | 1 60  | 2 00  | Rue, ozs, lb.....              | 30    | 35    |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....          | 13    | 15    | Rosemary, lb.....                | 25    | 30    | Sage, ozs, lb.....             | 18    | 20    |
| Wild cherry, lb.....              | 13    | 15    | Saffron, American, lb.....       | 75    | 80    | Spearmint, lb.....             | 21    | 25    |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....           | 45    | 50    | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....          | 1 00  | 1 25  | Thyme, ozs, lb.....            | 18    | 20    |
| Tonka, lb.....                    | 1 50  | 2 75  | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....      | 75    | 80    | Tansy, ozs, lb.....            | 15    | 18    |
| Vanilla, lb.....                  | 6 00  | 7 50  | French, white, lb.....           | 35    | 40    | Wormwood, oz.....              | 20    | 22    |
| BEERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....  | 30    | 35    | GLYCERINE, lb.....               | 16    | 18    | Yerba Santa, lb.....           | 38    | 44    |
| powdered, lb.....                 | 35    | 40    | GUARANA.....                     | 3 00  | 3 25  | HONEY, lb.....                 | 13    | 15    |
| Juniper, lb.....                  | 7     | 10    | Powdered, lb.....                | 3 25  | 3 50  | HORS, fresh, lb.....           | 20    | 25    |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 12    | 14    | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....         | 18    | 20    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....        | 75    | 80    |
| Prickly ash, lb.....              | 40    | 45    | Iarbadoes, lb.....               | 30    | 50    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....         | 25    | 28    |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....     | 55    | 60    | Socotrine, lb.....               | 65    | 70    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....     | 2 00  | 2 10  |
| Cassia, lb.....                   | 25    | 30    | Asafetida, lb.....               | 40    | 45    | Russian, true, lb.....         | 6 00  | 6 50  |
| BUTTER, Cocoa, lb.....            | 75    | 80    | Arabic, 1st, lb.....             | 65    | 70    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....         | 25    | 30    |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                  | 65    | 70    | Powdered, lb.....                | 75    | 85    | Bay, lb.....                   | 18    | 20    |
| CANTHARIDS, Russian, lb.....      | 1 40  | 1 50  | Sifted sort, lb.....             | 40    | 45    | Belladonna, lb.....            | 25    | 30    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 1 50  | 1 60  | Sorts, lb.....                   | 25    | 30    | Buchu, long, lb.....           | 50    | 55    |
| CARSIUM, lb.....                  | 25    | 30    | Benzoin, lb.....                 | 50    | 1 00  | Short, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    |
|                                   |       |       | Catechu, Black, lb.....          | 9     | 20    | Coca, lb.....                  | 35    | 40    |
|                                   |       |       | Gambrige, powdered, lb.....      | 1 20  | 1 25  | Digitalis, lb.....             | 15    | 20    |
|                                   |       |       | Guaiac, lb.....                  | 50    | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....            | 18    | 20    |
|                                   |       |       | Powdered, lb.....                | 70    | 75    | Hyocyanus.....                 | 20    | 25    |
|                                   |       |       | Kino, true, lb.....              | 2 00  | 2 25  | Matico, lb.....                | 70    | 75    |

|                                   |       |       |  |       |       |                                    |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....       | \$ 25 | \$ 30 | Queen of the Meadow, lb. ....          | \$ 18 | \$ 20 | Valerianate, oz. ....              | \$ 55 | \$ 60 |
| Tinnevely, lb. ....               | 15    | 25    | Rhatany, lb. ....                      | 20    | 30    | AMYL Nitrite, oz. ....             | 16    | 18    |
| Stramonium, lb. ....              | 20    | 25    | Rhubarb, lb. ....                      | 75    | 2 50  | ANTIKRIVIN, oz. ....               | 85    | 00    |
| Uva Urfi, lb. ....                | 15    | 18    | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb. ....           | 40    | 45    | ANTIKAMNIA. ....                   | 1 25  | 1 30  |
| LEUCUS, Swedish, doz. ....        | 1 00  | 1 10  | Cat, lb. ....                          | 50    | 55    | ANTIPIRIN, oz. ....                | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| LICORICE, Solazzi. ....           | 45    | 50    | Senega, lb. ....                       | 55    | 65    | ARISTOL, oz. ....                  | 1 85  | 2 00  |
| Pignatelli. ....                  | 35    | 40    | Squill, lb. ....                       | 13    | 15    | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb. ....  | 25    | 30    |
| Grasso. ....                      | 20    | 35    | Stillingia, lb. ....                   | 22    | 25    | Fowler's sol., lb. ....            | 13    | 15    |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27    | 30    | Powdered, lb. ....                     | 25    | 27    | Iodide, oz. ....                   | 50    | 55    |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box       | 75    | 75    | Unicorn, lb. ....                      | 38    | 40    | White, lb. ....                    | 6     | 7     |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box       | 1 50  | 1 50  | Valerian, English, lb. trae. ....      | 20    | 25    | ATROPINE, Sulp. in ¼ ozs. Soc.,    |       |       |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins        | 2 00  | 2 00  | Virginia, Snake, lb. ....              | 40    | 45    | oz. ....                           | 5 00  | 5 00  |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins. ....      | 1 50  | 1 75  | Yellow Dock, lb. ....                  | 15    | 18    | BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.      | 35    | 40    |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,        |       |       | RUM, Bay, gal. ....                    | 2 25  | 2 50  | Iodide, oz. ....                   | 50    | 55    |
| 5 lb. tins. ....                  | 2 00  | 2 00  | Essence, lb. ....                      | 3 00  | 3 25  | Salicylate, oz. ....               | 30    | 35    |
| LUPULIN, oz. ....                 | 30    | 35    | SACCHARIN, oz. ....                    | 1 25  | 1 50  | Subcarbonate, lb. ....             | 2 25  | 2 40  |
| LYCOPodium, lb. ....              | 70    | 80    | SKED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. .... | 13    | 15    | Subnitrate, lb. ....               | 1 75  | 1 80  |
| MACE, lb. ....                    | 1 20  | 1 25  | Star, lb. ....                         | 35    | 40    | BORAX, lb. ....                    | 7     | 8     |
| MANNA, lb. ....                   | 1 60  | 1 75  | Burdock, lb. ....                      | 30    | 35    | Powdered, lb. ....                 | 8     | 9     |
| Moss, Iceland, lb. ....           | 9     | 10    | Canary, bag or less, lb. ....          | 5     | 6     | BROMINE, oz. ....                  | 8     | 13    |
| Irish, lb. ....                   | 9     | 10    | Caraway, lb. ....                      | 10    | 13    | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz. ....         | 20    | 25    |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz. ....           | 46    | 50    | Cardamom, lb. ....                     | 1 25  | 1 50  | Iodide, oz. ....                   | 45    | 50    |
| NUIGALIS, lb. ....                | 21    | 25    | Celery. ....                           | 30    | 35    | CAFFEINE, oz. ....                 | 50    | 55    |
| Powdered, lb. ....                | 25    | 30    | Colchicum. ....                        | 50    | 60    | Citrate, oz. ....                  | 50    | 55    |
| NUMEGS, lb. ....                  | 1 00  | 1 10  | Coriander, lb. ....                    | 10    | 12    | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb. ....   | 1 50  | 1 60  |
| NUX VOMICA, lb. ....              | 10    | 12    | Cumin, lb. ....                        | 15    | 20    | Iodide, oz. ....                   | 95    | 1 00  |
| Powdered, lb. ....                | 25    | 27    | Fennel, lb. ....                       | 15    | 17    | Phosphate, precip., lb. ....       | 35    | 38    |
| OAKUM, lb. ....                   | 12    | 15    | Fenugreek, powdered, lb. ....          | 7     | 9     | Sulphide, oz. ....                 | 5     | 6     |
| OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½.     | 70    | 75    | Flax, cleaned, lb. ....                | 3 1   | 4     | CERIUM, Oxalate, oz. ....          | 10    | 12    |
| Citrine, lb. ....                 | 45    | 50    | Ground, lb. ....                       | 4     | 5     | CHINIDINE, oz. ....                | 15    | 18    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz. ....             | 15    | 18    | Hemp, lb. ....                         | 5     | 6     | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb. ....         | 1 20  | 1 25  |
| PEPPER, black, lb. ....           | 12    | 13    | Mustard, white, lb. ....               | 11    | 12    | Croton, oz. ....                   | 75    | 80    |
| Powdered, lb. ....                | 15    | 16    | Powdered, lb. ....                     | 15    | 20    | CHLOROFORM, lb. ....               | 60    | 1 90  |
| PITCH, black, lb. ....            | 3     | 4     | Pumpkin. ....                          | 25    | 30    | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz. ....     | 25    | 30    |
| Bergundy, true, lb. ....          | 10    | 12    | Quince, lb. ....                       | 65    | 70    | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz. ....     | 15    | 20    |
| LASTEK, Calcined, hbl. cash. .... | 2 25  | 3 25  | Rape, lb. ....                         | 8     | 9     | COCAINE, Mur., oz. ....            | 7 50  | 8 50  |
| Adhesive, yd. ....                | 12    | 13    | Strophanthus, oz. ....                 | 50    | 55    | CODEIA, ¼ oz. ....                 | 80    | 90    |
| Belladonna, lb. ....              | 65    | 70    | Worm, lb. ....                         | 22    | 25    | COLODION, lb. ....                 | 65    | 70    |
| Gallanum Comp., lb. ....          | 80    | 85    | SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb. ....              | 25    | 30    | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb. | 6     | 7     |
| Lead, lb. ....                    | 25    | 30    | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.      | 10    | 12    | Iodide, oz. ....                   | 65    | 70    |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100. ....        | 1 00  | 1 10  | White, Conti's, lb. ....               | 15    | 16    | COPPERAS, lb. ....                 | 1     | 3     |
| ROSIN, Common, lb. ....           | 2 1   | 3     | Powdered, lb. ....                     | 25    | 35    | DIURETIN, oz. ....                 | 1 60  | 1 65  |
| White, lb. ....                   | 3 1   | 4     | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb. ....         | 15    | 25    | ETHER, Acetic, lb. ....            | 75    | 80    |
| RESORCIN, white, oz. ....         | 25    | 30    | SPERMACETT, lb. ....                   | 55    | 60    | Sulphuric, lb. ....                | 40    | 50    |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb. ....           | 25    | 28    | TURPENTINE, Chian, oz. ....            | 75    | 80    | EXALGINE, oz. ....                 | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb. ....           | 22    | 25    | Venice, lb. ....                       | 10    | 15    | HYOSCAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.   | 25    | 30    |
| Althea, cut, lb. ....             | 30    | 35    | WAX, White, lb. ....                   | 50    | 75    | IODINE, lb. ....                   | 4 75  | 5 50  |
| Belladonna, lb. ....              | 25    | 30    | Yellow. ....                           | 40    | 45    | IOBOFORM, lb. ....                 | 6 00  | 7 00  |
| Blood, lb. ....                   | 15    | 16    | WOOD, Guaiac, rasped. ....             | 5     | 6     | IODOL, oz. ....                    | 1 40  | 1 50  |
| Bitter, lb. ....                  | 27    | 30    | Quassia chips, lb. ....                | 10    | 12    | IRON, by Hydrogen                  |       |       |
| Blackberry, lb. ....              | 15    | 18    | Red Saunders, ground, lb. ....         | 5     | 6     | Carbonate, Precip., lb. ....       | 15    | 16    |
| Burdock, crushed, lb. ....        | 18    | 20    | Santal, ground, lb. ....               | 5     | 6     | Sacch., lb. ....                   | 30    | 35    |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb. ....  | 20    | 25    | CHEMICALS.                             |       |       | Chloride, lb. ....                 | 45    | 55    |
| Canada Snake, lb. ....            | 30    | 35    | ACID, Acetic, lb. ....                 | 12    | 13    | Sol., lb. ....                     | 13    | 16    |
| Cohosh, black, lb. ....           | 15    | 20    | Glacial, lb. ....                      | 45    | 50    | Citrate, U.S.P., lb. ....          | 90    | 1 00  |
| Colchicum, lb. ....               | 40    | 45    | Benzoic, English, oz. ....             | 20    | 25    | And Ammon., lb. ....               | 70    | 75    |
| Columbo, lb. ....                 | 20    | 22    | German, oz. ....                       | 10    | 12    | And Quinine, lb. ....              | 1 50  | 3 00  |
| Powdered, lb. ....                | 25    | 30    | Boracic, lb. ....                      | 15    | 16    | Quin. and Stry., oz. ....          | 18    | 30    |
| Coltsfoot, lb. ....               | 38    | 40    | Carbolic Crystals, lb. ....            | 25    | 30    | And Strychine, oz. ....            | 13    | 15    |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb. ....        | 20    | 25    | Calvert's No. 1, lb. ....              | 2 10  | 2 15  | Dialyzed, Solution, lb. ....       | 50    | 55    |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb. ....       | 13    | 14    | No. 2, lb. ....                        | 1 35  | 1 40  | Ferrocyanide, lb. ....             | 55    | 60    |
| Dandelion, lb. ....               | 15    | 18    | Citric, oz. ....                       | 50    | 55    | Hypophosphites, oz. ....           | 25    | 30    |
| Elecampane, lb. ....              | 15    | 20    | Gallic, lb. ....                       | 10    | 12    | Iodide, oz. ....                   | 40    | 45    |
| Galangal, lb. ....                | 15    | 18    | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb. ....         | 30    | 35    | Syrup, lb. ....                    | 40    | 45    |
| Gelsemium, lb. ....               | 22    | 25    | Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles      |       |       | Lactate, oz. ....                  | 5     | 6     |
| Genian or Genian, lb. ....        | 9     | 10    | doz. ....                              | 1 50  | 1 60  | Ferritrate, solution, lb. ....     | 15    | 16    |
| Ground, lb. ....                  | 10    | 12    | Lactic, concentrated, oz. ....         | 22    | 25    | Phosphate scales, lb. ....         | 1 25  | 1 30  |
| Powdered, lb. ....                | 13    | 15    | Muriatic, lb. ....                     | 3     | 5     | Sulphate, pure, lb. ....           | 7     | 9     |
| Ginger, African, lb. ....         | 18    | 20    | Chem. pure, lb. ....                   | 18    | 20    | Exsiccated, lb. ....               | 8     | 10    |
| Po., lb. ....                     | 20    | 22    | Nitric, lb. ....                       | 10 1  | 13    | And Potass. Tartrate, lb. ....     | 80    | 85    |
| Jamaica, blchd., lb. ....         | 27    | 30    | Chem. pure, lb. ....                   | 25    | 30    | And Ammon Tartrate, lb. ....       | 80    | 85    |
| Po., lb. ....                     | 30    | 35    | Oleic, purified, lb. ....              | 75    | 80    | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb. ....     | 13    | 15    |
| Ginseng, lb. ....                 | 3 00  | 3 25  | Oxalic, lb. ....                       | 12    | 13    | Carbonate, lb. ....                | 7     | 8     |
| Golden Seal, lb. ....             | 75    | 80    | Phosphoric, glacial, lb. ....          | 1 00  | 1 10  | Iodide, oz. ....                   | 35    | 40    |
| Golden Thread, lb. ....           | 90    | 95    | Dilute, lb. ....                       | 13    | 17    | Red, lb. ....                      | 7     | 9     |
| Hellebore, white, powd., lb. .... | 12    | 15    | Pyrogallie, oz. ....                   | 35    | 38    | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. ....  | 4     | 5     |
| Indian Hemp. ....                 | 18    | 20    | Salicylic, white, lb. ....             | 1 00  | 1 10  | In packages, lb. ....              | 6     | 7     |
| Ipecac, lb. ....                  | 1 30  | 1 50  | Sulphuric, carbony, lb. ....           | 2 1   | 2 1   | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. ....         | 30    | 35    |
| Powdered, lb. ....                | 1 60  | 1 70  | Bottles, lb. ....                      | 5     | 6     | Carbonate, oz. ....                | 30    | 35    |
| Jalap, lb. ....                   | 55    | 60    | Chem. pure, lb. ....                   | 18    | 20    | Citrate, oz. ....                  | 25    | 30    |
| Powdered, lb. ....                | 60    | 65    | Tannic, lb. ....                       | 9 1   | 10    | Iodide, oz. ....                   | 50    | 55    |
| Kava Kava, lb. ....               | 40    | 90    | Tartaric, powdered, lb. ....           | 30    | 32    | Salic ate, oz. ....                | 35    | 40    |
| Licorice, lb. ....                | 12    | 15    | ACETANILID, lb. ....                   | 90    | 1 00  | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. ....         | 55    | 60    |
| Powdered, lb. ....                | 13    | 15    | ACONITINE, grain. ....                 | 4     | 5     | Carbonate, lb. ....                | 18    | 20    |
| Mandrake, lb. ....                | 13    | 18    | ALUM, cryst., lb. ....                 | 1 3   | 3     | Citrate, gran., lb. ....           | 35    | 40    |
| Masterwort, lb. ....              | 16    | 40    | Powdered, lb. ....                     | 3     | 4     | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. ....      | 1 1   | 3     |
| Orris, Florentine, lb. ....       | 30    | 35    | AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., &So. ....        | 8 1   | 10    | MANGANSE, Black Oxide, lb. ....    | 5     | 7     |
| Powdered, lb. ....                | 40    | 45    | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb. ....            | 80    | 85    | MENTHOL, oz. ....                  | 55    | 66    |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb. ....     | 40    | 45    | Carbonate, lb. ....                    | 14    | 15    | MERCURY, lb. ....                  | 75    | 80    |
| Pink, lb. ....                    | 75    | 80    | Iodide, oz. ....                       | 35    | 40    | Ammon (White Precip.) ....         | 1 25  | 1 30  |
| Parsley, lb. ....                 | 30    | 35    | Nitrate, crystals, lb. ....            | 40    | 45    | Chloride, Corrosive, lb. ....      | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| Pleurisy, lb. ....                | 20    | 25    | Muriate, lb. ....                      | 12    | 16    | Calomel, lb. ....                  | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| Poke, lb. ....                    | 15    | 18    |  |       |       | With Chalk, lb. ....               | 60    | 65    |

## Books and Magazines.

To be useful, instructive, and worthy of permanent preservation, is a test whereby the value of any publication may be judged. *Current History* has all these qualities in an eminent degree. Between the covers of this magazine the reader will find every three months a wealth of information on all conceivable questions of interest in all parts of the world—solid, condensed, systematic, and yet presented in readable and attractive form, putting within reach of even the ordinary intellect a clear and comprehensive view of the drama of the world's history as it is being enacted. The present number of 256 pages appears in an attractive new cover. It gives special prominence to the Japan-China war (17 pages and map); Currency problem in the United States; Working of the new Tariff law; *Alliance* incident; Cuban revolt; Hawaiian insurrection; Nicaraguan and Venezuelan imbroglios; Silver question in the United States; Work of the 53rd Congress; Brooklyn Trolley strike; Municipal Reform in New York; Manitoba school question in Canada; Newfoundland crisis; Election of a new President in France; Armenian atrocities; Discovery of Argon; and Antitoxin treatment of Diphtheria. Hundreds of other topics also are fully treated. As a supplement to any list of reference works, it is of constant usefulness and great value. \$1.50 a year; single numbers 40 cents; samples, 10 cents; specimen pages and circulars free. Buffalo, N.Y.: Garretson, Cox & Co., publishers.

In the June number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* the immortal art work of Richard Wagner is set forth in an admirably illustrated article by Mercia Abbott Keith, entitled "Richard Wagner and His Festspiele in Bayreuth," followed by a critical paper on the same subject by M. A. A. Galloway. Charles Edwardes, the well-known English essayist and descriptive writer, contributes to this number a highly picturesque account of the ancient and storm-worn Scilly Islands. In "Kite Flying Extraordinary," Wilf. P. Pond gives some very interesting information about this fascinating sport, and furnishes many curious examples of the application of the kite to practical and scientific purposes.

THE *Delineator* for June contains Summer Fashions, Travelling by Sea and Land, Rose and Violet Culture (Employment Series), Around the Tea-Table, Summer Foods and Dishes, Ohio State University (College Series), Venetian Iron Work (last paper), Kindergarten Papers, Workman as an Artist, Preservation and Renovation, Article on Cleaning Lamp Shades and Oil Paintings, the Newest Books, a Studio F. ty, Lace-Making, etc., etc.

Piperin is not tasteless, says Theo. Wiegler, as can be demonstrated by tasting a hot solution of it.

## Photo-Ceramics: The Fashion for 1895.

We have long recognized, says *The Photogram*, the necessity of some great and general improvement in photography as a profession and a business; and also that amateur photography, if it is to maintain its hold upon and its interest for the public, must be constantly opening fresh fields. On the establishment of *The Photogram*, we determined to put in practice our belief that a trade journal ought to "work as well as preach," and at once undertook such work as we could towards the opening out and popularizing of the most important recent developments of photography.

As the autumn came, we thought we saw an opening for assisting the profession by forcibly bringing to their notice the advantages and possibilities of artificial light photography. This we did by a series of special articles, and by our artificial light exhibition, open during the whole of October, which resulted in the adoption of artificial light by a very large number of photographers all over the country, and many abroad.

For this year we set ourselves a grander task, the reviving and popularizing of that beautiful work, the most exquisite and the least perishable of all the photographic processes, the production of ceramic enamels. We had the matter in hand before even our artificial light show was decided upon, but we worked slowly, because we wished to remove every possible difficulty.

We carefully considered why ceramic work had not been a greater success in the past, and divided the causes into two sections.

(1) It failed to become popular and general with photographers, professional and amateur, because:

(a) The process was largely a secret.

(b) The instructions published were (in some cases, at any rate) unworkable and misleading, which led some who took up the work to abandon it in disgust.

(c) The materials were difficult to obtain, had to be collected from various sources (often difficult to find), and were exorbitant in price, as well as uncertain in quality.

(d) The furnace for firing was an expense and a trouble, while "trade" firing was generally undertaken only as a favor and at an exorbitant price.

(2) It failed to become popular with the public because the few who did work the process successfully considered themselves artists rather than commercial workers, and demanded such prices as made ceramics impossible to others than the wealthiest classes.

Two events have just occurred which have caused us to alter our plans, and to call attention to the matter earlier than we intended. The first is that Messrs. Morgan & Kidd inform us that they have just completed a long course of experimental work, and are prepared to undertake ceramic work for the trade, and that their price list will be ready, and they will

be prepared to push the matter vigorously, about the beginning of May. The second consideration is that the authorities of the Imperial Institute Photographic Exhibition have decided to make a special feature of ceramic work, and have devoted a very large and prominent space to the loan collection illustrating this work, the arrangement of which they have placed in the hands of H. Snowden Ward and E. J. Wain. We expect that ample arrangements for demonstrations will be made in the exhibition. Such an opportunity for pushing the work is not to be missed, so we have hurried forward all our preparations as far as possible, for we believe that, with the assistance of the professional photographers, photographic societies, and the press, the work can be made as popular and as profitable as were the cartes-de-visite in their early days. We know that the photographic press will support the movement, for our contemporaries have often urged the revival of ceramic enamels as a way out of "Darkest Photography." Of the interest of the "lay" press we are assured, especially of that portion which appeals to the ladies, for the art is so extremely beautiful, and has the distinct advantage of being largely patronized by our Royal Family.

Photographers can assist the movement immensely; in fact, it is mostly upon them that its success will depend, and to them that the profits will accrue. We suggest that every professional photographer who needs an attractive novelty should at once obtain specimens from one or other of the trade houses above mentioned. He can also obtain from us, at a very low price, an attractive little booklet. This will be a "stock" line, but will have the photographer's own name on cover, and will only be supplied to one customer in a town, unless two are willing to use the booklet simultaneously. Specimen and prices can be obtained free for one stamp. We also issue a handsome two-color window show-card, a reduced copy of which, with price, will be found amongst our adverts.

Amateur photographers who wish to take an interest in these beautiful processes will find outline working particulars in early issues, and very full instructions in Ethelbert Henry's book upon the subject, which will be very shortly published. If they take up the work, they can hardly fail to be fascinated with it; and by the publicity that they can give to it amongst their friends, at the societies' meetings, etc., they may do a good turn to the professional photographer.

Bitter almond oil oxidizes, with formation of benzoic acid, unless it be kept in full bottles or have 10 per cent. of alcohol added to it, according to Schimmel & Co.

Household or cloudy ammonia is made by dissolving ammonium oleate in liquid ammonia. The process is patented and the name is copyright.

|                                  |       |       |                               |       |       |                                  |         |         |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Iodide, Proto, oz.....           | \$ 35 | \$ 40 | Iodide, oz.....               | \$ 40 | \$ 43 | Geranium, oz.....                | \$ 1 75 | \$ 1 80 |
| Bin., oz.....                    | 25    | 30    | Salicylate, lb.....           | 1 75  | 1 80  | Rose, lb.....                    | 3 20    | 3 50    |
| Oxide, Red, lb.....              | 1 15  | 1 20  | Sulphate, lb.....             | 2     | 5     | Juniper berries (English), lb... | 4 50    | 5 00    |
| Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....        | 70    | 75    | Sulphite, lb.....             | 8     | 10    | Wood, lb.....                    | 70      | 75      |
| MILK-SUGAR, powdered, lb....     | 30    | 35    | SOMNOL, oz.....               | 85    | 00    | Lavender, Chiris, Fleur, lb...   | 3 00    | 3 50    |
| MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....       | 2 00  | 2 10  | SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....         | 35    | 65    | Garden, lb.....                  | 1 50    | 1 75    |
| Muriate, oz.....                 | 2 00  | 2 10  | STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....   | 18    | 20    | Lemon, lb.....                   | 1 75    | 1 80    |
| Sulphate, oz.....                | 1 75  | 1 80  | STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz....  | 80    | 85    | Lemongrass, lb.....              | 1 50    | 1 60    |
| PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....     | 35    | 40    | SULFONAL, oz.....             | 34    | 35    | Mustard, Essential, oz.....      | 60      | 65      |
| PHENACETINE, oz.....             | 35    | 38    | SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....  | 24    | 4     | Neroli, oz.....                  | 4 25    | 4 50    |
| PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain...   | 30    | 35    | Pure precipitated, lb.....    | 13    | 20    | Orange, lb.....                  | 2 75    | 3 00    |
| PIPERIN, oz.....                 | 1 00  | 1 10  | TARTAR EMEIC, lb.....         | 50    | 55    | Sweet, lb.....                   | 2 75    | 3 00    |
| PHOSPHORUS, lb.....              | 90    | 1 10  | THYMOI (Thymic acid), oz..... | 55    | 60    | Origanum, lb.....                | 65      | 70      |
| POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb....  | 60    | 65    | VERATRINE, lb.....            | 2 00  | 2 10  | Patchouli, oz.....               | 80      | 85      |
| POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....      | 35    | 40    | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....        | 70    | 75    | Pennyroyal, lb.....              | 2 50    | 2 75    |
| Bicarbonate, lb.....             | 15    | 17    | Carbonate lb.....             | 25    | 30    | Peppermint, lb.....              | 4 25    | 4 50    |
| Bichromate, lb.....              | 14    | 15    | Chloride, granular, oz.....   | 13    | 15    | Pimento, lb.....                 | 2 60    | 2 75    |
| Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....    | 23    | 25    | Iodide, oz.....               | 60    | 65    | Rhodium, oz.....                 | 80      | 85      |
| Bromide, lb.....                 | 55    | 60    | Oxide, lb.....                | 13    | 60    | Rose, oz.....                    | 7 50    | 11 00   |
| Carbonate, lb.....               | 12    | 13    | Sulphate, lb.....             | 9     | 11    | Rosemary, lb.....                | 70      | 75      |
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....          | 18    | 20    | Valerianate, oz.....          | 25    | 30    | Rue, oz.....                     | 25      | 30      |
| Powdered, lb.....                | 20    | 22    | ESSENTIAL OILS.               |       |       | Sandalwood, lb.....              | 5 30    | 7 50    |
| Citrate, lb.....                 | 70    | 75    | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....  | 75    | 80    | Sassafras, lb.....               | 75      | 80      |
| Cyanide, lb.....                 | 40    | 50    | Sweet, lb.....                | 50    | 60    | Savin, lb.....                   | 1 60    | 1 75    |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....          | 10    | 12    | Amber, crude, lb.....         | 40    | 45    | Spearmint, lb.....               | 3 75    | 4 00    |
| Iodide, lb.....                  | 4 00  | 4 10  | Rect., lb.....                | 60    | 65    | Spruce, lb.....                  | 65      | 70      |
| Nitrate, gran, lb.....           | 8     | 10    | Anise, lb.....                | 3 00  | 3 25  | Tansy, lb.....                   | 4 25    | 4 50    |
| Pernanganate, lb.....            | 40    | 45    | Bay, oz.....                  | 50    | 60    | Thyme, white, lb.....            | 1 80    | 1 90    |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....          | 50    | 55    | Bergamot, lb.....             | 3 75  | 4 00  | Wintergreen, lb.....             | 2 75    | 3 00    |
| Yellow, lb.....                  | 32    | 35    | Cade, lb.....                 | 90    | 1 00  | Wormseed, lb.....                | 3 50    | 3 75    |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....       | 25    | 30    | Cajuput, lb.....              | 1 60  | 1 70  | Wormwood, lb.....                | 4 25    | 4 50    |
| Sulphuret, lb.....               | 25    | 30    | Capsicum, oz.....             | 60    | 65    | FIXED OILS.                      |         |         |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz.....             | 35    | 46    | Caraway, lb.....              | 2 75  | 3 00  | CASIOR, lb.....                  | 9       | 11      |
| QUININE, Sulph. bulk.....        | 30    | 32    | Cassia, lb.....               | 1 75  | 1 80  | COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....        | 1 25    | 1 30    |
| Ozs., oz.....                    | 36    | 40    | Cedar.....                    | 55    | 85    | Norwegian, gal.....              | 2 25    | 2 50    |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz... | 16    | 20    | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....     | 2 75  | 3 00  | COTTONSEED, gal.....             | 1 10    | 1 20    |
| SALICIN, lb.....                 | 3 75  | 4 00  | Citronelle, lb.....           | 80    | 85    | LARD, gal.....                   | 90      | 1 00    |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                | 20    | 22    | Clove, lb.....                | 1 00  | 1 10  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....        | 60      | 63      |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....  | 90    | 1 00  | Copaiba, lb.....              | 1 75  | 2 00  | Raw, gal.....                    | 58      | 61      |
| Fused, oz.....                   | 1 00  | 1 10  | Croton, lb.....               | 1 50  | 1 75  | NEATSFOOT, gal.....              | 1 00    | 1 10    |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....         | 30    | 35    | Cubeb, lb.....                | 2 50  | 3 00  | OLIVE, gal.....                  | 1 30    | 1 35    |
| Bicarbonate, ligs., lb.....      | 2 75  | 3 00  | Cumin, lb.....                | 5 50  | 6 00  | Salad, gal.....                  | 2 25    | 2 40    |
| Bromide, lb.....                 | 63    | 65    | Erigeron, oz.....             | 20    | 25    | PALM, lb.....                    | 12      | 13      |
| Carbonate, lb.....               | 3     | 6     | Eucalyptus, lb.....           | 1 50  | 1 75  | SPERM, gal.....                  | 1 40    | 1 45    |
| Hypophosphite, oz.....           | 10    | 12    | Fennel, lb.....               | 1 60  | 1 75  | TURPENTINE, gal.....             | 60      | 65      |
| Hyposulphite, lb.....            | 3     | 6     |                               |       |       |                                  |         |         |

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Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business during the last month has been, on the whole, very favorable. The reaction in trade circles has shown itself also in the volume of business done by druggists, and, although in the smaller towns, where trade is dependent in a large measure on the farming community, the "season" is not calculated to be amongst the most enlivening, still the reports received indicate an improvement, and a healthy tone pervades the community. The drug market has shown an upward tendency in many lines, and especially in those in greatest demand. The large consumption of camphor in Japan, consequent upon the outbreak of cholera, has naturally advanced the price of that drug, and, although the price in New York is lower than in Japan, this is due to the keen competition between American and Formosa makers.

Quinine is firmer and slightly advanced  
 Opium is dull, morphia lower.  
 Cod-liver oil has advanced in all markets.  
 Arsenic is dear and scarce.  
 Sulphate of copper, firm.  
 Cocaine, lower.  
 Cream of tartar advancing.  
 Citric acid steady and in good demand.  
 Tartaric acid, firm.  
 Ergot, increased demand and lower prices.  
 Carbolic acid advanced.  
 Bromides have advanced.  
 Oil peppermint, Hotchkiss and Mitchern, advanced in anticipation of a shortage this year.  
 Chlorate of potash, higher.  
 Paris green advanced to 18 and 19 cents in bulk.

England.

London, May 25th, 1895.  
 Some excitement has been caused in the drug market by the determined action

of speculators to force up the prices of camphor, cloves, and shellac. So far, they have certainly succeeded, but not to any very serious extent. Only this week they have turned their attention to turmeric, and have boomed it slightly in consequence. Whether there is any bottom in the movement remains to be seen.

Cod-liver oil, after a relapse, has advanced. Opium is weak, and sellers are anxious to realize. Cocaine is firm, and quinine higher. Balsam copaiba, genuine Maranhã, is rather scarce and firmly held. Ipecacuanha and jalap remain unaltered.

Carbolic acid, as indicated in a former advice, is moving upward. Chlorate of potash is dearer. All mercurials have been advanced during the past fortnight.

Salithymol is the trade name for salicylate of thymol.

Anesthyle is a trivial name for a mixture of ethyl chloride 5 parts, and chloride of methyl 1 part. Used for producing local anaesthesia.



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Method of Behring and Roux.**

Inasmuch as the Antitoxic Serum produced in our Bacteriological Department will not be available until April or May, we have perfected arrangements for a supply of **DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN** prepared under the supervision of **Ira Van Gieson, M.D.**, and **Nelson L. Deming, M.D.**, the well known bacteriological experts of New York City, and issued under their certificates of quality and strength.

This Antitoxin conforms to the conditions of the ordinance of the Board of Health of New York City, is absolutely sterile, and will be supplied in vials of 10 cc. each.

**Three grades of strength will be furnished:**

1. A weaker serum which will contain 600 antitoxin units for immunizing purposes, and for the treatment of mild cases. Issued under **blue label**.

2. A stronger serum of 1,000 antitoxin units for curative purposes—of sufficient strength for the great majority of cases. Issued under **yellow label**.

3. A still stronger serum of 1,500 antitoxin units for exceptionally severe cases. Of this strongest grade our supply for the present will be limited. Issued under **green label**.

Orders may be sent to our Detroit address; our New York City office at 90 Maiden Lane; our branch at 1008 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; or our laboratory at Walkerville, Ont.

Prices furnished on application.

**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY.**