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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 6.

STRATHROY, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

No. 9.

## 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 6th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

EUROPEAN AGENCY:

Brock & Halifax Aldermany House, Watling St.  
LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

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### Keeping Up Stock.

Perhaps no feature of business more readily or surely determines its success than that of keeping up stock. Other considerations may assist a business man in getting customers, but, if he wants to retain them, it must be by supplying them with exactly what they want. In the business of the druggist the greatest of care is absolutely necessary that stock depleted may be promptly replenished. The articles are so numerous and the quantities purchased in many cases are so small that each sale made requires thoughtful watchfulness to see that enough remains for the next demand. Not only must the proprietor be on the alert continually but he is sadly neglectful of his own interests if he does not repeatedly bring to the attention of his clerks the necessity of being so also. It is always well to keep a want book in a handy place and when the goods being sold are noted low to jot it down even before the sale is made, as you will be apt to forget it afterwards. Keep a separate want list for stock you manufacture and attend to it in the same careful way. Should you find you are out of an ordinary article of staple stock at the moment of demand secure it at once or promise to send it. A customer may be retained in this way that might otherwise be lost to you if allowed to secure supply at another store.

In business matters it is always wise to judge the public in about the same way you might also be judged. You do not always take your business where you take your friendship. You want to deal where you can find the best and largest stock. You are influenced by a desire to have ample opportunity for selection. The same applies exactly to your customers. They may not want a great deal but they are sure to go where they are apt to find what they do want. But few of them care whether they know the proprietor, and less whether they know the clerk or not. They are looking for an article for a specific purpose and will buy it while the notion to do so prevails. The motive which prompts them to do so is not at the command of the salesman. The seller, be he proprietor or clerk, is but the medium to supply a demand created by a need. If he can do so he is so much profit better off; if he can not, a competitor grows the richer. Business is not sympathetic, it is speculative, and those who desire to profit by it must be sure to keep their supply judiciously beyond the demand.

### Cautious Comment.

The handling of prescriptions with discreet judgment is a nice detail of an experienced pharmacist's work. His customer, in many cases, either from curiosity or from some other equally foolish motive, plies him with questions as to the nature of the ingredients, whether the prescription contains some specific article which he would not take under any circumstances, what the prescription is intended for, if he considers the doctor a good physician, and many other perplexing questions, which, if answered as asked, would lead to no end of trouble.

The less information given in such cases the better. It is no part of the dispenser's duty to act as the physician's critic or to attempt to give information which another and better informed man has been paid to give. The dispenser, while he may know the therapeutic properties of the ingredients he is compounding, cannot state with any degree of certainty the purpose for which the physician designed them, and, even if he could, he should not. His duty to his customer is performed when he prepares properly the prescription presented, and he will be more likely to retain the good will of the prescriber if he can inspire him with the idea that he knows when it is wisdom to defer speech.

### New Tests for Tannic and Gallic Acid.

Frederick Davis, a London chemist, proposes the following hitherto unknown and unpublished test for distinguishing tannic and gallic acids.

**TANNIC ACID.**—To a solution of tannic acid add solution of potash and solution of chloride of barium, a pink precipitate results, gradually darkening.

**GALLIC ACID.**—To a solution of gallic acid add solution of potash and solution of chloride of barium, a blue precipitate results.

The coloration with gallic acid is beautiful in intensity and quite distinctive, that with tannic, however, is a dirty pinkish tinge, at first almost slaty green but quite different from the color given by gallic acid.

**ECZEMA** is a poisonous ptomaine  $C_7H_{15}NO$ , isolated by Griffith from the urine of patients afflicted with eczema. It is not found in urine of healthy persons.

## Drug Clerk's Column.

### Hints For Apprentices.

Remember that the faithful worker is always appreciated whether he is aware of it or not.

Be punctual in attendance for the hours of duty.

Obeys with good grace and readiness the commands of your superiors.

Be neat and careful at all times.

Never show that you feel above your work.

Be civil and obliging always.

Be honest and truthful—honesty pays.

Avoid company which you wouldn't care to invite to your home.

Always show respect to age—you may want it yourself when you grow old.

Shun habits of life which you can't respect.

Strive to be an honest, earnest, cheerful worker, and you will win friends who will help you on in life.

### Drug Clerks' Register.

The following additional clerks have registered this month:

CLERK.	EMPLOYER.	ADDRESS.
T. R. Mitchell,	A. D. Sawyer,	Montreal, Que.
Walter Master,	Dr. A. C. G. Miller,	Grand Valley, Ont.
E. A. Campbell,	J. E. Richards,	Aylmer, Ont.
W. S. Stanley,	A. D. Sawyer,	Montreal, Que.
D. E. Reid,	A. W. Hawley,	Trenton, Ont.
W. E. Whiner,	Dr. H. M. Campbell,	Newmarket, Ont.
W. E. L. Luman,	Dr. H. M. Campbell,	Newmarket, Ont.
C. A. Ramshaw,	T. E. Houlter,	Hamilton, Ont.

### Advice to Young Men.

A young man in business, with an ambition to be successful, must also be careful of his social life. It is not enough that he should take care of himself during the day. To social dissipations at night can be traced the downfall of hundreds upon hundreds of young men. The idea that an employer has no control over a young man's time away from the office, is a dangerous fallacy. An employer has every right to ask that those into whose hands he entrusts responsibilities, shall follow social habits which will not endanger his interests upon the morrow. So far as social life is concerned, young men generally run to both extremes: either they do not go out at all, which is stagnating; or, they go out too much, which is deadly. Only here and there is found one who knows the happy medium. A certain amount of social diversion is essential to everybody—boy, man, girl or woman—and particularly so to a young man with a career to make. To come into contact with the social side of people, is broadening and educative. "To know people," says a writer, "you must see them at play." Social life can be made a study at the same time it is made a pleasure. To know the wants of people, to learn their softer side, you must come into contact with their social natures. No young man can afford to deny

himself certain pleasures, or a reasonable amount of contact with people in the outer world. It is to his advantage that people should know he exists; what his aims and aspirations are. It is well for a young man to keep himself honorable in the eyes of the public. His evening occupations should be as widely different from those which occupy him during the day, as possible. The mind needs a change of thought as well as does the body a change of raiment. The saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," contains a vast amount of truth.—*Edward W. Bok in Cosmopolitan.*

### Echoes From the Laboratory.

BY SPATULA.

In preparing Liq. Strychnin Hydrochlor: has it ever occurred to you that the B. P. is a most unsatisfactory instructor? Ever since the publication of the 1885 effort I have heard complaints of the book's irritating ambiguity. For instance in Liq. Strychn. Hyd., at the end of the operation we are told to "add the spirit and the remainder of the water," and a foot note tells us that "the strength is about 1 in 100." This, in my opinion, is far from a satisfactory way of dismissing such a potent Liquor, and I wish to say that I am in the habit of making this up to a specific strength. Suppose I wish to make a pint of Liq. Strychninae, I proceed as follows:

Strychnine, in crystals . . . . 90 grains.  
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid. 140 minims.  
Rectified Spirit . . . . . 5 ozs.  
Distilled Water . . . . . 15 ozs.

Having mixed the Hydrochloric Acid with 5 ounces of the water, I dissolve the strychnine in the mixture by the aid of heat. Then I add the 5 ounces of S. V. R. and sufficient water to make the product, when cool, measure 20 ozs. + 2 drachms. This solution then contains 1 grain in 108 minims.

LIN. IODI.

In this preparation I also follow the same rule and make up with S. V. R. so as to obtain 1 of Iodine in 9.

TINCT. IODI—(Churchill).

Prepared according to the N. F. i. c. 2½ troy ounces Iodine; Iodide of Potassium, ½ oz. troy; water, 4 fl. oz. and S. V. R. q. s. 16 fl. ozs. I find it impossible to effect complete solution of the Iodine. Will some of our friends let us have the benefit of their experience with this much used tincture.

### Pine Oil.

The steady increase in the employment of the finer qualities of pine oil for the purpose of disinfecting apartments is probably due in no small measure to the influenza epidemic. Almost the only distillates used for the preparation of the popular "pine odor" scent are those obtained from the Norway spruce [*Abies pectinata* DC (*Abies excelsa* Lk)] and the

exquisite genuine distillate from *Pinus sylvestris*, the oil from *Pinus pumilio* Haenke, being used more as an anti-rheumatic embrocation. The other varieties continue falling into disuse, as the three kinds mentioned are sufficient to satisfy all requirements.

We have frequently had occasion to supply samples of our pure bornyl acetate. Considering that the finest natural distillates only contain about 5 per cent. of bornyl acetate, which is the vehicle of the characteristic odor of pine oil, and possesses about twenty times the intensity and diffusio power of the latter, it is surprising that this pure body should not have met with greater recognition. Nevertheless, whenever the use of bornyl acetate is put to a practical test its good qualities soon become appreciated especially when the user satisfies himself that in addition to the exquisite odoriferous effect of the body its employment has great pecuniary advantages.

Pine oil confectionery has now a large and increasing consumption, and in its preparation the oil should be avoided, as it is not a pure body. Bornyl acetate, which is a pure substance, should be used instead.

The product would thereby, not only gain in quality and keep better, but its cost-price would also be considerably reduced taking into account the fact that borneol acetate goes much further than oil.—*Schimmel & Co.'s Report.*

### Iodides of Mercury.

Barthelot refers to the two isomeric forms of mercury—red and yellow—and remarks that without doubt, on the condensation of the vapor of the compound, the yellow iodide is directly formed, but contact with the least trace of the red iodide suffices for the conversion of the whole into the more permanent state. It must be considered, therefore, that the yellow iodide is only stable at the temperature at which the vapor condenses. On cooling to the ordinary temperature it becomes so unstable that contact with the normal crystals is sufficient to determine the transformation of the yellow into the red compound. *Bull. de la Soc. Chim de Paris.*

CITRIC ACID IN MILK—L. Taudin shows that citric acid exists in cows' milk in the form of an alkaline citrate, which serves to keep in solution the calcium phosphate; and that the alkaline citrates and phosphates and calcium phosphate are present in the liquid in proportions which are relatively definite. Cows' milk contains from 1.0 to 1.5 Gm. of citric acid per litre, and mares' milk from 60 to 80 Gm. per litre. Vaudin is of opinion that the acid is formed in the mammary gland at the expense of the lactose, and that the citrogenic function of the gland, variable in different species, assures the partial solubility of the calcium phosphate contained in the milk.—*Ann. de l'Inst. Pasteur,*



After Dinner  
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Sugar  
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6 Plums in Sliding  
Box, retailing  
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JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEF BOXES }  
JAPANESE GLOVE BOXES - - }  
Containing  
100 SWEET WHEAT  
and  
100 AFTER DINNER

These are the finest and most saleable  
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SEND FOR PRICE LIST OR ORDER SAMPLE LOT.

ALSO ON HAND:

Restuccia's Pure Olive Oil in 1 gal. tins, Orangendo  
Tabloids, Universal Astringent Pencils, Chapireau's  
Cacheteuses and Cachets, &c.

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO. 38 Front Street East,  
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FLUID EXTRACTS.....  
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GREEN SOAP.....  
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Standard in strength and quality Reasonable in price  
Satisfactory in use.

Apply for Price List and Special Discounts to

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## LePAGE'S "Syrup Hypophos. Comp."

IMPROVED.

TRADE PRICE.	}	Per Winchester,	\$2.25
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## LePAGE'S "BEEF, IRON AND WINE."

Quality Guaranteed. Price Reasonable.  
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C. W. LePAGE & CO.,  
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## Druggists' Paper Boxes

We are the only Manufacturers' in Canada making a  
specialty of Druggists' Paper Boxes.

RESULT

WE ARE RIGHT IN  
Price,  
Size,  
Style,  
Finish.



Write for Prices and Samples.

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

## Optical Institute

OF CANADA.

49 Yonge St. Arcade, TORONTO, ONT.

THERE WILL BE HELD A

## Special Course for Ladies Only

In OCTOBER.

Application from those desirous of joining is requested  
by the 20th September.

Are you interested in

## Regalias

or Lodge Paraphernalia of any kind?

If so, write for particulars and prices to

The Dominion Regalia Co.,

76 York Street, TORONTO.

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

**DO YOU SELL**

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

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

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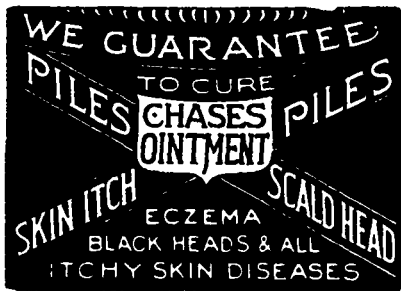
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Good housekeepers have it always in the house.  
Packed in sizes from 1 oz. to 5 gallons.  
**SELLS ITSELF!**  
Quality Guaranteed!  
Specify CHASE'S.

Get Order of your Jobber or write for Sample and Price List to

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.



**WM. RADAM'S**  
**Microbe Killer.**

**WM. ELLIS,**

Sole Manufacturer for the Provinces of

**ONTARIO and QUEBEC,**

The factory having been removed from Toronto.

**SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.**

Head Office & Factory, 98 Dundas St.  
LONDON, ONT.

**T** Hair, **B**  
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**E** Nail, **U**  
**B** Shaving, **S**  
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MANUFACTURED BY

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Agents for Canada—

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LEWY'S STAINLESS

**PACKING**  
**CAMPHOR**

FOR THE PROTECTION OF

CLOTHING,  
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\* CARPETS,  
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—AGAINST—

**MOTHS AND INSECTS.**

Wholesale Agents for Canada.

**The London Drug Co.**

LONDON, ONTARIO.

**The Lyman Bros. & Co.**  
(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

We make a specialty of **Pure Spices**, powdering all our own goods.

Allspice.

Cassia.

Cayenne.

Cloves.

Ginger—all grades.

Macc.

Mustard—all grades.

Nutmegs.

Pepper, Black.

Pepper, White.

Mustard Seed.

Powdered Turmeric.

Celery Seed.

Bottling Wax.

Fruit Jar Rings.

Bungs—all sizes.

Pomfret Cakes.

Licorice, Grasso.

“ Pignatelli.

“ Solazzi.

“ Y. & S.

**The Lyman Bros. & Co. Ltd.**

## Trade Notes.

Dr. Loughhead is opening a drug store at Glenboro, Man.

A. Monzies, druggist, Arnprior, Ont., has made an assignment.

W. C. Sutherland has opened a branch drug store at Stellarton, N.S.

Dr. Stoyte has sold his drug business at Souris, Man., to Sydney Smith.

McDonald & Co., druggists, Winnipeg, have moved to Minnedosa, Man.

Geo. Thompson is starting a drug business at South Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. H. Nicholson has sold his drug business at Essex, Ont., to G. Sherrin.

H. J. Dager, has sold his drug business at Norwich, Ont., to J. H. Hasken.

Atkins & Atkins, Vancouver, B.C., are opening a branch drug store at Nanaimo, B.C.

W. M. Harrison, druggist, Neepawa, Man., has opened a branch at Arden, Man.

J. Williams is going to open a new store in Guelph, Ont., in the Opera House block.

The Optical Institute of Canada announces the opening of a class for ladies in October.

E. Pimbury & Co., druggists, Nanaimo, B.C., have opened a branch store at Union, B.C.

T. J. McCord & Co., have purchased the drug business of R. J. McAlpine, Thessalon, Ont.

J. E. Sangster & Co., St. Catharines, Ont., have sold their drug business to Theodore Sweet.

H. Stevenson has sold his drug business, corner King and Bathurst Sts., Toronto, Ont., to I. J. Belfry.

Veitch's drug store, Plattsville, Ont., was entered by burglars, Sept. 12th, and about \$30 in cash stolen.

I. N. Walker, lately assistant for A. Jukes & Co., St. Catharines, Ont., has opened a store in that city, opposite the Post Office.

Bole, Wynne & Co., of Winnipeg, have taken over the drug business of George Thompson, at Fort Saskatchewan, N. W. T. Wm. Young is in charge.

Mr. Lyman, head of the Lyman Eliel Drug Co., of Minneapolis, has been visiting in Montreal, the guest of his cousin, F. G. Lyman, of Lyman, Knox & Co.

G. B. Mittleberger, formerly in business in Toronto, on College St., near Clifton, has moved his stock to St. Catharines, Ont., opening out opposite the market.

Arthur J. Johnston, senior member of the firm of Johnston & Johnson, druggists, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., was married Sept. 5th, to Miss Fanny Lumont, of Fredericton, N. B.

R. P. Reekie, formerly with R. J. Old, St. Thomas, has purchased the drug busi-

ness known as Bright's drug store, Chatham, Ont., and is making a general improvement in the premises.

James Hamilton, son of the late Alex. Hamilton, druggist, of Hamilton, Ont., died in that city on Wednesday last as a result of an overdose of morphine. He ceased was 31 years of age and unmarried.

On July 29th, the offices and ware-houses of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Fulton St., New York City, were destroyed by fire. They are now established in the Rheinlander Building, corner Rose and Duane Sts.

The many friends of H. Watters, druggist, of Ottawa, Ont., will learn with deep regret of the loss of his only son, twelve years old, who died Sept. 10th from lock-jaw, resulting from a wound in the leg sustained while at play.

On 7th August the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. B. Hattie, president; George Sterns, vice president; A. H. Buckley, secretary; W. H. Hamilton, registrar; L. J. Mylius, treasurer.

Jos. Hazelton, druggist, of 308 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., has been fined \$100 and costs for an infringement of the Medical Act. The fine was the heaviest penalty the law allows, and was inflicted by the presiding Magistrate on account of the nature of the offence.

We are pleased to learn that the report published in a recent issue to the effect that the drug store of R. D. Stiles, Pitou, N. S., had been burned was incorrect. Mr. S. had a very narrow escape and a portion of his stock was removed, but, fortunately, without much damage.

The druggists of London, Ont., seem to be "wiser in their generation" than those of some other cities in Canada. When a "cutter" threatens operations they at once "seize the bull by the horns," as it were, or at least seize the offender and replenish his pocket and so stave off the evil day for a period at least.

A company is projected in Montreal, to be called the Dominion Glass Co., with a charter to manufacture and deal in glass and glass wares of all kinds. The proposed amount of capital stock is \$100,000, to be divided in 1,000 shares \$100 each. Henry P. Schmelback, of Steubenville, Ohio, is the promoter.

H. McDowell, of Vancouver, B. C., is visiting friends and making purchases in Toronto. Mr. McDowell, since going to Vancouver eight years ago, has built up a business second to none in the city, and the increased jobbing trade done has induced him to form a joint stock company under the name of H. McDowell Co., Limited.

The Winnipeg, Man., wholesale drug firms of E. D. Martin & Co and Bole, Wynne & Co. have notified their customers by circular of their intention to amalgamate on the 1st of January next, under the name of Martin, Bole, Wynne & Co. The officers of the company will be E. D.

Martin, president; D. W. Bole, vice president and treasurer; J. B. Wynne, manager, and L. W. Leithhead, chemist.

### Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The prospectus of the Montreal College of Pharmacy announces that the session will open at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, October 1, in the college building at 595 Lagachetiere street. From the report, it appears that the College has been thoroughly remodelled, and the laboratory has been refitted and will accommodate over 60 students. Sessional examinations will be held by the professors every three months. Prizes will be given to students obtaining the highest marks in each class, and only those who have successfully passed these examinations will obtain the college diploma.

### Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The Semi Annual Examinations for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, October 23rd, 1894, at 9.00 a. m., and will be held in Laval University, Quebec. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 13th of October. Printed Regulations and Form of Application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the Applicant.

Candidates who have failed more than once in their Examinations will be required to pay the full Examination Fee.

E. Munn, Registrar.  
595 Lagachetiere St.  
Montreal, Sept. 5th, 1894.

### Montreal Notes.

A. Decary, one of the most popular of the East End druggists, having decided to become a benedict his friends naturally met together to console him for the loss of his liberty and to offer him their warm congratulations and best wishes for the future. Something like \$260 was subscribed by his friends, and a handsome cabinet of plate was presented to him on Saturday evening, Sept. 1st, at the headquarters of the 65th Battalion, kindly lent by the officers for the occasion. Mr. Decary was married on Tuesday, Sept. 11th, to Miss I. Senecal at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, and the happy couple immediately left on a bridal tour.

It was decided by a vote of the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association called to meet a committee of the Board of the College of Pharmacy, that the Pharmaceutical Association should invite the American Pharmaceutical Association to hold their annual meeting in this city next year. A subscription list is in circulation and a large proportion of the Druggists have put down their names for fair amounts. Mr. Morrison is appointed local secretary for the meeting.

and, with Mr. Lachance, is the prime mover in the matter. He will be present at the annual meeting of the A. P. A. at Asheville, N. C., and will move that Montreal be permitted to entertain that body next year. If the Association, by vote, consents, then Montreal will go ahead and organize. Denver, Colorado, is likely to be a competitor for the honor, and it is doubtful which way the vote will go.

Another drug store is to open, it is said, on St. Denis St., corner Dorchester. The name of the courageous pharmacist who is to run it has not yet transpired.

Montreal can boast a drug store called the "Jeanne d' Arc" pharmacy. Mr. Barnabee is the proprietor.

On St. Lawrence St., it is said, a doctor is preparing to open a drug store in the block of buildings called the "Monument National." This makes ten drug stores between Craig St. and Mile End. St. Denis St. is about as well provided in the same distance, and the West End is overcrowded.

Since writing the above, a report has reached Montreal that it has been decided at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association that Montreal will not have the honor of entertaining the Association next year, but that it will go to Denver, Colorado, a city which has been waiting its turn for some years.

### British Columbia Notes.

The Province of British Columbia lives. Judging from the silence of the past few months the outside world would be justified in considering us departed, but we live and intend to die hard.

Much has transpired during our silence of which only passing notice can now be made. First, it is regretted that the Provincial government did not see fit to make the amendments to the Pharmacy Act law. We consider the members dreadfully short-sighted, to put it mildly, and we fail to see why efforts on our part to increase the stability of the safety-stop between the druggists and the people should not be met with a little intelligent consideration. Judging from what I saw of the men I don't believe one-half were interested in the bill at all, and the balance were too ignorant to understand it. However, the Province has now made a new selection of men, and, though it is regretted that our brother druggist Curtis, of New Westminster, failed by so small a minority to reach M.P.P., we trust we have elected men who will do the right thing by the drug trade, should a bill come up for consideration.

In the meantime, Rough on Rats ought to go on Schedule A., as we are glad to know the Council have decided. In support of this the recent suicide of Mrs. Sinclair, Springbank Farm, near Victoria, Dr. Ernest Hull refused to give a certificate, and a post mortem was held at which Mr. Carmichael, public analyst, deposed

to finding 15 grains of arsenic in the stomach. She had taken Rough on Rats.

I was present at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association on June 14th. It was a most enjoyable affair, although everybody seemed to be in a hurry to get the business through and then home. The President made a splendid address and touched on just the live matters of the day. It was thoroughly appreciated by those present, and a discussion on the "Growing evil of paying commissions to Physicians" was very interesting. Despite the neutral position assumed by some present, it is a question even now whether physicians do not have a very nice thing of it in British Columbia. With your kind permission, dear sir, I shall have a little more to say on this subject later. The "Uniform Price List" did not receive as much attention as it deserved. It is a great pity druggists cannot live together in peace. It is to the benefit of us all to keep prices at living rates, and the man who starts cutting is a parasite pure and simple. "The reduction of the annual fee" was taken up vigorously by the clerk element present. Mr. Emery's motion to reduce from \$10.00 to \$7.50 for business druggists, and from \$5.00 to \$3.00 for clerks, will be hailed with approval. Before closing, Mr. Nelson received well deserved praise for the account he had given of his stewardship, and he, in his turn, thanked the members present for the confidence they had reposed in him, and urged that there should be thorough co-operation among the druggists this next year with the view to putting the profession on a correct basis. After all liabilities are settled the Association will start the year with over \$300 in the treasury.

Wallace S. Terry, head clerk at D. E. Campbell's, Victoria, stole over to Vancouver and returned with his bride, Miss Tuft.

Pery Jones has secured the position of dispenser at J. F. Jaeck's store in Vancouver.

Geo. Mallory is now with C. E. Jones, Victoria. The poet has left the premises of the Central Drug Store, and strange to say, is heard down town.

Cochrane & Munn enjoy the delightful distinction of being the first to use Cachets and Cacheteuses in Victoria. Next.

Three druggists in Victoria have fountains, viz.—Hall & Co., Cochrane & Munn, and Morison & Co.

The Council of the B.C.P.A. meet in Vancouver on the 13th inst. The matter of reducing the annual fee will come up for consideration.

The examinations for Licentiate of Pharmacy qualification will be held the first week in October. There will be a few applications for registration on foreign diplomas.

Business has improved during the past two months and the druggists are taking heart again. One splendid feature of the

business done is that it is more on the cash basis and that cutting prices are *not* in vogue.

### American Pharmaceutical Association.

The American Pharmaceutical Association held its 12nd annual meeting in Asheville, N. C., last week. There were nearly 300 delegates present. W. C. Simpson, Raleigh, N. C., is the new president. J. E. Morrison, of Montreal, was made third vice-president. Denver, Col., was selected as the next meeting-place for 1895.

### A Druggist's Weapon.

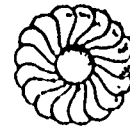
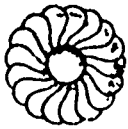
A new weapon of defence against burglars has been discovered by J. T. Windolph, a druggist of Brooklyn, N.Y., whose store was forcibly entered by two of these gentry a short time ago. It appears that Mr. Windolph sleeps in the rear of his store and was disturbed by two men who effected an entrance through the fan-light over the front door. Having no weapon at hand to defend himself, he bethought himself of the liq. ammonia bottle, and, pouring out a quantity into a graduate, waited until one of the burglars came within easy distance, when he throw the ammonia directly into his face with the effect of completely stunning, and for the time being, blinding him, and he and his companion soon made their exit, not waiting to unfasten the door, but bolting through a plate glass window.

### Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The British Pharmaceutical Conference met this year at Oxford, under the presidency of N. H. Martin, F. L. S., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The reception was held at Christ Church Hall on Monday evening, and a welcome was given to the delegates by Professor Ince, brother of Mr. Joseph Ince, whose name is well known in pharmacy. The official welcome from the University by Sir Henry Acland, and the town by the Mayor, followed on Tuesday morning. After which the President delivered his address which was cordially received, although, had discussion been permitted, some portions would have aroused considerable criticism. His denunciation of specialties and proprietary preparations came with bad grace from a member of a firm which has imitated all the leading ones themselves, but certainly cannot claim to have ever originated one. Whilst it is quite true that pharmacists all over the world suffer from the tendency of physicians to prescribe these preparations instead of pharmacopoeial formulae, the last to complain should be the wholesalers who supply dispensing doctors direct with similar preparations.

The business of the Conference may be summed up briefly as follows:—Farr and Wright showed that standardized tinc-



### READ THIS

Dear Sir,  
 The following may be of use to you: "A customer of mine, who keeps a butcher shop in this town, bought a ten cent package of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days killed over a Bushel Measure of Flies." Yours truly,  
 St. Mary's, August 2nd, 1892.  
 F. G. SANDERSON.

IT WOULD TAKE OVER  
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WILSON'S  
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 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Merit always wins.



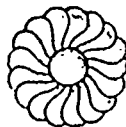
THE SALE OF

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**FLY PADS**

Has increased annually, and so far this year is much larger than ever before.

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**FLIES**  
 in such quantities.

No other POISON has ever had such a sale in Canada.



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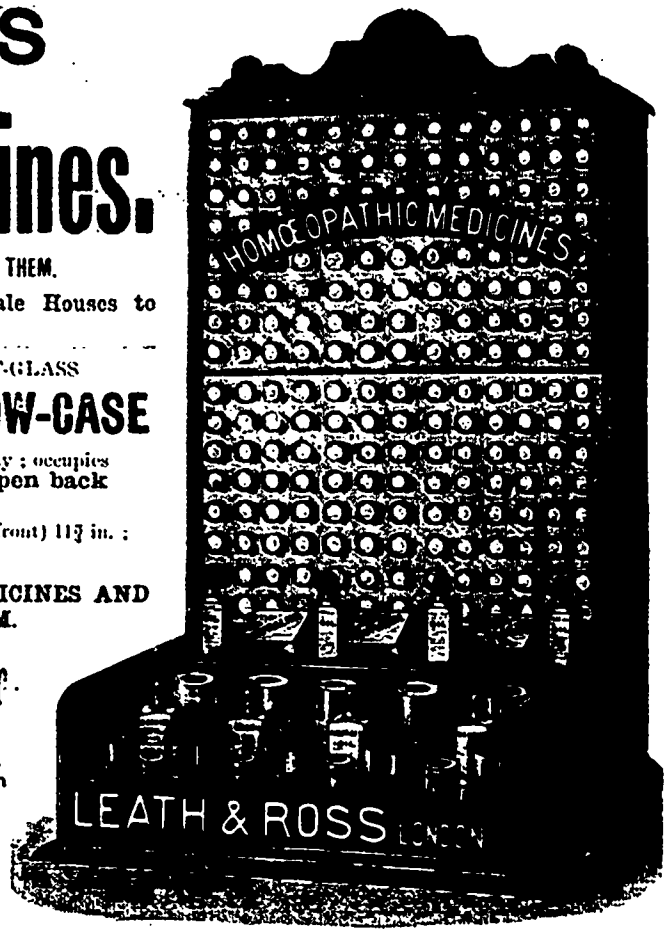
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 FIND A READY SALE FOR THEM.

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and alkaloids. Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains. Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, a readily assimilated and valuable form of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties. In pounds, \$8.00 per dozen.

An entirely new and original preparation which contains 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active principles

### HÆMOFERRUM (BLOOD IRON)

A natural peptid compound of Iron, specifically prepared from fresh bullock's blood. Soluble, of sweet odor, neutral in reaction. In Pills only. 100 Pills in a flask. \$8.00 per dozen flasks.

### STEARNS' KOLA CORDIAL.

A new and valuable tonic stimulant. Horetofore all preparations of Kola have been more or less objectionable on account of their unpalatability, owing to a peculiar bitter, acrid principle which it possesses. This Cordial combines all the valuable constituents of Kola, without any of its objectionable features, and is most delicious to the taste, and efficient in action. Sold only in original bottles at \$2.00 per dozen.

### STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC. (THE ORIGINAL)

gentle in effect, and in addition does not grip. An ideal laxative, prescribed by physicians everywhere. Price, \$1.20 per pound, not more in cost than ordinary bitter fluid extracts.

A fluid extract of prime and selected ten-year-old bark, which is sweet in taste instead of being bitter, as is the ordinary fluid extract, powerful yet

### STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE

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tures remain practically without alteration two or three years. They further assert the superiority of gravimetric methods to volumetric in estimating these preparations. E. W. Lucas recommended that extract of nux vomica be prepared by exhausting with acidulated chloroform water, instead of spirit, and adding a small quantity of glycerin to the evaporated product. He further advocated a more general adoption of the form of liniments as semi-solid, such as we have in liniment of iodide of potash with soap. P. Ransom reported that ignatia beans contained a much smaller percentage of total alkaloids than nux vomica. A. Turner advocated the use of prepared chalk with a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda and oil of cinnamon as a typical dentifrice. W. Elborne dealt with the stems of *Gnetum*, as resembling Pareira. R. H. Parker concludes, from experiments duly recorded, that displacement of the residual spirit in the marc by water, when making tinctures, etc., is more economical than by pressure. This applies only to manufacture on the small scale. F. C. J. Bird suggests the following improved formula for B. P. liniment of turpentine:—Oil of turpentine, 16 fl. ozs.; camphor, 1 oz.; stearic acid, 80 grs.; solution of potash,  $\frac{1}{2}$  fl. oz.; distilled water,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fl. ozs. H. W. Jones showed that extract of malt with cod liver oil is not so definite in composition as it should be. Samples of well-known brands were examined and the proportion of oil varied from 2 to 30 per cent. In a succeeding paper he commented on the loss of ethyl nitrite from samples of spirit of nitrous ether after keeping at least twelve months in well stoppered bottles. C. E. Stuart gave directions for making most of the animal extracts that have been in demand since the latest vagary of therapeutic fashion. W. Naylor communicated the proximate analysis of *Leonurus cardiaca*. Dr. Rideal added some further evidence as to the digestive activity of papain; apparently concentrated solutions are best and 40° C. is the temperature when the digestion is most rapid. C. J. Thompson recommended a mixture of cocoonut stearin and white wax as a basis for suppositories. It is cheaper and cools more rapidly than cocoa-butter. An interesting paper was contributed by Richard Usher, the medicinal herb-grower of Banbury. It dealt chiefly with English rhubarb and henbane. The remaining papers on extract of Indian hemp, Chinese rhubarb, analysis of tincture of iodine, etc. At the conclusion of the business, the next meeting was arranged to take place at Bournemouth.

A short and sharp controversy has been waged in the pages of the *Lancet*, between Dr. Pavy, F. R. S., and Sir George Johnson upon the subject of sugar in normal urine. For many years the former distinguished physician has maintained that sugar, in minute amount, probably not more than 0.05 per cent. is a constituent of normal urine. Lately Sir George Johnson, basing his remarks upon the researches conducted by his son, has revived the

question by plainly stating that in his opinion there is not a trace. Mr. George S. Johnson removes all uric acid and kreatinine from the urine by means of mercuric chloride and sodium acetate, removing the excess of mercury afterwards by means of ammonia. After this treatment he failed to get any evidence of the presence of sugar in normal urine, whilst the addition of glucose, before such treatment, was always discovered in exactly the same proportion afterwards. Mr. A. H. Allen has improved this method by removing the mercury by boiling with zinc dust and subsequent filtration. The zinc in solution is retained by the addition of ammonia which in no way affects the result. Curiously enough, Mr. Allen arrives at precisely an opposite opinion to Sir George Johnson and his son, so that evidence on either side remains balanced. This is a field which pharmacists can materially assist physicians by cultivating, as the chemical work involved is too much for the busy practitioner.

The distilled extract of witch hazel is not used in pharmacy as much as its merits deserve. It has been left to a few manufacturing chemists to develop its uses under the proprietary names of hazeline, Pond's extract, etc. It is supplied in bulk by several of the large American houses and is well worth a position in every pharmacy as a select proprietary. It has been used for some years in this country as a substitute for tincture of arnica in the treatment of cuts and bruises with the best results. The advantage of a preparation almost entirely free from spirit, which is added only as a preservative in very small amount, and perfectly harmless for internal and external use, is obvious. Although its styptic properties have possibly been over-rated by interested persons, it certainly has astringent and mild anodyne action which make it useful in the treatment of simple wounds, whilst its freedom from color and staining is a great advantage. In combination with alum and zinc sulphates it forms a very powerful injection. With a basis of lanoline and vaseline and the addition of salol it is useful as an ointment for abrasions of the skin and irritation of mucous surfaces. In collapsible tubes it is advantageous to fit a nozzle for its use as a remedy for piles, etc.

The attention which Mr. Jones' paper on extract of malt and cod liver oil has attracted will probably result before long in an official formula for the preparation by the Formulary Committee. It is undoubtedly a fact that, in spite of vague opinions on the subject, the best brands do not contain anything like 50 per cent. of oil. Nor is it advisable to try and make such a preparation, as it is bound, sooner or later, to separate. Still there is no excuse for such minute proportions as were found in one or two instances. A good working formula can be made using 25 per cent. of oil, and the addition of a small quantity of orange-flower water, with a trace of phosphoric acid, is a pleasant and useful combination, facilitating digestion

Thioform, the basic bismuth salt of dithio-salicylic acid, has been considerably lauded of late as a substitute for iodoform. Certain German clinics have reported that it is superior to iodoform in its antiseptic and desiccative properties, and in veterinary practice it has been found most useful. It does not form a solid cake but a supple protective layer which absorbs the serum from the wound and allows it to pass away. It has also been employed with success for dusting the conjunctival sac in cases of conjunctivitis and keratitis. It is inodorous, free from any toxicity, and causes very little irritation even on raw surfaces. It is supplied by the German agents in London at \$10 per kilo.

#### Note on Cocoonut Stearin as a Basis for Suppositories.

Read by C. J. S. Thompson at B. C. Conference.

Some years ago several experiments were made with a view to utilising cocoonut stearin as a basis for suppositories and pessaries, but lack of time prevented their completion. The matter had slipped my memory until recently, when a sample of the base was discovered prepared at that time, and still in excellent condition.

The suggestion is by no means a new one, as Brady, in a paper read before the Pharmaceutical Society in 1866 on "Medicated Pessaries and Suppositories," drew attention to the fact that a satisfactory base for suppositories could be prepared from cocoonut stearin.

For this purpose I recommended the following formula:

Cocoonut stearin	9 ounces.
Lard	1 ounce.
Oil of pimento	20 minims.

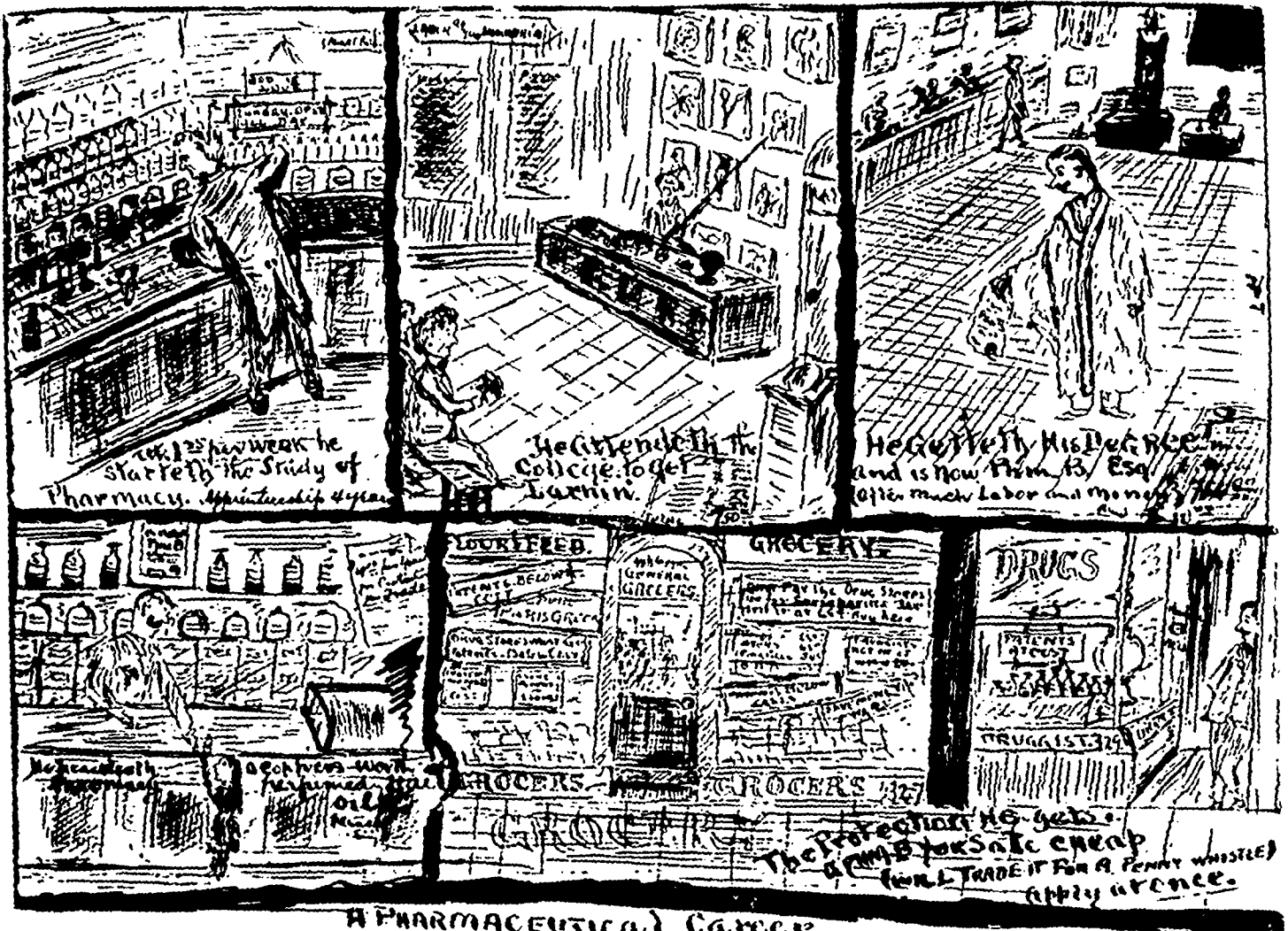
The essential oil was added to prevent rancidity, and the lard as a tempering medium. This base, the author states, "will keep unchanged for any reasonable length of time, and leaves little to be desired."

From my own experience with this base it was found much too soft, as it melts at 82° F., and the product when set will scarcely bear handling.

The cocoonut oil of commerce, with which you are all familiar, is the fixed oil of the *Cocos nucifera*, usually obtained by expression. When pure it should be of a fine white color, above the consistence of lard at ordinary temperatures, becoming solid at 40 or 50° F., and having a melting point of about 80° F. It has a bland taste, and its pleasant characteristic odor is well known.

Most authorities now agree that it mainly consists of a peculiar fatty principle called cocoinin with small amounts of olein.

Cocoinin, when saponified with alkalis, yields glycerine and cocostearic acid, the formula being given as  $C_{13}H_{24}O_2$ . According to Allen, the main constituent is the glyceride of lauric acid,  $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$ , and that the glycerides of myristic, palmitic and stearic acids are also present in notable quantities. It is readily soluble



A PHARMACEUTICAL CAREER OR LET POOLS BEWARE.

By J. J. G. Canadian

THE ILLUSTRATION.

"Hydrastis Canadensis" sends us a pen picture of his view of the outlook for the drug trade, combined with the professional career of the aspirant. We reproduce it for the benefit of our readers.

in alcohol, and has been also found to contain caproic, caprylic, capric, and other volatile acids. Its tendency to become rancid is small, and on account of its ready absorption when rubbed on the surface of the body it is largely used in Germany as an ointment base, and in this country in the massage treatment. It is further claimed to be less liable to produce chemical changes in the substances with which it is associated than lard, and also preserves them better than the animal fat. The United States Dispensatory states the ointment of iodide of potassium, when made with lard, becomes yellow in a few days, while if made with coconut oil remains unchanged for two months or more. The melting point of coconut stearin being low, in order to form a satisfactory base for suppositories the addition of some more solid body is necessary, and for this purpose, after experimenting with several substances, I

have found white wax answer the purpose best. The following formula gives a satisfactory result:

Coconut stearin	4 ozs.
White wax	340 grs.

Melt with gentle heat over a water bath. The product is of a firm and fairly hard consistence, with a melting point of 98° F., becoming solid at 64° F., and will be found admirably adapted for a suppository base. The melting point, if considered too high, may easily be lowered by using less wax. It mixes well with vegetable extracts: does not go soft on keeping: does not become rancid when in contact with metallic salts, and cools more rapidly than cocoa butter. Cocoa butter is now so generally used, and so admirably answers the purpose of a suppository base in almost every respect, that it is a difficult matter to suggest a rival or a body more suitable.

From a pharmaceutical point of view I have found the coconut stearin base answer equally well. It has the further advantage of being cheaper, and can be made at a third the cost of cocoa butter. It cools very rapidly, and at ordinary temperatures is set and ready to be taken from the mould in about ten minutes. Suppositories have been prepared with this base from all the U. S. P. formulae, also with belladonna, hamamelin, boric acid, carbolic acid, and many combinations, and in each case it has proved most satisfactory. Two medical practitioners who kindly undertook experiments with both suppositories and pessaries prepared with the proposed base, report as follows: "The result has in each case been satisfactory and rapid, showing that they have been readily absorbed. As regards the suppositories themselves, they appear to be excellent, and have a very good appearance."—British and Colonial Druggist.

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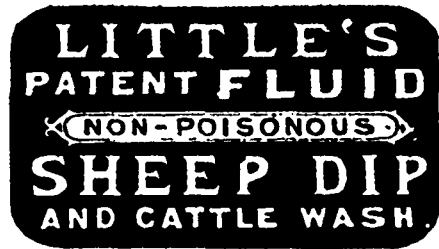
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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

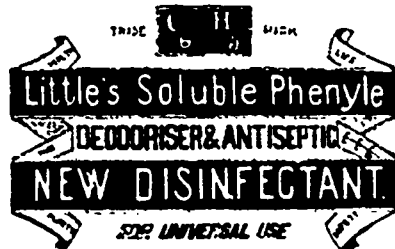
22 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

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



**CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.**

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

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

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best 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 gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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**Celery Nerve Compound**  
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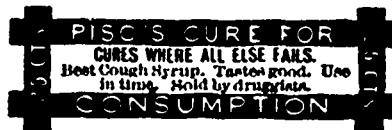
*This preparation has been proved to be a POSITIVE CURE for*

**Catarrh,  
 Cold in the Head,  
 Catarrhal Deafness,  
 Infuenza, Etc.**



**PROPRIETOR—T. Kennedy, Montreal.**

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



**GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.**

**GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.**

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

**GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burning in diphtheritic cases.**

**THESE SPECIALTIES,**

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

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

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**MONTREAL.**

**Major's Cement.**

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Universally acknowledged to be the Best and Strongest preparation ever offered to the public.

For repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Leather Belting, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.

Price, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz. 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

**MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT** for repairing all kinds of Leather Goods.

Price, 80c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz. 10, 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

**MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT** for repairing Boots and Shoes and all kinds of Rubber Goods.

Price, \$1.00 per doz.; 15c. per bottle.

The Leather and Rubber Cements are superior to any in the market, and can be used by any one, as the directions are given so explicitly. It is put up in two ounce bottles, one quart and one gallon cans.

**MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE** for repairing Wood, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc., always ready for use.

Price, 80c. and \$1.00 per doz. 10 and 15 cents per bottle.

**A. MAJOR CEMENT COMPANY,**

232 William St. - New York City.

A. J. LANGLEY. T. M. HENDERSON.  
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**LANGLEY & Co.**

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**Wholesale Druggists**

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**VICTORIA, - B. C.**

**JOS. E. SEAGRAM**

WATERLOO, - ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURER OF

**ALCOHOL**

PURE SPIRITS,

**Rye and Malt Whiskies.**

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

## Rules For the Prescription Department.

Mr. Thomas J. Keenan has very carefully edited the rules by which the employees of the late Alexander Hudnut were governed for years, and presented his compilation at the last meeting of the New York Pharmaceutical Association. The entire set of regulations has been published by the *American Druggist*, we reproduce the rules pertaining to the prescription department:

**CHECKING PRESCRIPTIONS.**—(a) Whoever receives a prescription to compound will immediately say to the customer, "Wait one moment till I give you a check." He will then immediately hand the customer a check, and before he lays the prescription down or performs any other act whatever paste the duplicate number on the margin of the prescription.

(b) Check all prescriptions. Whoever compounds a prescription must have it carefully examined and checked off by another clerk, who must carefully examine every article in the prescription, also number, date and every detail connected with it, precisely as if he had himself prepared it. The compounder and the one who checks will enter their initials on a label to be placed on every bottle or box containing a prescription, including renewals, and also on the prescription itself.

(c) In checking prescriptions the party checking should always take notice whether the quantity of liquid required by the formula is in the bottle; also observe the weights that have been used in weighing, as well as the material used in the powders. He must critically examine by smelling, tasting, etc., mixtures and ointments, count pills, powders, etc., and in every way satisfy himself that the prescription contains the ingredients as ordered and is in every way correct.

(d) When the prescription is completed and there are two or more articles, wrap them together in the same paper and paste the number on the outside.

**PREPARING PRESCRIPTIONS.**—(a) Prescriptions must be prepared as soon as possible after they are received, and when a prescription is left to be compounded and the customer says he will call for it at a certain hour, every possible effort must be made to have it ready for him before the time specified.

(b) Any mixture which is liable to separate or deposit a sediment must be labeled with "This mixture to be shaken before taking each dose," and the word "Shake" written also on the lower margin of the prescription.

Liniments liable to separate must also have a label, "This liniment to be shaken before using." If such label is not required on the liniment, then use the label which reads "For external use only."

(c) Prescriptions must be dispensed with the greatest neatness and elegance, corks sealed, and the bottle or box tied up with pink twine in the best wrapping-paper. Use flint bottles, porcelain jars,

best quality boxes, and in every respect equal to the best.

(d) Always write the name of the doctor and the directions on the label, if possible to obtain them. The label must be written very plainly. Tie up every package with pink twine.

If the prescription has the name of the patient on it, write his name on the label, or his number, as the case may be.

**DOUBTFUL PRESCRIPTIONS.**—(a) When a prescription is received about which there is doubt as to whether the physician intended it as written, or when there is reasonable doubt as to what is prescribed, do not dispense the medicine. If the customer is not in haste and we can gain time for the purpose, send to the doctor privately a note of inquiry, otherwise hand the recipe back to the customer and request him to see the doctor about it.

(b) Illegible writing on prescriptions must be corrected by the compounder, in order to guard against mistakes in the event of the patient requiring a renewal at a future time.

(c) If the formula for a preparation used in a prescription is not uniform or is liable to be compounded in various ways, the dispenser must write on the margin of the prescription the exact formula he has used.

**UNSIGHTLY MIXTURES.**—No unsightly or incompatible mixture is allowed to be sent out of this pharmacy until the manager's attention has been drawn to the same, and every legitimate means tried to make a sightly and elegant compound.

**PILLS.**—In preparing a prescription of pills, mention on the margin thereof the kind and quantity of excipient used in compounding them, as nearly as possible. The same in regard to suppositories and capsules.

The intentions of this rule are that, on renewing a prescription, whoever compounds it will be able to prepare it exactly as in the first instance.

**EXCIPIENTS.**—When pills are ordered by a physician, and it becomes necessary to use an excipient, use either gum arabic and syrup, conserve of roses, powdered licorice, tragacanth, honey, alcohol, water, etc. In pills where a quantity of oil is ordered, use solution of yellow wax in ether. In compounding pills in hot weather, use powdered starch.

**CAPSULES.**—(a) In dispensing medicines which are to be enclosed in capsules do not handle the capsules in such a way as to leave any taste of the medicine on their surface. It is understood that all capsules are to be massed. Wash the hands first, and use a pin to pick up the pills.

(b) With reference to capsules and gelatin-coated pills, the two are not to be confounded. Gelatin-coated pills must not be given in recipes where capsules are directed.

**BLISTERING PLASTERS.**—In spreading cantharidal cerate, always paint the plaster over afterward with the ethereal solu-

tion of cantharides, a bottle of which with brush attached, will always be kept in the chemical closet.

**SUPPOSITORIES.**—Where the physician does not specify the amount of cacao butter to be used in making suppositories, use enough to make each cone weigh 15 grains when finished.

**RENEWALS.**—(a) When a prescription is renewed, always take the renewal check from the customer and destroy it. Also, the clerk who checks the renewal of a prescription must himself make sure that it is actually the medicine which is required by examining the label on the bottle or box brought in by the customer. Unless he does this, he has not properly checked the prescription. Also, he must see the check, if any, brought by the customer.

(b) In renewals, the soiled label must be renewed, and, if necessary, the bottle washed. This applies also to pills and powders.

**RESPONSIBILITY.**—Whoever dispenses a prescription in this store will be held personally responsible for any mistake in compounding.

The fact of the wrong drug having been put in the shop bottle by another clerk will not relieve the dispenser from responsibility, his duty being to critically examine every article he dispenses.

To avoid mistakes, permit no talking while you are preparing prescriptions.

**SUBSTITUTION.**—No substitution is permitted in prescriptions unless the article required is perfectly inert, and cannot be obtained readily by sending to other stores.

**POISONS.**—Poisons to be taken internally must always be labeled "drop with care," or "Use with caution." But unless so directed by the physician, the word *poison* must not be written on the label.

**BOTTLES.**—(a) Glass-stoppered bottles must always be used in prescriptions for such articles as act injuriously upon corks.

(b) Blue-glass vials must be used in prescriptions where the mixture is liable to be acted on by the light, and the fact of blue glass being used should be entered on the margin of the prescription.

**PUTTING.**—(a) When a high-priced prescription has been put up, or one that seems dear according to its bulk, always explain to the customer that it is an expensive preparation, and that it is put at as low a price as possible.

(b) And when a customer wants the price of prescription before having it prepared, be careful to charge a fair price only, and if he refuses to leave it at the price named, make an earnest effort to induce him to leave it by making the price as low as possible. Don't let him go if it is possible to prevent it.

(c) We propose to make only a fair and honest price for regular prescriptions. Our lowest charge for any regular prescription written by a doctor is 15c. such as one dose of blue pills or compound cathartic, etc. Single powders composed of some

cheap drug in small quantities, at same price, 15c.

(d) The bottle or jar used in a prescription is always charged extra, and in entering the price on a prescription it must be for the medicine only, the bottle or jar being charged for according to the schedule.

**COPIES.**—(a) Avoid giving copies of prescriptions if possible; but if the customer insists on it, then he must have it, but the word "copy" must not be written on it or any writing or number which would indicate the fact to other druggists that it had been put up before. The original prescriptions are always to be kept if possible, giving the customer a copy if he demands it.

(b) Under any circumstances an original prescription must never be taken out of the Prescription-book to give to the customer.

**PRESCRIPTION COUNTER.**—(a) The prescription clerk will see that his counters are kept perfectly clean and neat. As soon as a prescription is checked off, return the stand-bottles to their places on the shelves and clean up all the utensils used.

(b) He must see that all dispensing-bottles are kept full, or nearly so.

(c) He must enter at once on the Want-book, or on the Manufacturing-book, any article that is wanted.

(d) Quiet must be observed when compounding prescriptions, especially when the customer is present, as any loud talking, asking questions, or apparent inattention excites distrust and weakens confidence on the part of the customer.

(e) The prescription clerk must put away in their respective places all drugs and chemicals that are received in the store, and also fill all the tincture-bottles.

**ADDRESS OF PATIENT.**—Inquire the name and address of every person who leaves a prescription to be prepared, and write it on the back of the prescription. This precaution need not be observed if the prescription is paid for at the time it is left. But in all cases when a stranger leaves a prescription, the clerk must try and get payment in advance if it can be secured without giving offence to the customer.

### Prescription Prices.

Among the many evil effects noted as coincident with the cutting of prices upon proprietary medical preparations is the extension of the warfare in many instances, so that it threatens that most important article in the druggist's stock—his skill. The bete noire of the pharmacist is now the man who can get his prescriptions filled cheaper somewhere else, and the existence of this state of affairs would seem to call for the earnest attention of the various trade organizations, and, in fact, should act as an incentive to further organization. There may be differences of opinion as to the possibility of

maintaining prices upon goods, which, like other commodities, are subject to the fluctuations incident to competitive buying and selling, but there should be no difference in the attempt to maintain proper prices upon brains. It is perfectly proper that the public, which now requires, through legal enactment, a certain standard of knowledge for the pharmacist, should be reminded that such things must be paid for, and if the druggist does not attend to this himself no one is going to do it for him.

The difficulties in the way of maintaining prices upon prescriptions are mainly those which come from a lack of fellowship on the part of members of the profession, and it only requires the sacrifice of a little superfluous pride and a great deal of unjust suspicion as to the motives and character of competitors to induce harmonious co-operation. In spite of what is said against the code of ethics of the medical profession, there is no doubt that its existence has done much to prevent the physician's remuneration being lowered to the cut-throat standard. And in this matter there are difficulties which the pharmaceutical profession does not have to meet. There are differences in the skill and reputation of medical practitioners which call for varying degrees of remuneration, but practically there should be very little, and theoretically none at all, as far as the proficiency and reputation of the pharmacist with the public is concerned. The physician depends for success upon his judgment in treating diseases, and this success is measured by the apparent results. The most complicated ailments naturally command the services of the most skilful physician, but the pharmacist, who is up to the standard which is now demanded, is competent to act as coadjutor to either the famous city physician or his more remote prototype of the saddlebags.

The construction of proper schedules of prices and their maintenance are all within the scope of present organizations. Where there are but two druggists in a community, they should be a unit upon this point, and where there is but one, he should organize with himself for the maintenance of the dignity and well-being of his profession. There is also hope that in thus uniting upon something concerning which opinion is all upon one side, the difficulties may be smoothed for the adjustment of that other problem of cut rates upon "proprietary."—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

### Interesting Exhibit.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the sixty-second annual meeting of the British Medical Association is that of Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., which adjoins that of Thomas Christy & Co., who act as the firm's agents in this country. The center-piece of the stand is a small tube containing a pale brown substance in tiny crystals, to which has been given the name of "Panjecorine." The

substance consists of the alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil, and is the result of the labors of MM. Gautier and Morgues, two French chemists, who have spent a considerable amount of time in Cod Liver Oil research. The principle alkaloid in the oil is Morrhaine; next comes Aselline. Up to the present it has not been found possible to separate the alkaloids, which are here shown in combination. It is claimed that "Panjecorine" possesses two thousand times the strength of the ordinary Cod Liver Oil. Cod Liver Oil preparations are among the leading articles of Messrs. Stearns & Co., and in the firm's "Wine of Cod Liver Oil," which is also shown, the question of producing an absolutely palatable article, containing 25 per cent. of oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, has, it is said, been solved.—*The Chemist and Druggist, Aug. 4, 1894.*

### The Deadly Chemist.

The chemist is infinitely more dangerous than the idiot with an unloaded gun. The prospective victim of the unloaded gun has a chance to reason with the demented creature by flooring him with a chair. Or, he can dodge. Not so with the absent-minded chemist's victim, who nourishes his system from a large bottle of kill-me-quick, on which, as on a tombstone, the chemist has written the victim's name and how to take it to produce the undesired effect.

The careless chemist is the enemy of the entire human family, including himself, for it is self-evident that it is a short-sighted policy for a chemist to persist in feeding his cash customers on ratsbane. Our observations confirm a previous impression that after a man has been inserted into a silent tomb he ceases to be a source of revenue to the chemist, or to anybody else except to those who have tombstones to sell. Far better would it be for the chemist to prolong as indefinitely as possible the lives of customers who buy a pennyworth of tooth-powder for a shilling, and other articles at similar rates.

It is only fair to state that the chemist is not always to blame. The modern doctor persists in following the example of his pre-Adamite predecessors in writing prescriptions in Latin, and in a hand that looks like a Venetian blind that had been twisted by rheumatism and subsequently struck by lightning.

Some of the doctors imagine that because Napoleon Bonaparte, who was also pretty good at sending people suddenly into the next world, wrote a villainous hand, their writing should also create the impression that it was done in the dark, while they were under the influence of *spiritus frumenti*—but it is a mistake.—*Amusing Journal*.

LYCETOL is recommended by Wittzack as of equal value with piperazine as a uric acid solvent. It is a derivative of piperazine, and, being very deliquescent, he prescribes it in the form of a tartrate. Subcutaneous administration is unwise.

Labels and Boxes.

**LAWSON & JONES,**

PRINTERS,

Lithographers, Box Makers, Etc.

LONDON, - CANADA.

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

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

LAWSON & JONES,

Clarence St., LONDON.

**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

C. R. SOMERVILLE, - LONDON, ONT.

**Alpha Rubber Co., Ltd.**  
MONTREAL

Manufacturers of FINE RUBBER GOODS.

Before placing your fall order for WATER BOTTLES and ATOMIZERS, write us for Samples and Prices.

**WATER BOTTLES :**

- “ALPHA”--Heavy Rubber of best quality.
- “OMEGA”--Made to meet the demand for a less expensive article. Quality fully maintained.

Cloth Covered Water Bottles, either “ALPHA” or “OMEGA,” in stock.



**ATOMIZERS :**

- “ALPHA” 3 Tips.
- “BETA” 3 Tips.
- “GAMMA” 2 Tips.
- “DELTA” 1 Tip.
- “OMEGA” 1 Tip.

All our Sprays are of Hard Rubber.

Our goods are to be had from the Wholesale Drug Trade, or

P. O. Box 28.

ALPHA RUBBER CO. Ltd., Montreal.

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.

WEAR THE

**KNICKERBOCKER**

Shoulder-Brace

- AND -

SUSPENDER COMBINED

And walk upright in life.



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

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

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

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

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

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

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





**World Wide Popularity.**  
**THE DELICIOUS "CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM" PERFUME.**

Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.



**And the Celebrated CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.**

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the *Crab Apple Blossom Perfume* and the *Crown Lavender Salts*. They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 600,000 Bottles.

**THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., LONDON.**

Wholesale of **MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,** Montreal and Toronto, and all leading druggists.

**WM. J. DYAS, Manufacturers' Agent.**

*Chemicals,  
Druggists' Specialties,  
Proprietary Medicines.*

**WAREROOMS & LABORATORY:**  
Strathroy, Canada.

TORONTO OFFICE: 111 RICHMOND ST. WEST.

**To the Trade.**

In all localities from which we have secured and published testimonials for our **Dodd's Kidney Pills**, the sale has been greatly increased, which resulted to the benefit of the druggist as well as ourselves.

We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills**, and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

**THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.**

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

**The Montreal Optical & Jewellery Company**

(LIMITED)

*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.*

**NO DRUG HABIT INDUCED - NO TOXIC EFFECT**

**Antikamnia**

**OPPOSED TO PAIN**

10 Gr 5 Gr

OUR TABLETS WILL HEREAFTER BEAR MONOGRAMS AS SHOWN IN EACH FAC-SIMILE ABOVE. NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE.

**A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.**

Trade supplied by all Jobbers in Canada, United States, and Mexico.

**THE TWIN**  
HALF MINUTE  
**Clinical Thermometer.**

**FOR QUICK REGISTRATION OF TEMPERATURE.**  
INDELIBLE BLACK.



PATENTED MARCH 25, 1880.

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.**

To Dealers who mention the **CANADIAN DRUGGIST** in Orders of not less than 1 dozen—TWIN LENS, \$9.00 dozen; TWIN PLAIN, \$8.00 dozen. If in Gold Case with Chain and Pin, \$2.00 net.

**JOHN BARRY, Patentee and Maker, 62 Fulton St., N. Y.**

## The British Pharmacopœia.

The following communication has been issued from the General Medical Council Office:

"In connection with the subject of the Imperial extension of the Pharmacopœia, replies to the proposal of the Medical Council to extend the usefulness of the work to the Colonies and India have been received by the Council through the Colonial Office from the Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Cape of Good Hope, Cyprus, Jamaica, Malta, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, Zululand, and replies from other Colonies are expected. A representative from Canada has visited London, and has had interviews with members of the Council on the subject.

"In all cases the proposal of the Council has been accepted. In some of the Colonies neither climatic nor other conditions point to any special adaptations of the Pharmacopœia, but offers are made to collect and forward any desirable information. In others, medical and pharmaceutical committees have been appointed to consider and report on the matter. In some Colonies the prevailing high temperature leads to requests for ointments of commensurate melting point, for extracts having the minimum of moisture, and for pill masses less liable to become hard. The omission of costly drugs that are without special advantages and can easily be substituted is recommended in some of the communications. Several suggestions concerning individual preparations are made. Most of the valuable indigenous *Materia Medica* seen, as might perhaps be expected, to have already found their way into the British Pharmacopœia."

### A. Typical Dentifrice.

ARTHUR TURNER, F.C.S., L.D.S.

Read at a meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

By a typical dentifrice we mean one adapted to general use, in contradistinction to powders having special qualities prescribed for use in special cases.

In building up our powder we have first to look for a mechanical base which shall be capable of cleansing the surface of the tooth, without the possibility of doing any chemical or mechanical damage to its structure.

We must bear in mind that the enamel, though the hardest and densest tissue in the body, is not impregnable.

Further, the edge of the enamel-cap is bevelled off, so to speak, becoming thinner as we approach the gum. At the neck of the tooth there is often no enamel at all, and consequently whatever dentifrice is used will here come in contact with a more vulnerable structure—the cementum of the root. We are here referring to a normal healthy tooth.

Let us take care that our mechanical base is of such a nature that its constant

use can do no harm to this more delicate part.

Now, we contend that the presence of pumice stone in the base—even if used in small proportion and finely ground—can not fail to do damage here as well as to the thinner parts of the enamel cap. The hard angles of its particles scratch the surface of the tissues and wear them away.

Charcoal, as a base, is objectionable on account of its color; it is liable to accumulate in the sulcus, between the gum and the cementum, forming an unpleasant looking dark line. We are compelled, then, in choosing a base to fall back upon our old friends, the chalks of the Pharmacopœia. These fulfil as accurately as possible the required duty.

We clean our teeth in the same way that we clean our silver and plated goods. Indeed, to test the quality of our mechanical base we might do worse than to clean a new silver spoon with it, and then with the aid of a lens examine the surface of the silver to see whether it has been cut, if it has suffered injury let us by all means try to find a softer base.

To follow out the plate cleaning idea one might give the fronts of the incisors a final polish with wash-leather.

On comparing the claims of the official chalks, we much prefer the "preparata" to the "precipitata," for every particle of the former has been suspended in water by virtue of its own lightness, whereas every crystal of the "precipitata" has been thrown down from a condition of semi-suspension by means of its own greater density.

It may be contended that the precipitated form is not entirely or exclusively crystalline, but it will be admitted that it is composed largely of crystals. The mention of crystalline calcic carbonate makes us think of it in its native form—white marble; and who would think of cleaning a delicate structure with a powder having physical properties in any degree like those of marble?

Having satisfied ourselves, by means of the official test, that the prepared chalk does not contain silica, we have a base as nearly perfect as possible.

The presence of myriads of germs in the saliva is easily proven, and there is danger that lingering traces of either solid or liquid food may become, even in the healthy mouth, both septic in influence and acid in reaction.

We do well to counteract these tendencies by giving our base an increased anti-acidity, and also by making it antiseptic, for it is obviously necessary for the well-being of the dental tissues that the fluids of the mouth should be kept alkaline and aseptic.

A small proportion of such an anti-acid as bicarbonate of soda gives the necessary extra alkalinity. Only a small proportion is required, because healthy saliva is itself alkaline and our mechanical base is also slightly so.

For the antiseptic property we plead strongly for the use of oil of cinnamon.

It is free from the objectionable qualities of the harsher antiseptics, such as carbolic acid or eucalyptus oil. Experiments prove it to be an efficient germ-killer. We do not think its antiseptic powers are sufficiently valued. Moreover, used in proper proportion, it is pleasant to the mouth and imparts a most delightful sensation of cleanliness and sweetness.

Should the typical dentifrice contain an astringent? We think not. Most astringents are unpleasant, and consequently should be omitted, if only for the sake of the children who will be expected to use it.

We leave the embellishing of the preparation entirely to the skill of the pharmacist. As to color, we see no objection to whiteness. If this be unpopular let us be careful to use only harmless and neutral tinting ingredients.

We welcome the fashion of putting up the dentifrices in wide-mouthed bottles with sprinklers, and condemn any method of putting up where there is a temptation to dip the wet brush into the powder.

We advise putting the *fullest directions* on the label. These should include the rinsing of the mouth with water after the use of the powder, and advice as to the use of a soft brush. Warm water is indispensable in winter, especially for children. If the powder be only used once a day, bed time is better than morning—but both are to be preferred.

The paper was illustrated by a diagram showing a section of a healthy canine tooth and adjacent structures. The following points were illustrated by it:—The bevelled off of the enamel; the presence of a tiny sulcus round the neck of the tooth between gum and root; the sweeping and searching action of a soft brush; relative position of cementum, dentine, periosteum, alveolar bone, &c.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

### A New Detergent.

The system of washing linen with petroleum, which is said to be customary, in certain parts of Russia, has, according to *Fratch*, been introduced into a German military hospital. Fifteen grammes of petroleum are added to fifteen litres of water containing soap and lye, and the linen is boiled in the mixture. The cleansing is thus rendered much easier than by the usual method, the linen suffers less, and assumes a whiter color. Finally, the expense is decreased, thanks to the economy in soap. Encouraged by these results the officer at the head of the general staff of the army has ordered trials to be made on the above plan in all the military hospitals in Germany.—*Prov. Med. Jour.*

Caffeine, a new alkaloid of coffee. The needles of caffeine hydrochlorate,  $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_4 \cdot HCl + H_2O$ , are colorless, permanent in light, and extremely soluble in water. Caffeine behaves towards the common alkaloidal reagents like many other alkaloids thus differing from caffeine.

# Canadian Druggist

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1904.

## Counter Prescribing.

The question of what constitutes counter prescribing by druggists is one that, although time and again decided by law, does not yet appear to have reached the same decision in the minds of many, and looking at some aspects of the matter, we must say there appears to be an unfairness, if not really an injustice, to druggists. That the mere recommendation of an article, proprietary or not, by a druggist for a minor complaint specified by a customer should be considered an infringement of the Medical Act, while the street peddler or patent medicine hawker may push his wares with impunity, simply because he is not a druggist, seems too absurd, yet such is the case. The original intention of both the Medical Act and the Pharmacy Act was for the protection of the public and the more definite determining of who should or should not be allowed either on the one hand to practice the "art of healing" and on the other to compound and dispense medicines, thereby shutting out those who would for purposes of gain assume the prerogatives of either of these professions. No one can deny that the druggist of to-day is more or less acquainted, not only with the therapeutic properties of remedies, but also with the composition and chemical actions of those remedies, yet, who can say the same of the physician. Many physicians, doubtless, are qualified to dispense a prescription and are somewhat familiar with pharmacy, yet they are decidedly in the minority, and quite reasonably so, as the same attention is not given to these matters in their curriculum of studies. Now while we do not for one moment attempt to justify counter prescribing by druggists nor do we think it desirable that it should be permissible that they might thus assume to any great extent the privilege of physicians, yet we believe there should be a certain latitude allowed in this matter which they do not now possess. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, in a late number of the *Aesclepiad*, (London, England), recommends that the practice of counter prescribing by druggists be legalized, that such druggists as may desire this privilege should be subject to a special examination, and as a result of their passing such an examination the right would not be given "to call himself a registered practitioner of medicine, but it ought to give him the right to dispense publicly medicinal substances with qualified judgment," and he also adds "with the class of men who would by these steps become the pharmacutists of this country, the professors of medicine and surgery proper need have no cause for quarrel or jealousy." Whether the carrying out of his suggestions is practical or not in England we cannot say, but we

are afraid that in Canada a combination of circumstances, such as the opposition of a number of physicians, and also, we believe, of our own profession, would prove a stumbling-block in the carrying-out of any such measure.

It does, however, seem unfortunate not only for the druggist but also for the public that legislation of some kind does not exist whereby the latter could procure at a moderate cost the benefit of the pharmacist's knowledge of medicine and its application in minor complaints.

—!—

THE law which prevails in the Province of Quebec preventing any *practising* physician from registering as a pharmacist or keeping open drug store must appeal to all thinking persons as a just and most satisfactory one, in that it confines the medical man to devoting his talents and energies in one direction, and prevents, also, the temptation of personal gain in prescribing only what is best and not what is most convenient and profitable, for his patients. If such a law were in force in the other Provinces of the Dominion there need be no outcry about counter prescribing, for the fact that many physicians would devote themselves exclusively to a pharmaceutical career, would establish a class of prescribing druggists, and there would be no necessity for the creation of another section such as suggested by Sir Benjamin Richardson

—!—

The fact that many general store keepers not only sell medicines, which, in the hands of an ignorant person, are frequently the means of injuring, if not of destroying life, but also are in the habit of recommending (or prescribing) not only proprietary remedies, but drugs proper, to their customers, shows that there is a general desire on the part of the public for advice from some source other than that of the physician, and shows that legislation of some kind is necessary in the interests of the public safety and the engendering of a feeling of security, as well as the allaying of a friction which, unfortunately, seems to exist between specially privileged sections of the community.

## Advice Unheeded.

In an issue two or three months ago we expressed the opinion that the Licensed Victuallers' Association were in the mood to discredit the druggists of the Province by attempting to secure convictions against them for violating the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act. We advised caution on the part of our conferees, as we were, and are convinced that the securing of a few glaring convictions against druggists will enable them to present reasonable grounds to the Legislature for the withdrawal of the liquor supply privilege now enjoyed by the drug trade. Such a measure, we are convinced, will be pressed at an early

date, and even if it could have no other effect, it would weaken any effort we might seek to make to amend the Pharmacy Act.

We regret that our advice has not been carefully heeded, as we note by newspaper report, that a number in the Eastern part of the Province have been prosecuted for selling, not merely excessive quantities of liquor usually sold by druggists, but for supplying case quantities of bottled ale and stout. We cannot express any sympathy for those who may have been punished for such a violation, as we have none, but we feel that their action casts an undeserved slur upon the entire trade and eliminates any sympathy which might be expressed for those who have thus unjustly to suffer with them.

## A Pharmacy Fair.

It is proposed to hold a Pharmacy Fair in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, Mass., in May, 1895, at which the thousand and one things kept in the retail drug store will be exhibited, not only to members of the trade, but also to the general public.

The projector of the undertaking is Mr. Benjamin Johnson, publisher of the *N. E. Druggist*, and under his management we have no doubt it will be a perfect success. Assurances have, we understand, been already received from many leading manufacturers to exhibit their goods. It is also expected that the exhibit made by Harvard University at the World's Fair last year will be secured for the fair, containing as it did samples of over 200 new compounds. Special days will be set apart for special exhibits, and extensions will be arranged for nurses, physicians and associations of various kinds. It is expected that the fair will be opened on or about the 1st of May and will remain open for about three weeks. The management is as follows:— Mr. Benjamin Johnson, permanent chairman and general manager; Mr. D. A. O'Gorman, permanent secretary.

## Phosphorus In Pills.

At the annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, R. H. Parker recommended the following method of preparing phosphorus pills: Dissolve sufficient phosphorus for 24 pills in 30 minims of carbon disulphide; pour this solution upon 24 grains of powdered licorice in a pill-mortar, and stir uniformly within the smallest possible space, by means of a spatula, until the solvent is nearly evaporated. When the mixture is nearly solid, but still moist, add enough syrup, together with 1 minim of glycerin and 2 grains of powdered tragacanth, and knead until a homogeneous pill-mass is formed. Then add any other ingredient desired and divide the mass into 24 pills. Phosphorus pills prepared in this manner, it is stated, need not be coated, and keep without material loss or oxidation.

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*The Lancet.* "Skull's Okonite Trusses are the most effective we have ever noticed.

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THOUSANDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AWARDS—Gold Medal, Paris (1889), Gold Medal "World's Fair," Chicago (1893)

	Common Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.	
<b>PRICES:--</b>	25s. 6d.	35s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	each single.
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MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED. The entire circumference around the body two inches below the top of the hips. State if the rupture is on the right, left, or both sides of the body, or at the navel, and about the size of the protusion.

ADDRESS—

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(ESTABLISHED 1863)

Manufacturer of all kinds of Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Belts, Obstetric Binders, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklots, Suspensory Bandages, Enemas, Syringes, Pessaries, Rubber Goods, etc. Full particulars mailed free.

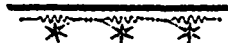
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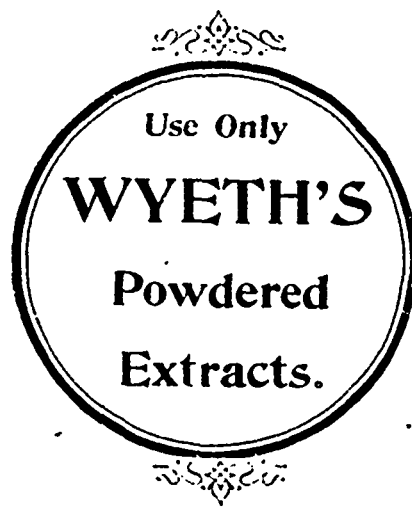


The reputation which all of Wyeth's Preparations possess for Accuracy, Purity and Medicinal Activity, applies equally to their new line of POWDERED EXTRACTS.

Long experience enables them to Manufacture Extracts of Unimpaired Virtue.



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OPIUM  
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ERGOT  
CASCARA  
JALAP**



**WAHOO  
NUX VOMICA  
GENTIAN  
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Scrupulous Care Used in the Selection of the Finest Drugs.

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Perfect and Modern Appliances for Evaporating in Vacuo, and Drying Scientifically at a Regulated Temperature



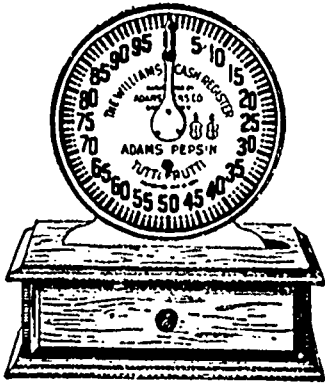
When Ordering Powdered EXTRACTS, always SPECIFY WYETH'S.

N. B.—It is with great pleasure that we announce to the Dispensing Chemist, that MESSRS WYETH & BRO are prepared to supply a line of PURE AND RELIABLE POWDERED EXTRACTS. We respectfully ask our friends to give these Extracts a trial, being convinced that this will be the best means of demonstrating their superiority. Special quotations for large quantities.

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A substantial and reliable article.  
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**AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.**

(REGISTERED)

**THE NEWEST & 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, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats 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.

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

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

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

**MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.**

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Is non-freezing and remains perfectly clear at 13° above zero.

Sold in 15 and 20 Gallon Kegs.

**HAS THE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION.**

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### MUNN'S

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## Liquid Fish Glue

**STRONGEST! BEST! CHEAPEST!**  
Ever offered on the market.

1 and 2 oz. Bottles.

TINS—Gallon, Quart & Pint. Also in Bulk in Barrels & Kegs.

## The Ideal Pharmacy.

RICH. M. JOHNSON, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

### LOCATION.

For an ideal pharmacy, the location depends altogether upon the class of trade which the proprietor wishes to capture.

Of course, a corner is in every instance desirable, as you have the advantage of the windows on two streets, and with the aid of colored show-bottles attract the attention, and in that way invite the trade, of visitors as well as of the permanent residents of your city.

If there be a large farming district surrounding you, and you specially want to secure the farmers' trade, a corner near the market or principal business thoroughfare is the place.

If, on the other hand, your chief aim is to gain a steady town and family trade, a corner well up in the residential portion of the city is the better place.

In the former, while you have the rush on market days, you do not have the steady trade of the uptown store; besides, your expenses are greater—rent, insurance, etc., are always heavier in the business part of a city; and even though your sales were larger, you would not have as much to your credit at the end of the year after deducting expenses.

The down-town store indeed gets the country but with it a good deal of the "is-that-the-best-you-can-do-on-it?", "won't-you-take-less?" kind of trade. The rural customers are also as a rule more inquisitive, and want to know "what's that you put in?" and "what'd'ye call that stuff?" when you are putting up a prescription for them; and unless you have an extra supply of aliases for the different ingredients, it is hard to satisfy their curiosity. By-the-way, a very good idea is to give them the botanical source; e. g., call Powdered Licorice (which is a very common ingredient for flavoring horse-powders) "Powdered *Glycyrrhiza glabra*," and it usually satisfies their inquisitiveness.

On the other hand, the special advantage of the uptown store is,—that you get the steadier and at least equally profitable trade of the permanent residents, and this advantage is so much the greater if these residents are the business-men of your town.

### ARRANGEMENT.

Much depends on the interior arrangement of a pharmacy; as, with their first visit to it, the customers usually form their opinion of things. First of all, have everything clean and orderly. Do not have the counter piled up with stuff that has no business there; and be careful that the show cases do not display the dirt of flies.

*The Bottles.*—The shelf-bottles should all be of uniform pattern, but not necessarily all of equal size; because for some things you do not require so large a bottle as for others which are in constant use. Nothing appears so bad to the ordinary

on-looker, as to see an array of bottles, no two alike, some with glass labels, and others with paper ones; giving the appearance of slovenliness or inadequate means to procure the best equipment for the business. They should be arranged so that all the various classes,—as Acids, Tinctures, Powders, Salts, Syrups, et c.,—shall be properly classified, and set in alphabetic order.

Great care should be taken to see that all containing-vessels are air tight, so as to prevent the evaporation of liquids, and oxidation, deliquescence, or efflorescence of salts.

The chief importance of this lies in the fact that the alcohol or water—as the case may be—may leave the residue of the Tincture or Extract so much condensed as to be positively dangerous; and if dispensed without due regard thereto, serious consequences may result. As examples of this, we might mention: Tincture Aconite, Belladonna, Opium, Hyoseyamus. In others, again, if evaporation is allowed the medicinal properties of the product may be materially lessened, or altogether lost, the evil then becomes negative instead of positive. Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid may be cited as an example of this class.

Besides the general shelf-bottles, the pharmacist should have his dispensing-counter furnished with a set of bottles, etc., supplied with the drugs most used in dispensing. This will prevent much confusion in the conduct of the general business of the store, and save much time and labor otherwise spent in pacing around the store after the drug required; and only those who have this convenience know how to appreciate it. The shelf-bottles should be dusted thoroughly every morning, and wiped off with a damp cloth or chamois at least once a week, and in summer time—during the fly season—three or four times a week.

A person feels amply repaid for some extra trouble in this respect, when a "tony" lady customer comes in and says "My! how nice your bottles look; how in the world can you keep them so clean?" and you smile and say "That's part of the business."

The Patent Medicines should always be kept in glass cases or drawers, as it is impossible to keep them clear of dust and fly specks if exposed; and no druggist can hand over for sale to a polite customer a package besmeared with filth of this kind, without loss of self-respect, and probably loss of future custom.

A very good way is to have all of one class on the same shelf, as Liniments, Cough Syrups, Hair Renewers, etc., etc.,—each having a shelf, or part of one, to itself. In that way you have all the varieties right before your own eye and that of your customer, in a compact space, in systematic order, and attractive style.

For the smaller patents, as Ointments, Corn Cures, etc., it is desirable to have special drawers for each kind.

For Oils, I would recommend combina-

tion glass jars, in which the sections can be taken apart without trouble. In the single jars the box of Pills you want is often pretty sure to be at the bottom, and in this case you have to empty all the others out on the counter in order to get it.

The combination jars are free from this objection and can be built up to any height, each section being devoted to one or more makes of Pills, which are thus ready to hand.

*Perfumery* is, of course, and for such reasons as have been just now mentioned, to be kept in show cases, the more stylish the better.

Perfumes in bulk should be kept on a ledge which is not of easy access for every customer to "sample." It soon runs away with the profit if the bottle be where too many samples can be had free.

*The Dispensing Department* should have everything arranged in the most convenient manner possible. It should be in a part of the store distinct and separate from the general sale counters, and where the dispenser will not be interfered with by those whose curiosity prompts them to see, if possible, how he "fixes it up", which is especially objectionable when it comes to the measurement of the "Aq. pur. q. s. ad. . ."

This department should be arranged with sets of drawers for labels, pill and ointment boxes, pill machines, ointment-slabs, spatules, powder-papers and boxes, suppository moulds, corks, all the solid extracts and pill excipients, etc., besides a cupboard for any chemical apparatus the dispenser may require. Near by should be kept a separate case for the alkaloids and for other poisonous drugs, as well as for essential oils, etc.

The shelves of the case should be stocked with the drugs most used in dispensing, and in bottles of suitable size, clearly labeled and neatly arranged.

There should also be a case for the empty prescription vials, all of which should be washed before being put in the case. The latter case should be divided into sections for each size of vial.

The prescription counter must be used *only* for dispensing; any work required of an assistant is to be done on a separate table provided for that purpose.

Nothing should be allowed to be upon this counter but what is required for immediate use at any time, otherwise mistakes might be easily made, which might be followed by disastrous consequences.

A supply of glass and porcelain mortars of different sizes should be on the counter, upside down, so as not to catch dust. Slides under the counter are very convenient for the purpose of folding powders, and you can the more easily keep the papers clean by folding them upon these slides, which themselves are preserved from being wetted or soiled, by being pushed under cover whenever not in use.

Two sets of scales are necessary, one for the rougher weighing, the other for weighing the more poisonous chemicals.

when it is necessary to secure accuracy, as it so often is, to the fraction of a grain.

The lighting at and about the dispensing counter should be so arranged that there shall not be any shadow cast upon the counter; and so that the weights and weighings, and all measurements, may be clearly seen.

Have a special style of bottles for prescriptions, with your name blown in; and lithographed labels with simply your name and address, and the spaces for No., Dr., Date, For, and Directions.

Have caps for the cork and an automatic numbering machine; it looks as though you knew your business and were careful. A good quality of paper for wrapping also adds to the appearance of the finished prescription.

A book of views or some other device to engage the attention is appreciated by the customer while waiting for a prescription.

In regard to the best manner of keeping prescriptions, there seems to be a great difference of opinion. Some prefer the file, which I think is the better way; others paste them in a large book kept for the purpose. But, in either event, each prescription should be numbered, and a book kept to aid in finding it readily.

A list arranged as below, I think, answers all the requirements:

Date	Book	Number	Name of patient	Prescribed by	Medicine	Price
Nov. 1	5	210102	Mr. J. Smith	Dr. Jones	Mixt. Siv	40
" "	3	210103	Mr. Jas. Brown	Dr. Kennedy	Chit. Mii	35
" "	7	210104	Mrs. Clark	Dr. Walsh	Pills No. xx	30
" "	9	210105	Mrs. Holmes	Dr. Atkins	Powd No. v	50
" "	2	210106	Mrs. Fisher	Dr. Hodgson	Suppos. xii	1.00
" "	4	210107	Miss Higgins	Dr. Moore	Pulv. vii	40

The "book" column is for the number of the book in which the prescription is copied or filed, as one plan is to have a separate book for each physician.

Notes should be made as to the method of preparation of prescriptions, in order to procure a uniform result in case of repetition.

**Stock Room.**—The drugs should be alphabetically arranged on shelves; or, if preferred, the shelves might be numbered and a list taken of the drugs on each shelf, and then this list arranged alphabetically in a book. By this plan, if you want to know where such and such a drug

is, you have just to turn up your book to the name of the drug, and opposite it will be the number of the shelf on which it is kept. This method saves time and trouble. Any old price-list, cut up and posted in a book, with the number of the shelf opposite, answers admirably.

Effervescent and deliquescent salts should not be kept in the paper wrappers as they sometimes come from the wholesale house, but immediately put into suitable containers, such as tight tin cases or well-stoppered bottles.

Heating by hot water is to be desired on account of the easy way in which it can be regulated; and although the expense at first, in putting it in, is greater, in the end it is cheaper; as less coal is required and you do not have the dust in the store, from ashes, etc., as you would otherwise have.

The internal arrangement of the store with regard to the position of the counters, show-cases, has, of necessity, to be governed by the amount of space at your disposal; so that nothing specific can be said about it.

MANAGEMENT.

The management of the pharmacy is of first importance. It is indeed, absolutely necessary, but not sufficient, that the proprietor should be thoroughly educated; he must also have a good head for business, or else he will very probably not be long in the store before his creditors will be greeted with the offer of 30c. on the dollar.

To be successful, he must spend the greater part of his time in the store, give personal attention to his customers, and make himself generally agreeable. No matter how good the clerks may be, people like to see the proprietor when they come into the store. His mercantile friends want him to see that they patronize him, and, of course, expect him to return the compliment.

His presence in the store shows that he has an eye to all that is being done; and thus he secures the greater confidence of his customers.

It is contrary to all ordinary experience that clerks will do as well in the absence as in the presence of the proprietor; and it is in accordance with ordinary experience that politeness of manner, alertness, punctuality and enthusiasm, will be cultivated and exhibited by the clerk, in proportion as these qualities are exemplified by the principal.

Rules should be written out for the guidance of the clerks; any violation of which should incur the penalty of a fine, or suspension—to be governed by the gravity of the offence. A few simple ones are here suggested.

- 1.—Treat all customers alike; be obliging.
- 2.—Never have your hat on when behind the counter.
- 3.—Anything of which you are not sure, don't risk, find out first and make sure.

4.—Keep stock bottles and drawers always well filled.

5.—Keep scale-pans shining and counters clear.

6.—Don't handle the bottles as you would heavy hardware.

7.—Do your dirty work on a separate table; don't make the prescription or sale counter your headquarters for this kind of work.

8.—If stock is low on anything, put it in the "Want Book" at once.

9.—Label *everything* you sell, especially poisons.

10.—Make a memo. of anything to be prepared, and attend to it at the earliest opportunity.

11.—Attend to the cleanliness of your person, and tidiness of your dress.

12.—Smoking on the premises is forbidden.

13.—The penalty of inebriety is immediate dismissal.

The proprietor will make the better friends of his patrons of all classes, by recognizing them on the street; and he should study to make them feel at home in his store.

All loafing and smoking in the store by friends and customers, is to be discouraged; ladies do not wish to be subjected to the annoyance of loafers' talk, neither are they willing to cut their way through a cloud of smoke to get what they want; and it should be remembered that about 70 per cent. of the buying is done by the ladies.

ADVERTISING.

Keep your name before the public by advertising freely. Although you cannot expect people to buy drugs that they do not require; nevertheless let them know *what you have for sale*, and that you keep *only the best* in your line of business, and that *special attention* is given to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions.—*Merck's Market Report.*

[This paper was awarded a \$20 prize in the contest inaugurated by *Merck's Market Report.*—EDITOR.]

Use of India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha in Medicine.

A. E. DAVIS, M. D., in *India-Rubber World.*

With one or two exceptions, perhaps, to no other articles of commerce is modern medicine so much indebted for its success as it is to India-rubber and Gutta-percha. This indebtedness exists, to a greater or less extent, in every department of medicine—general medicine and special surgery, chemistry, laboratory-work, dentistry, and hygiene. The uses of these gums have been so manifold and their application so extensive in the practice of the "healing art," that even the far-reaching phrase, "from the cradle to the grave," seems not to be broad enough to embrace these articles. In this day of *hygienic* medicine, we are ushered into the world on a protective rubber sheet, using it therefore before the cradle!

Torquemada, who called attention in 1615 to the tree that produced India-rubber, remarked the use of an oil obtained from this gum by means of heating (no doubt the same oil we now obtain by heating the gum — *caoutchoucine*), that was "of especial effect in removing tightness of the chest, and was also drunk with cocoa to stop hemorrhage." This seems to be the earliest mention of the use of rubber in medicine.

Gutta-percha was introduced to the medical world by Mr. Montgomerie, of Singapore, in 1822, who had his attention called to it by the natives using it for whips. Twenty years later, he recommended it as a good material for making braces and other surgical appliances. This is its first authenticated use in medicine or surgery. The Chinese and Malays are said to have long known and used it in medicine, though no authentic records of such use exist. It was in 1842 that Mr. Montgomerie of the East India Company recommended the use of Gutta-percha, for splints and other surgical appliances, to the Medical Board of Calcutta. In 1844 the Society of Arts of London gave him a gold medal in recognition of his useful discovery and its results in the practice of surgery. After the publication of Mr. Montgomerie's valuable paper on Gutta-percha, this article came rapidly into use for instruments and braces and other surgical appliances.

To come to the present use of these gums, we may refer first to general surgery. India-rubber has rendered its greatest service to surgery perhaps in the form of drainage tubes. Upon the proper drainage of wounds depends in a large measure their healing. Without drainage of some sort, in fact, most wounds would not heal, while with drainage operations are now undertaken that otherwise would not be attempted. To illustrate in a practical but homely way the importance of drainage to the success of surgery, we may refer to the drainage of low or swampy lands. By means of drainage, the excess of water is removed from these swamps, and that land which before was filled with foul water, contaminated with miasma, and without value and uninhabitable, is converted into a dry, healthy, and habitable area. So with surgery, where large abscesses are opened, suppurating cavities entered, or even where fresh wounds are made, drainage is absolutely necessary, if we are to expect success. As the drainage of swamp lands makes them habitable and helps preserve the lives of those living in such districts, so the drainage of wounds or abscesses makes it possible now to save lives that would certainly be sacrificed were it not for drainage. In fact, new fields of surgery have opened up, simply from the fact that the wounds could be perfectly drained and cleaned properly.

While it is true that many substances, such as metal, glass, animal tissue, and vegetable tissue other than rubber, have been and are now used for drainage-

tubes (some of them long before rubber was known), yet more drainage tubes are made of rubber than of all others combined. First, its great elasticity renders it applicable to almost any shaped wound, second, it is not easily broken, third, it resists most chemicals; fourth, it is cheap and easily sterilized. The amount of caoutchouc annually consumed in the manufacture of this tubing, and the commercial value of the same, it is impossible to state, but it is very large.

India rubber and Gutta-percha are employed in many other ways in general surgery. As a tourniquet, rubber serves to check hemorrhage during an amputation. Elastic bandages and stockings are used in the treatment of ulcers and varicose veins. Ice caps, ice-bags, coils, hot water-bottles, etc., made of rubber are very convenient for use when hot or cold applications are to be made. Rubber sheeting, rubber mattresses, rubber cushions, etc., are constantly used in surgical diseases. Irrigation tubes, stomach tubes, rectal tubes, surgeon's aprons and cushions, gloves, etc., are all made of rubber. Syringes, instruments, instrument-bundles, instrument-cases, etc., are in many instances made of hard rubber, while braces, splints, and other surgical appliances of this nature, are made of Gutta-percha.

In genito-urinary surgery, India rubber, hard and soft, finds a large field of usefulness. Its chief use here is in the form of catheters, bougies, syringes, pessaries, cushions, bags, etc. Of the different articles here mentioned I shall confine my remarks, which are quoted in the main from a recent issue of a leading medical journal,\* to two articles—catheters and bougies. Relatively the other articles are of almost equal value. Catheters, which are meant for emptying the urinary bladder, have been in use for thousands of years, tainly for two thousand, as those found at Pompeii bear witness. These, however, were metallic. Dr. Gouley, in the journal referred to, says that perhaps soft, pliable catheters were made as early as the eleventh century, but these did not come into general use until the latter part of the last century, and soft rubber catheters not until some years later. I quote him:—

"Until recently France, Germany and England seem to have supplied the greater part of the gum catheters and bougies used in different parts of the world. The first large manufactory of catheters in England was established many years ago by a German, Mr. Eschmann, whose successors are still engaged in the extensive manufacture of these instruments. About fifty years ago, says Mr. Stohliuan, soft catheters and bougies were manufactured in the United States by a Frenchman, Mr. Petrie, who had established himself in Philadelphia but soon gave up the business because the demand for his in-

struments was too limited, on account perhaps of their being inferior to those imported from France. From that time it does not appear that any attempt was made to manufacture gum catheters in this country until the year 1879, when Mr. Roy, son-in-law of Mr. Denas, of Paris, established a catheter-factory in one of the suburbs of New York, and continued to supply, to a limited extent, the demand for gum catheters until 1890, when his establishment was closed. Thus far the home-manufacture of these catheters had affected but little the importation of French, English, and German catheters.

"It has not been possible to obtain strictly accurate information relating to the importation, home manufacture, and consumption of soft catheters and bougies, but some of the merchants and manufacturers assert that the annual sale is about one million soft catheters, of which two hundred thousand are of India-rubber, and one hundred and ten thousand bougies. Until the end of 1875 nearly all the soft vulcanized India rubber catheters used in this country were imported. In 1876 the firm of George Tiemann & Co., of New York, began the manufacture of India-rubber catheters with countersunk blunt-edged eyes under the name of velvet-eyed catheters, and also some catheters of the same material with no lateral eye, but open at the vesical end. The following named firms have since been engaged in the manufacture of soft-rubber catheters: The Davidson Rubber Co.; Parker, Stearns & Sutton; The Akron Rubber Co.; The Tyer Rubber Co.; and several other companies. At present, of the 200,000 India rubber catheters sold annually in the United States, only 30,000 are imported.

As to quality of the home-manufactured catheters and bougies as compared with the foreign manufacture he says:

"These American catheters and bougies are fully equal to those manufactured in foreign countries, and some of them are even superior. The American India rubber catheters are superior to those of foreign importation in the construction of the eye, in the high polish of their surface, and in the smoothness of their interior."

In other special branches of surgery, as in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, we have use for rubber, as syringes, atomizers, tubes, specula, bulbs, instrument handles, etc. In gynecology and rectal diseases instruments and articles made of rubber are not only in wide demand but almost a necessity. These articles, among others, are catheters, bougies, syringes, tubes, cushions, basins, pessaries, bandages, bags, etc.

Finally, in that branch of mechanical surgery known as *prosthetics*, which has for its object the supplying of artificial limbs, etc., India-rubber serves a most useful purpose. Many artificial limbs are made entirely of rubber, while most if not all the remainder have rubber in some form,—as buffers, elastics, etc.—employed

\* "Notes on American Catheters and Bougies." By J. W. S. Gouley, M. D., *New York Medical Journal*, July 22, 1893.



in their manufacture. The artificial hands and feet made by A. A. Marks, of New York, who is one of the largest manufacturers of these goods in America, are of solid India-rubber, the feet having a small core of wood. Other manufacturers, of whom there are about thirty in the United States, do not make hands and feet of solid rubber, but employ the rubber in the joints as "buffers" to obviate jar or concussion, and in the sole of the foot also place the rubber for the same purpose. Elastics are sometimes placed about the joints of these artificial limbs to protect and strengthen them, and at the same time render them more mobile. So deftly are the artificial hands made that the wearer can pick up and handle small articles, and can even write, which to a business man, may mean his "bread and butter." For the laboring-man the hands are so made that they can be detached, and a hook, *e.g.*, the famous Capt. Cuttle's,—a knife, a fork, and even tools can be inserted into the arm attachment, and the individual thus enabled to earn his own bread. And so perfectly are the feet made and so comfortably and satisfactorily do they perform their function, that they defy detection in the wearer of them. Not only can the owner follow the ordinary vocations of life, but he can dance, ride the bicycle, etc., and not necessarily without grace and ease. Artificial limbs, unlike artificial eyes, which fill the place of the lost member in an æsthetic sense only, actually perform the functions of the wanting members, and almost if not quite as perfectly.

Some idea of the enormous number of artificial limbs worn by the veterans of our late war can be obtained by remembering that it requires about thirty government manufacturers to supply the demand, as the government furnishes, to soldiers and sailors who lost limbs, a new support once in five years.

In medicine, generally and specially, the general practitioner has almost as many uses for India-rubber as the surgeon has. From the rubber sheets, which he uses to protect the bed at child-birth to the rubber cushions which he prescribes to ease the declining years of the aged, he has constant use for India-rubber in some form. Rubber nipples, which at first glance might be thought of but little importance, form a most convenient pap, in this day of artificially-fed infants, for the taking of artificial food, milk, etc. Especially is this so in the larger cities, where not only thousands of children in private homes are "brought up on the bottle," but where thousands of children in nurseries, foundling asylums, and hospitals are reared in the same way. The Society woman has not the time (or inclination, perhaps) to nurse her infant, the working-woman, of necessity many times, must leave her infant at a day-side nursery, while many mothers on account of their own health are compelled to rear their children on the bottle. So that, from one reason or another, we find in New York city, perhaps, 25 per cent. of all the child-

ren born "bottle-fed." Teething rings made of India-rubber have their use a little later in the infant life.

Stomach-tubes of rubber are often used in the digestive troubles of children for washing out the stomach; as they also are for emptying the stomachs of adults. In the lying-in room, in private and hospital practice, besides rubber sheets we have use for catheters, syringes, dilators, irrigators, breast-pumps, belts, basins, etc., most of which articles are made of India-rubber and Gutta-percha. Again, in any condition in which heat or cold is to be applied, water-bags, caps, bottles, coils, etc., made of rubber are in general demand and use. In diseases where bed-sores are to be prevented and where great ease and comfort are demanded, beds and cushions of rubber, filled with air or water, serve a most useful purpose.

The introduction of vulcanized rubber into the practice of dentistry marked the greatest epoch in its advancement. A word as to the history of this important branch of medicine may not be out of place here. That the Egyptians had professional dentists the artificial plates of ivory, wood, and even gold, found in the jaws of mummies, bear silent witness. After the Egyptians, however, there is no trace of dentistry until the time of Galen, and no traces of a special dental profession until the middle of the seventeenth century. Not until this century even was dentistry, as a distinct profession, recognized. With the advent of the process of vulcanization of India-rubber, about the middle of this century, the number of men in the dental profession rapidly increased. In 1820 the estimated number of dentists in the United States was 100; in 1890 they were estimated at 14,800.

Vulcanized India-rubber as a material for plates to hold artificial teeth has no superior, if, indeed, an equal. It is questionable if gold, which is much more costly, forms a more comfortable or even more durable plate for artificial teeth. Dr. H. W. F. Cady, an eminent dentist of New York, informs the writer that a properly vulcanized India rubber plate will last for a number of years—twenty to thirty—without being changed by the secretions of the mouth. Besides durability, it possesses another advantage over other material, in that during the process of vulcanization it can be tinted to exactly correspond to the color of the human gums. From an æsthetic point of view, in both men and women, this is of much importance. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in an address delivered in 1872 at Harvard University, speaks pertinently on this point. As to a woman's teeth, he says:

"There is no element of her wondrous beauty which can take the place of white, even, well-shaped teeth. And as beauty is not a mere plaything, but a great force, like gravity or electricity, the art which keeps it, mends it, and, to some extent, makes it, is of corresponding importance."

Another recommendation yet in favor of vulcanized India-rubber for plates is its

cheapness, which is not its least advantage; for thousands of people who now wear artificial teeth, which contribute to their good digestion, good health and good looks, would be unable to do so were it not for vulcanized rubber, the price of which is within the reach of the masses. Gutta-percha is sometimes used for plates in the same manner as India-rubber, but to a very limited extent, as it does not wear so well as the India-rubber article. Bleached Gutta-percha, however, is used in filling teeth, for which it is very useful when the teeth will not stand a metal filling. The "rubber dam" or sheeting is another article of India-rubber much used in the dental profession.

From a doctor's point of view, the teeth, upon which depend a proper mastication of food, and indirectly the digestion and assimilation of the same, hold the key, in great measure, to good health. Consequently, any art which aids in the preservation, care, and even restoration of them, is held in high respect. Pertinent here again is another remark from Dr. Holmes, who makes Walter Savage Landor say: "I have lost my mind, that I do not care so much about; but I have lost my teeth, and I cannot eat." Certainly a pathetic condition! Had he been supplied with a set of artificial teeth, such as are made to-day, his mind would have been a greater loss to him, perhaps, than the loss of his original teeth. Without good teeth, however, there is no such thing as good health. Hence the inestimable service that vulcanized rubber has rendered to mankind already. And, if we are rapidly advancing to that "toothless and hairless age in man" so confidently predicted by some of the most advanced scientists of to-day, it stands to render us still greater service.

It is estimated that sixteen tons of India-rubber are annually consumed in the manufacture of plates for artificial teeth.

In the field of hygiene hard rubber is sometimes used in the manufacture of water-pipes, faucets, valves, etc., all of which articles have their use in sanitary plumbing.

Soft rubber has even a more extensive use in the manufacture of articles that are employed in the practice of hygiene, both public and private. Mackintoshes, gossamers, rubber shoes and boots, are the most important of these. These articles have to do chiefly with the prevention of disease, which, indeed, is the chief aim of hygiene. They also protect those recovering from disease. The importance of protecting the feet from the damp ground is tersely expressed in a text-book by Dr. Gosworth, a leading throat-specialist of New York, who says:

"The best chest-protector is worn on the sole of the foot. Furthermore, inasmuch as all these articles are for protection and prevention, they may very properly be regarded, so far as health is concerned, that "ounce of prevention" which is better than the pound of cure."

With reference to the use of India-rub-

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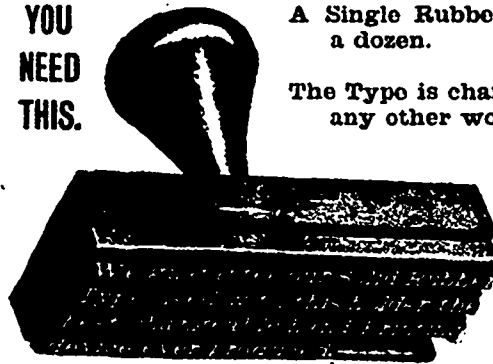
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ber in the practice of army and navy hygiene, I shall content myself with the mention of one article, and that in relation to the army, though it applies with equal force as regards the navy. I quote from an article\* by Dr. Alfred A. Woodhull, a surgeon in the United States army, who says:

"A poncho, or India-rubber blanket, which is not technically 'clothing' but 'equipment,' may be issued in the field. This waterproof may completely protect the sleeper from soil-dampness, and is, perhaps, the most important single article for the soldier's use."<sup>†</sup>

So throughout the entire practice of medicine, dentistry, and hygiene—medicines excluded of course—with one exception (steel) India-rubber is, I believe, the most important single article used by the medical profession.

### Pharmaceutical Testing.

FRANK EDEL, DES MOINES, IA.

Among the subjects of interest to the pharmacist that of pharmaceutical testing is one of the most important. While this is so, it is, nevertheless, very lightly considered by the generality of the profession. A certain prominent pharmacist once said to the writer: "I don't pay any attention to this subject; first, because I can purchase chemicals of standard purity, second, because I haven't the time." This is an old stereotyped answer, "I haven't the time." And yet, many of these men who "haven't the time" are very close buyers. And it is true beyond question that price regulates the goods to a large extent as to quality. A friend of mine, who is professor of chemistry in one of our pharmacy schools, said that he one time ordered C. P. nitrate of potassium and when it came found it to be nitrate of sodium. The writer knows of a certain pharmacist who had precipitated carbonate of calcium sent to him which is labeled "phosphate," but he used it right along and never knew the difference until he hired a new clerk who discovered the error. Some time ago the writer had a sample of cream of tartar, said to be pure, handed him for examination, which tested only 36 per cent. of potassium bitartrate.

The pharmacist should be thoroughly familiar with the quality of the drugs he sells, and to do this he must test them. The Pharmacopœia of 1880 recommended certain tests for impurities and adulterations, and this has been continued and extended in the edition of 1890, which made it absolutely necessary for a series of tests and volumetric solutions to be included. The wisdom of this course cannot be questioned, it is an absolute necessity, and the progressive pharmacist will so recognize.

We do not often find such adulterations as mentioned in the case of the

\* "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," Vol. VIII., p. 760.

† The italics are mine.

cream of tartar above, but we know that adulteration is largely practiced.

While the Pharmacopœia gives many tests for noting impurities or detecting adulteration the great majority of them are very simple, and there is no reason why they should not be employed. It is a sad commentary on pharmacy that so little attention is paid to this important subject. Aside from any bearing it might have on the purity of the chemicals dispensed it is of immense advantage to the pharmacist himself if he uses the tests intelligently. He becomes familiar with chemical reactions involved, thus gaining a practical knowledge of the action of one chemical upon another, and lays the ground work of a knowledge of chemistry that will be of great advantage to him in understanding and overcoming the difficulties that may arise in prescription work. There are but few utensils needed and they are such as should be in every store, such as pipettes, burettes, evaporating dishes, etc.

The Pharmacopœia in many instances does not require absolute purity, but it does require that the impurities shall not exceed a certain amount. And standing, as the pharmacist does, between the physician and his patient, he is occupying a very important position and one of great responsibility. Many of the tests are very simple. Take, for instance, the test for calomel. The Pharmacopœia requires that it shall be absolutely free from mercuric chloride. It used to be a popular idea, and is true to a large extent, that English calomel is purer than that of American manufacture. Many pharmacists have the same idea to-day, and are paying big prices for English when, if they would use the test for soluble chloride as used by the Pharmacopœia, they would have no difficulty in finding an American calomel of equal purity, and much less in price. If the tests of the Pharmacopœia were applied a great many pharmacists would be surprised at the grade of goods they have been dispensing. The writer was not in favor of the advanced ground on standardization of pharmaceutical preparations (made from drugs containing alkaloids or other active principles on which the medicinal activity of the drug depends) as advocated by many before the last pharmacopœial convention, and was glad to see the convention throw it aside to the extent it did. This was because of the fact that the great majority of the rank and file of the profession were not ready for it. The tests of the pharmacopœia, however, are of such a nature as to be easy of application and in most cases require no special apparatus to apply them. There is nothing in testing the strength of acids with volumetric alkali solution or of alkalis with volumetric acid solution to deter any careful pharmacist. And what is true of these is true of the great majority of tests given. Express directions are given for making tests, and explicit directions for making test solutions.

In testing, however, it is best not to

form too hasty conclusions. Some time ago a sample of glycerin was handed the writer to test. The pharmacist who had examined it said it was adulterated with glucose. He was asked what tests he had applied, and said he had mixed it with two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, and it had turned brown. I asked him if he had applied any other tests, and he said no. The glycerin was taken from a can marked "C.P." and was made by a very prominent firm. Tests carefully applied for glucose, cane sugar, or gums, failed to show the slightest trace of either. In order to satisfy myself all tests were made in duplicate. This shows the error of jumping at conclusions. And unless the pharmacist intends to test carefully and fully he had better leave it alone, for he will be often misled thereby.

Here is another instance. A certain manufacturer in the west was urging his bicarbonate of sodium. He claimed for it a purity equal to the best commercial brands. His claims were thought to be extravagant and tests ordered. The writer made the tests and was astonished at the comparative purity of the brand when placed alongside of the best commercial brands, thus showing the manufacturer's claims to be well founded, and opening up a market for him with the jobber in question which has resulted in the sale of many thousand pounds through this channel. And thus the writer might go on and give instance after instance of this kind coming under his observation. These, however, are only mentioned to show the importance of the work. The pharmacist should be in a position to do the work and to do it intelligently, not only that he may be able to test his own chemicals but also such material as may be brought to him. The writer knows a certain pharmacist who made quite a sum of money one year from testing wall paper for arsenic, and there is no reason why the pharmacist should not be consulted about potable waters and similar work. If he is qualified to do this work, and will let it be known, he will not want for customers, and if not qualified he should prepare himself for the work.

The Pharmacopœia has, by the tests given, made every pharmacist the judge of the chemicals he sells. He thus has the means easily to judge of their purity, and if he does not do so he is negligent. — *Western Druggist*.

ACETONRESORCIN results from the chemical union of 2 molecules of resorcin and 1 molecule of acetone (Zeit. A. O. Apoth. Ver.), and may be obtained by mixing 1 part of resorcin with 2 parts of acetone and adding 1 part of fuming nitric acid. Acetonresorcin separates in form of an oil layer which, after purification, may be caused to crystallize. The compound is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether and chloroform, but soluble in alkaline liquids.

Hæmol is a black, or dark brown powder obtained by the action of zinc upon defibrinated blood containing 1 soluble iron,

## Pharmacy Abroad.

**ANCIENT MATERIA MEDICA OF INDIA.**—In a paper read before the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, T. Stevenson makes the following interesting observation: It is very interesting to note that many drugs which have been only recently introduced into this country, generally from the other side of the Atlantic, have been in use in another form in India from time immemorial. In fact, the natives of India, like the country people of our own land, seem to know the properties of every herb and tree. An interesting instance of this may be seen in *viburnum prunifolium*, a plant which has been recently introduced into European practice from America as a remedy in uterine complaints. An allied species, *viburnum fetidum*, has been used for centuries by the natives of India as a remedy for menorrhagia and post-partum hemorrhage, and it is a custom among Hindu women who have been confined to hang a sprig of this plant over their door as a charm.

\* \*

**PRUSSIAN APOTHECARY ORDINANCE.**—It would not be a bad idea if India could only see her way to following Germany's example of protecting the lives of her people.

For, among a long list of *salutary* regulations, issued by the Prussian Minister of Educational and Medical Affairs for the operation of dispensaries and hospitals, we find laws to the following effect, which ought to be made to have direct application in this country:—Illegible prescriptions must *not* be filled nor one medicine substituted for another, without consulting the prescribing physician. No secret medicine can be sold except when the label conveys a knowledge of their composition. Chemists and druggists must not prescribe. In dangerous casualties or in cases of poisoning, the proper remedies may be supplied, but they must be fully stated to the physician, as soon as he reaches the scene. Physicians may *not* dispense. Save under sanction of the Provincial President, chemists and doctors must *not* engage in collateral business affairs. Pharmacies must be regularly inspected and penalties inflicted for careless, incompetent, or slovenly administration. One apprentice is allowed for each assistance in a pharmacy; but failure to provide or enforce *proper* instruction for such apprentice is *severely* punishable.

\* \*

**BIDDING PRACTITIONERS.**—There are at present 18,910 medical students in the United States, of whom 1,110 are of the Homoeopathic persuasion, 741 who have their lot among Eclectics, and 16,759 of the Regular faith.—*Medical Age*.

\* \*

**FRENCH PHARMACY.**—From Mr. C. J. Park's paper on "Pharmacy as Practised in France," it appears that French chemists carry on their business under condi-

tions somewhat different from those which regulate their profession in this country. They are only allowed to have one shop each, and are not permitted to work in association with unqualified persons. It is illegal for a medical man in conjunction with a pharmacien to give gratuitous advice and reap a benefit from the prescriptions. Pharmaciens have the sole right of compounding and retailing medicines for human beings, either for internal or external use. Medical men, resident in rural districts where there is no chemist, are allowed to dispense medicines, but if they visit a patient who lives near an established chemist, they are not entitled to send medicines. Hospitals and religious communities can compound medicines for their inmates. Secret medicines are illegal, and the formulae of all special preparations have to be submitted to a Board appointed by the State and approved of before being sold to the public. French pharmacies open generally at 7 a. m. and close at 10 p. m., all the year round, Sundays included, and someone is supposed to be present at all hours for cases of necessity. Their sales are confined strictly to drugs, chemicals and mineral waters, and it would be considered unprofessional to handle the variety of toilet articles, &c., which is often an important part of the business of their English brethren. The chief poisonous drugs and chemicals are required by law to be kept in a locked cupboard in the pharmacy, and the pharmacies are visited at least once a year by officers appointed. A still more noteworthy peculiarity is that all prescriptions have to be written in the mother tongue, and not in Latin, as with us.—*Mfj. Chemist*.

### Peanut Oil.

The report of the American Consul at Marseilles contains some interesting facts concerning the manufacture of peanut oil, an oil which is largely coming into use for various economic purposes. Extraction of oil from peanuts is rapidly increasing, no fewer than seventeen factories being at present engaged in the industry, and the quantity of nuts imported at Marseilles for this purpose during 1893 exceeded by 314,000 metric quintals (69,224,400 pounds) the importation for 1892. The general method of producing the oil is as follows:—On arriving at the factory the peanuts are first placed in a machine of the nature of a "winnowing," in which all outside dirt and other foreign substances are removed. Having been thus superficially cleansed the nuts are conveyed by an Archimedean screw to the shelling-machine, where they are deprived of the shells. Thence the nuts fall into the first triturating machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron rollers, where they are coarsely ground, and at the same time any foreign bodies, stones, &c., are by an ingenious arrangement rejected. From this machine the meal passes to another, where it is again ground finer, and thence into a long hexagonal case forming a sieve,

through which the fine meal passes, while the coarse is sent back to the rollers again. The meal is then pressed in "scourtins" made of horsehair, a pressure of 2,850 lbs. to the square inch being exerted and left on for an hour, which is sufficient to extract all that can be obtained in the first yield. The meal is then removed from the "scourtins," ground a second time, heated to a temperature of about 70° C. (158° F.), and a second pressing is effected. If oil of a very fine quality is required the nuts are crushed only once, partially-ground nuts yielding a smaller but finer product. The yield varies according to the quality of the nuts. Mozambique nuts produce about 50 per cent. in the first pressing, and the value is from 70f. to 95f. per 100 kilos; the second pressing yields about 12 per cent., the value of which is from 45f. to 50f. per 100 kilos.

The oil is largely devoted to the manufacture of white soap, for which it is highly prized. It is also used as a salad oil and in the composition of margarine. Large quantities are also sold as olive oil, principally in the United States. A smaller amount is used for illuminating purposes. The cake left after pressing is particularly rich in nitrogen and forms an excellent cattle food, and commands a price of 13f. per 100 kilos, if made from shelled nuts.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

### Artificial Citric Acid.

For some considerable time there have been rumors of the artificial production of citric acid from a sugar solution, by growing it into a fungus. The new method has been the subject of prolonged experiment in a chemical-factory in Alsace well known for the many synthetic products that have been brought into commerce by it. The news of the discovery has created much uneasiness in the West Indies—notably in Dominica—where the preparation of concentrated lime juice for citric acid manufacture is an industry of some importance. The uneasiness has been allayed somewhat, however, by a letter read by Dr. Alfred Nicholls, of Dominica, from a London drug-firm, in which the opinion is expressed that the experiments are, not likely, within the near future, to reach a stage at which they would become dangerous to the lime-industry. This letter appears in the current issue of the *Kew Bulletin*, in which is also printed a communication, dated June 13, from the British Ambassador at Berlin on the same subject. Sir E. B. Malet states that, according to information which he has received from the Imperial German Foreign Office, the director of the chemical works at Thann, in Alsace, states that the results of the experiments in the production of citric acid from sugar solution increases the prospect of ultimate success, but that certain difficulties have been encountered which must be overcome before there can be any question of the mercantile utilization of the process.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

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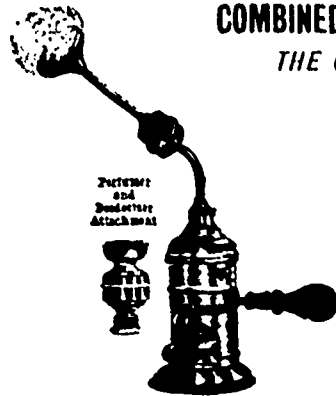
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In the *Norsk Magazin for Lægevidenskaben* the following formula is given as a deodorized iodoform:

- Iodoform.....grms. 197 (5 vj)
- Carbolic acid....grm. 1 (gtts. xv).
- Peppermint oil..grms. 2 (gtts. xxx).

—*Maryland Med. Jour.*

## ANGELINE—NEW HANDKERCHIEF PERFUME.

The following mixture makes an exquisite handkerchief perfume, to which the name of *Angeline* has been given:

- Oil of bergamot..... 10 parts
- Oil of lemon..... 10 parts
- Oil of pink..... 20 parts
- Oil of rose (attar)..... 1 part
- Oil of reseda..... 5 parts
- Oil of thyme..... 1 part
- Oil of amber..... 2½ parts
- Glycerin..... 50 parts
- Deodorized alcohol..... 1,000 parts

Mix and dissolve.

The glycerin is added to give tenacity and may be dispensed with if desired.—*Nat. Druggist.*

## DENTIFRICE TO PREVENT BLACKENING OF THE TEETH.

- Potassium chlorate.....14 parts
- Sodium borate.....28 parts
- Calcined magnesia.....28 parts
- Precipitated chalk.....28 parts
- Essence of green mint..... 2 parts

—*Nat. Druggist.*

## REINFORCEMENT OF INSECT POWDERS.

According to *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*, quassia wood, ground to an impalpable powder, and naphthalin are powerful insecticides, and may be added to pyrethrum flowers to great advantage. The journal quoted suggests the following formula:

- Pyrethrum flowers..... 70 parts
- Quassia wood, finely pulverised, 20 parts
- Naphthalin..... 1 part

Mix.

## GELATINA ZINCO THIOLI.

- Thiol liquid.....150 grains
- Gelatine..... 225 grains
- Zinc oxide..... 225 grains
- Glycerin.....375 grains
- Distilled water..... 525 grains

## OINTMENTS AND SUPPOSITORIES FOR HÆMORRHOIDS.

### OINTMENTS.

- 1-Cold cream..... 5 ss
- Tannin.....gr. xxx
- Extract of opium.....aa. gr. iij
- 2-Lard..... 5 j
- Goulard's cerate..... 5 ij
- Antipyrin.....gr. xlv
- Extract of belladonna } aa.....gr. xv
- Extract of opium } aa.....gr. xv
- 3-Cacao butter..... 5 iij
- Milk of almonds..... 5 ij
- Extract of Hamamelis.....gr. iiii
- 4-Petrolatum..... 5 j
- Tannin.....gr. xx
- Muriate of cocaine.....gr. xv
- Sulphate of morphine.....gr. iv
- Sulphate of atropine.....gr. iij
- 5-Aristol.....gr. xxx
- Balsam of Peru..... 5 j
- Simple ointment..... 5 j

### SUPPOSITORIES.

- 1-Aristol..... 5 j
- Extract of opium.....gr. ij

- Extract of belladonna.....gr. ij
- Muriate of quinine.....gr. xv
- Cocoa butter } aa. enough for 6 suppositories
- White wax } aa. enough for 6 suppositories

- 2-Lard.....gr. xxx
- Extract of hyoscyamus } aa. gr. ij
- Extract of opium } aa. gr. ij
- Cocoa butter.....sufficient for 1 suppository

- 3-Chlorsarobin.....gr. j
- Iodoform.....gr. iij
- Extract of belladonna.....gr. 1/10
- Cocoa butter.....sufficient for 1 suppository

*Proc. Medical Journal.*

## EFFERVESCENT LACTATE OF IRON.

Dr. Cesaris (*Revue de Bibliographie Medicale*, etc.) speaks highly of the following preparation of iron:

- Lactate iron.....(5 viiss) 20.0
- Citric acid.....(5 j) 40.0
- Bicarbonate soda.....(5 iiss) 80.0
- Sugar.....(3 j) 30.0

Mix these ingredients and heat them to 100° on a water bath. A granulated powder results which has an agreeable taste and is easily taken by delicate persons. It is a hygrometric and should be kept in well stoppered bottles.—*Lancet-Clinic.*

## DEPILATORY SOAP.

A depilatory soap has recently been patented by J. Mellinger, which is made from the following ingredients:

- Glycerin..... 1 lb.
- Tallow..... 2 lbs.
- Cocoonut oil..... 2 lbs.
- Castor oil..... 4 lbs.
- Soda lye (25 percent)..... 4 lbs.
- Starch..... 4 lb.
- Sodium sulphide..... 2 lbs.
- Oil of citronella..... 4 lb.
- Water..... 3 pts.

The sodium sulphide is mixed with the soap and acts as the removing agent. The starch is added for "a binding agent" and the glycerin for an emollient.—*Jour. Chem. Ind.*

## CHALYBEATE WINE.

The following formula for a pleasant iron-wine is communicated by Ed. Bolino to the *Phar. Zeit.*:

- Gelatine (white).....gr. xv
- Ammonio-citrate of iron.....5 iiss
- Citric acid.....gr. xxiv
- Water..... 5 iij

Dissolve and add

- Cassia (in coarse powder).....5 vj
- Orange-peel..... 5 vj
- Glycerine..... 5 iiss
- Brandy..... 5 iiss
- Scherry to..... 5 xxx

Macerate eight days, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve from 3 to 6 ozs. of sugar.

The dose of the wine is a liqueur-glassful at meal-times.

## Cresote Pills.

Now methods are continually being proposed for these pills and old ones being revived in different continental journals. Thus, A. Stern forms a mass containing creosote, 5 parts, and balsam of tolu, 12 parts. The balsam is half melted in a porcelain capsule at a gentle heat, the creosote added to the semi-fluid, and the mixture stirred with a glass rod. Whilst yet warm the mass is run out to a marble

slab and left to cool, after which it is preserved in a well-closed vessel until required. When about to make pills, powdered balsam of tolu, 12 parts, is mixed with creosote, 5 parts, and 17 parts of the above mass added. No other excipient is required; the odor of the tolu masks that of the creosote; and, if sugar-coated, the pills may be kept for a considerable length of time. Other medicaments may, of course, be added, and should be first mixed with the powdered balsam of tolu. E. Dieterich triturates calcined magnesias, 1 part, with glycerin, 2 parts, then gradually adds creosote, 10 parts. Calcined magnesias, 5 parts, powdered extract of licorice, 5 parts, and licorice powder, q. s., are then added in the order given. The pills should be dusted with finely powdered coffee, or with a mixture of coffee and cinnamon. Tur may be dispensed in the same way. W. Kollo triturates the creosote with two drops of water to each gramme, any soluble medicaments required being first triturated with the water. Extract of licorice in very fine powder (*poudre tres fine de suc de réglisse*) is then added until a soft mass is formed, after which insoluble substances such as quinine may be added, and the desired consistence obtained by the addition of powdered licorice root, q. s. Guaiacol, terpinol, and eucalyptol may be massed in the same way, but instead of water syrup should be used, equal in weight to the medication, and whilst carefully triturating in a mortar a little gum arabic and as much powdered extract of licorice as necessary should be added. The soft mass formed is finished as before, except that a little magnesium carbonate should be added. The medication will constitute 25 per cent. of the finished mass. The formula proposed for the supplement to the German pharmacopœia is creosote, 10 gm., licorice powder, 19 gm., glycerin, 1 gm. Make 200 pills and roll in powdered cinnamon. Each will weigh 0.15 gm., and contain 0.05 gm. of creosote.—*Mon. de la Pharm.*

FAMILIARITY A CATASTROPHE.—The offensively familiar is dealt with as follows by the *National Medical Review*, in commenting upon the persons who address a physician as "Doc.": "A man may be called a thief, a liar and a deadbeat, and yet he may prosper and live upon the fat of the land. But once let him be called 'Doc.' and his professional success is at an end. If a man calls you 'Doc.' you need never expect a penny from him for any professional services you could render. His answer is sure to be, 'All right, Doc., in a few days that will be all right.' 'Doc.' means disaster. 'Doc.' is the culmination of all calamity. 'Doc.' is a catastrophe given at one stroke. 'Doc.' is the warning that we have reached the extreme limit of our usefulness. 'Doc.' is the hand which points us to the next town. Shun it my young friend, as you would shun from a Kansas cyclone or a prairie fire."



# Photographic Notes

## COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATH FOR P. O. P.

Mr. W. K. Burton recommends the following formula :

Hypo-sulphite of soda ..... ʒij.  
Chloride of gold ..... gr. vj  
Water ..... ʒv.

Add a pinch of chalk to neutralise. The prints are placed in this without washing, when they turn yellowish-red, then red, and finally brown. If removed while red the color on drying will be purple-brown. If brown the final color is nearly black, the whites are pure, and there is no loss of half-tones. It is well to note that this solution is not a permanent one.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

### FORMALIN IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

On half immersing a finished negative in 40 per cent. formalin solution, Dr. F. D. Skeel found that the portion immersed became slightly opalescent, but cleared perfectly after being a short time in cold water. The portion of the film so acted upon did not swell in the water to the same extent as the other half. Subsequent experiments with soft gelatin in sheets showed that, after treatment with formalin, it became insoluble in boiling water, while remaining transparent. It was also noticed, however, that on softening the gelatin in cold water before immersing in the formalin solution it remained partially soluble in boiling water.—*Photography.*

### HOW LONG CAN UNDEVELOPED PLATES BE KEPT.

At a recent meeting of the Photographic Society of Great Britain, Mr. C. H. Bothamley described some experiments in the development of plates between two and three years after exposure. They were exposed in 1890-91, and not developed until 1893. Some were packed back to face, others film to film, wrapped in white tissue and brown paper, kept in a reasonably dry place, away from the products of the combustion of gas. The negatives obtained were all just as good as if the plates had been exposed the day they were developed. Mr. Bothamley, therefore, believes that, in a properly prepared plate, the latent image is, to all intents and purposes, permanent.

### POSITIVES IN THE CAMERA.

First make your negative in the usual way, then dip it in solution of boric acid (2½ grains in 2 oz.) until the image changes from black to red. Then work it in three changes of a solution made by mixing 2 drachms saturated solution of chromic alum and 1 drachm of the boric-acid solution with 12½ ozs. of water. Then place the plate for a short time in the following solution :

Bichromate of potash .... ʒiiss.  
Nitric acid ..... ʒj.  
Saturated solution of chromic alum, ʒiiss.  
Water ..... ʒxiiss.

Next, immerse in a solution containing 1

grain each of caustic potash and bromide of potassium in an ounce of water until the red image disappears. It is then washed thoroughly and exposed for about thirty seconds to day-light, or from five to ten minutes to a gas-flame, after which it is re-developed with a weak paramidophenol or eikonogen developer, a positive being the result.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

### PHOTOGRAPHING IN COLORS.

*Knowledge* is responsible for the statement that beautiful and accurate photographs of the solar spectrum have recently been obtained in France by the improved process of M. Lumiere. The essential principle of this process is as follows :—A sensitive film is spread on a glass plate in the usual manner, and the plate is laid, sensitized face downward, on mercury. Upon exposure, the rays of light fall upon the film, penetrate it, and striking the surface of the mercury are reflected back through the film. The reflected vibrations meet the direct rays, and thus an interference is set up, so that at intervals there is a neutralization and intensification of the vibrations. In the first case (neutralization) there are, of course, no photographic effects, while in the latter, these attain their maximum. On developing, therefore, the part of the film acted upon by light of any color, is found to be stratified, as it were, the strata being at a distance from each other of half the length of the light-wave of the color in question ; and, consequently, when viewed by reflected light, they produce the same color by interference. It is rather curious that the discoverer of this process is named Light (*Lumiere*).

### WHEN TO STOP DEVELOPING.

Mr. Alfred Watkins, gives useful data for calculating when to stop developing :—Pour on the developer as the hand of your watch points to an even minute and note down the time with pencil. Allow the sky and high lights to come up, but the moment the half-tones or the grass in a landscape negative make their first appearance out of the creamy plate, note down the time. The difference between this time and that of pouring on the developer is the "time of appearance," and this multiplied by the multiplying factor gives the total time to develop.

The following gives some idea of the multiplying factor to be used, but with different workers it will vary, and also with different brands of plates :

Pyro-sol (1 cr pyro to oz.)	4 times "time of appearance"
" "	1
" "	2½
" "	2
Hydro-quinone (any strength)	5
Eikonogen (any strength)	4
Metol (any strength)	18
Amidol (2 gr. to oz.)	10

Metol must be used with bromide (about 4 gr. to the ounce), or the time of appearance will be inconveniently short for observation. The strong point of the method is that the "time of appearance" makes the correct allowance for almost all the variations usually met with in practical work.—*Amateur Photographer.*

### NEW DEVELOPMENT OF CHLORIDE-PAPER.

One of the latest ideas for the treatment of argentic chloride paper has originated with Mr. W. J. Wilson, F.C.S., of the Paget Prize Plate Company, Watford, and there has been quite a rage about it at the photographic societies. This is a little difficult to understand, for the process can scarcely be considered free from trouble, but the advantages are undoubtedly tempting to the professional man. Substantially the new process consists in converting the silver chloride of the gelatine film into silver bromide, then developing the paper.

The first operation after printing in the ordinary way is to immerse the print, before washing, in a 10-per-cent. solution of potassium bromide—AgBr is formed. With freshly-made paper bromising is complete in one or two minutes, but with old paper the immersion may be continued for from five to ten minutes. The film does not suffer from prolonged immersion which only renders the paper a little more tender to handle, but has the advantage of softening the film. Care must be taken that if more than one print is put in the bromide-bath at a time, "each should be immersed and thoroughly wetted before the next is laid down." Special care is also needed to remove all air-bubbles, as they will if left, owing to the fact of the bromide not doing its work, cause dark spots in development. After removal from the bromide-bath, the prints are washed for three minutes in running water, and are then ready for development.

Mr. Wilson's formulae for developing are as follows :

#### SOLUTION I.

Hydroquinone ..... ½ oz.  
Sulphurous acid ..... ½ oz.  
Sodium sulphite ..... ½ oz.  
Potassium bromide ..... 60 grs.  
Water to ..... 75 oz.

#### SOLUTION II.

Caustic soda ..... ½ oz.  
Sodium sulphite ..... ½ oz.  
Water to ..... 25 oz.

#### SOLUTION III.

Bromide of ammonium ..... 1 oz.  
Carbonate of ammonium ..... 1 oz.  
Distilled water ..... 75 oz.

Equal parts of the above solutions are to be used.

With this mixture the prints are to be developed as in treating bromide prints. The time when development should be stopped is a matter of some consequence. In practice it is found that there is a tendency to over-develop. The image when developed out is of a yellow or pale orange tint, and does not seem to have the strength that it will have when subjected to the after-process of toning. The operation of development should be stopped as soon as the finest details begin to show. Upon taking the print out of the developing-bath it should be placed in running water, and the washing may be sufficient in the case of a single print ; but if a batch of prints are being manipulated, it is best to rinse each one in wat-



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- Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment
  - Gray's Anodyne Liniment
  - Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills.
  - Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve
  - Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.
  - Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir
  - French Maguette Oil.
  - Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
  - Dr. Wilson's Cherry Balsam
  - Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
  - Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
  - Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
  - Clark Berber's Condition Powders.
  - Wright's Vermifuge.
  - Robert's Eye Water.
  - Hunt's Hair Vitalizer.
  - Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
  - Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine.
  - Strong's Summer Cure.
  - Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

IT PAYS TO HANDLE

## Le Vido

WATER OF BEAUTY.

A true specific for all  
Skin Diseases.

BECAUSE

It gives satisfaction to  
you customers.

It is a reliable, safe  
and sure prepara-  
tion.

It has been on the  
market for 25 years.

It is handsomely put  
up and extensively  
advertised.

It gives you a fair  
profit.

ORDER NOW THROUGH  
YOUR JOBBER.

Our  
Specialties

Boulangier's Cream  
Emulsion.

DOZENS SOLD AT  
\$1.00 50c.

"Le Vido" Water  
of Beauty.

DOZENS SOLD AT  
\$7.00 \$1.00

Dr. Scott's Pile  
Cure.

DOZENS SOLD AT  
\$1.50 25c.

Injection Wattan.

DOZENS SOLD AT  
\$5.00 75c.

Dermatonic Com-  
plexion Powder.

DOZENS SOLD AT  
\$1.75 25c.

Laboratory **The Montreal Chemical Co.**  
St. Johns, Que. MONTREAL.

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

**CATARRH**

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.  
McC. E. T. Hazeltine, Warron, Pa.

Spend Your Outing on the  
Great Lakes.

VISIT picturesque Mackinac Island. It  
will only cost you about \$12.50 from  
Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from  
Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals  
and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by  
travelling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The  
attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are  
unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand  
romantic spot, its climate most invigorating.  
Two new steel passenger steamers have just  
been built for the upper lake route, costing  
\$300,000 each. They are equipped with every  
modern convenience, amusements, bath-rooms,  
etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and  
are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and  
safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers  
favorably compare with the great ocean liners  
in construction and speed. Four trips per  
week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mack-  
inac, St. Ignace, Petoakey, Chicago, "Soo,"  
Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleve-  
land and Detroit. Daily between Cleveland  
and Put-in-Bay. The cabins, parlors and state-  
rooms of these steamers are designed for the  
complete entertainment of humanity under  
home conditions; the palatial equipment, the  
luxury of the appointments, makes travelling  
on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send  
for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address  
A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. A., D. & C,  
Detroit, Mich.

# DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

## ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,

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

## SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

**FOR EXPORT TRADE.**

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

## SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

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

## HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

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

**DIGESTIVE TABLETS.**

**VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES**

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

## ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

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

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

**THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES**

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

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

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

**PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.**

er, and to place them in a second bromide-bath, leaving there for a minute or two, and thoroughly washing in water for five minutes or so.

The prints are now ready for toning, and Mr. Wilson states that the only gold-bath that is thoroughly satisfactory is a sulphocyanide one, containing 1 grain of gold chloride and 12 grains of ammonium sulphocyanide in 8 ozs. of distilled water. Toning should not take more than ten minutes, and is generally completed in five or six. The tone of the print when dry is always colder than when taken out of the bath.

The advantages claimed for the process are a great saving of time, that printing can be done in almost any light and by a quite unskilled person, provided some record of the exposure is kept, and the greatest advantage is that on a dull day, when business with the professional photographer is slack, he can proceed to the finishing of his prints quite regardless of sunshine or light, or if a batch of prints are wanted hurriedly they can be exposed in a very indifferent light, developed and finished by gaslight.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

**Photographers' Association Meetings.**

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Photographers' Association of America was held in St. Louis, Mo., July 21th to 27th. The following officers were elected: President, J. S. Schneider, Columbus, O.; 1st Vice-President, R. P. Bellsmith, Cincinnati, O.; 2nd Vice President, Geo Steekel, Los Angeles, Cal.; Secretary, P MacDonal, Albany, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. E. Rosch, St. Louis, Mo. The next convention will be held in Detroit.

The Annual Convention of the Photographic Association of Canada will be held in Toronto, Oct. 30th and Nov. 1st. E. Poole, St. Catharines, is Secretary of the Association.

**Fifty Observations for Pharmacists.\***

H. M. WHELPLEY, PH. G., M. D.

1. Observe that black pepsin is a black fraud.
2. Observe the necessity of good reference books.
3. Observe that peanuts are a rich if not an elite food.
4. Observe that boiling water cannot retain disease germs.
5. Observe that newspaper science is sometimes misleading.
6. Observe your own business and let your competitor take care of his.
7. Observe that it is careless to file away a prescription before it is dated.
8. Observe that it is poor policy to weigh heavy quantities on delicate scales.

\*Read at a meeting of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association.

9. Observe that tartaric acid will readily remove anilin stains from the flesh.
10. Observe that fine sand will quickly extinguish the fire of an overturned lamp.
11. Observe that two unlabeled preparations on the table at once are one too many.
12. Observe that untrimmed labels remind a customer of an unfinished apprenticeship.
13. Observe that it requires more than a quiz-book learning to pass a board of pharmacy.
14. Observe that it is better to be vaccinated before than after an epidemic of smallpox.
15. Observe that a person whose clothing is on fire should lie down and roll on the flames.
16. Observe the dose of each potent ingredient of a prescription before you compound it.
17. Observe that consumption is contagious, and all tubercular matter should be destroyed.
18. Observe that the number of pharmacists who work with a microscope is steadily increasing.
19. Observe that children have died from the effect of drinking the water in fly-paper dishes.
20. Observe that the good name of a pharmacy rests as much with the clerks as with the proprietor.
21. Observe that a few square inches of sheet zinc burned in a stove once a week will keep the pipe soot free.
22. Observe that beeswax is extensively adulterated. Paraffin or paraffin and stearic acid are most frequently added.
23. Observe that potassium chlorate mixed with a small amount of alcohol may explode if rubbed in a mortar.
24. Observe that potassium permanganate has not been established as a reliable antidote for morphine poisoning.
25. Observe that a customer may wait for a prescription, but time, tide and the progress of pharmacy wait for no man.
26. Observe that metric weights and measures should be invariably employed when compounding metric prescriptions.
27. Observe that a 100-per-cent. solution of potassium acetate can be made and is convenient for prescription work.
28. Observe that those women who study pharmacy strive to become competent and honorable members of the profession.
29. Observe that a copy of the National Formulary costs but seventy-five cents and will save you many dollars each year.
30. Observe that it is wrong as well as useless to attempt outdoing the physician's poor chirography when you write a label.
31. Observe that it is far better to tell a customer that you are just out of a preparation than to dispense a deteriorated article.
32. Observe that essential oils should be mixed with strong mineral acids only in open vessels. Otherwise an explosion will occur.
33. Observe that it is much easier to pour a liquid from a container with

- straight sides and run if you employ a glass guiding rod.
34. Observe that it is poor policy to be cross with the man who rings the night bell. Talk pleasantly and charge him a quarter extra.
35. Observe that a well wet, large, silk handkerchief thrown over the face will enable a person to pass through smoke without suffocating.
36. Observe that the volume of annual proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association is worth more than the price of annual dues.
37. Observe that lactic acid is an excellent excipient for quinine sulphate pills. Use one drop of the acid to each five grs of the alkaloid.
38. Observe that all druggists who attend the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association annual meetings are enjoying health and happiness.
39. Observe that Chlorol is a new disinfectant of questionable composition, and in no way related to chloral for which the word might be mistaken.
40. Observe that it is not necessary to be able to read and write in order to sell patent medicines. A pharmacist's skill is worthy of better expenditure.
41. Observe that sweet spirit of nitre mixed with astringent drugs will act on the tannin and evolve a gas which is liable to force the cork from the prescription vial.
42. Observe that a person addicted to sleep walking will give up the exercise if a wet rug or sheet of metal be placed in front of the bed to chill the bare feet.
43. Observe that you are an old fashioned, out-of-date pharmacist if you have neglected to procure a copy of the revised edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia.
44. Observe that atomizers, bed pans, water-bags, breast-pumps, syringes, clinical thermometers, etc., are liable to breed disease when used by different persons.
45. Observe that it is preferable not to coat both outside and inside of a capsule with the mass. It is a waste of material which will not be appreciated by the customer.
46. Observe that the metric system is more convenient, accurate, scientific, and professional than the old antediluvian guess-work so called "systems" of our recent days.
47. Observe that you cannot keep up with all of the new remedies as fast as inventors devise them, but you should learn the dose, action, and physical properties of all that are prescribed by your physicians.
48. Observe that it is well to wrap a towel around a sealed tube of amyl nitrite when opening it. Explosions have occurred causing wounds from the glass and disfigurement on account of the inhaled fumes.
49. Observe that when Christian Scientists succeed in killing the weeds in the field they will cure the sick. When they can set broken limbs without surgical skill we will have bowless had and roses without thorns.
50. Observe that—

Acid. Hydroc. may mean Hydrochloric Acid or Hydrocyanic Acid.

Ammon. may mean Ammoniac or Ammonium.

Aq. Chlor. may mean Chlorine water or Chloroform water.

Ext. Col. may mean Extract Colchicum or Extract Colocynth.

Hyd. Chlor. may mean Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, or Chloral Hydrate.

Sod. Hypo. may mean Sodium Hypo sulphite or Sodium Hypophosphite.

Sulph. may mean Sulphur, Sulphate, Sulphide, or Sulphite.

Aconit. may mean Aconitine or Aconitum.

Chlor. may mean Chloral, Chlorine, or Chloroform.

Hydr. may mean Hydras, Hydriodas, Hydrocyanas, Hydrochloros, or Hydrargrum.

Zinc Phos. may mean Zinc Phosphate or Zinc Phosphide.

### A Doctor's Troubles.

"My dear fellow," said my doctor to me, "you have no idea what we have to put up with. If I call to see a patient frequently I am 'trying to run up a bill'; if I don't 'it is shameful neglect.' If I manage to get to church, and am called out, I hear afterward, 'working the Bob Sawyer dodgo on Sundays, eh, doctor!' If I am so busy that I cannot go I am sure to be asked, 'how is it that you doctors are atheists?' If my wife calls on people, 'it is because she is trying to get patients for me,' but if she doesn't, 'it is because she is stuck up.' If I cure a patient quickly—get credit, you say? Oh, dear, no! the patient wasn't half as bad as the doctor tried to make out; why he was quite well in a week'; but on the other hand, should the case develop serious complications, 'Ah! the doctor never understood the malady; in fact, he was worse when he had been taking the medicine than when we called him in.' If I suggest a consultation, it is only because I don't know what is the matter; if I pooh-poo the idea as unnecessary, I am 'afraid of showing my ignorance.' I am expected to, so to speak, cast a horoscope on a baby's life, and tell its mother what its ailments will be. If I can't do that, I 'cannot possibly know very much.' I am expected to foresee all the ills that the flesh is heir to, six months before they come. I once lost a patient whom I had treated for influenza, because I did not foretell an attack of rheumatism which came on three months later. In all cases, if they get worse, the fault lies in the medicine; if they get well, it is 'goodness of Providence.' If I send in my bill, they say, 'Ho is in a terrible hurry for his money'; if I don't, it is 'so unbusiness-like. But we get well paid? do you say. My dear sir, if I received payment for one-half I do, I should die from shock.'"—*The Family Doctor, London, England.*

Iridium is a glucose obtained from orris root.

### The Trade Journal.

Like all other phases of the newspaper business, trade journalism is a growing institution. From being a mere advertising sheet, representing only special individual interests, the trade journal has become the great organ of communication between manufacturers and dealers and their customers, and has helped and is helping to bring them into closer relations with one another. It has become one of the best educators, and, since the abrogation of trade mysteries—better known as secrets of the trade—it has done a good work in the spread of technical knowledge among all classes, to the benefit of the entire community. So well has this become recognized that a man is regarded as behind the times who does not take and read at least one journal devoted to his own trade or profession. There are many who say—and some who actually believe—that they cannot afford to take a trade paper, when the truth is that they cannot afford to do without one. If a man is content to follow in one beaten path all his life; if he is so wise in his own conceit that he thinks he knows it all, and that nobody can teach him anything; if he is content to remain in sudden ignorance because he cannot see that in the knowledge offered him is going to bring him an immediate return in cash—then, and in all such cases, a man cannot afford to pay for a trade journal. But if he would keep abreast of the times in his own calling, if he would know what new inventions and discoveries are being made that directly affect his own interests; if he would profit by the experience of others as told in print; if he would know everything possible connected with his own calling, so that he may be able to converse intelligently, not only with his co workers, but with outsiders seeking information—then the trade journal is indispensable. It is a power in the land, and he who rejects its friendly aid will soon find himself at the rear end of the procession. He cannot know too much of his own calling.—*The British Printer.*

### WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

**BUSINESS WANTED.** — Wanted a drug business in a good locality. Western Ontario preferred. State amount of stock, business done, etc. "J. H.," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy, Ont.

**SITUATION WANTED** as druggists apprentice: two years' experience, strictly temperate, good references. "A. C.," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

**AS MANAGER OR CLERK**, by young man with over four years' experience. Graduate of O. C. P., class '91. First-class references. Address "J. A. J.," Box 3, Watford, Ont.

**SITUATION WANTED**, by graduate of O. C. P. and Pharm. B. 5½ years' experience. City and town. References A 1. Address, N. T. McLean, care A. E. Pilkey & Co., Central Drug Store, Chatham.

**AS MANAGER**, Assistant or Traveller, by a graduate of O. C. P. Live salesman, thoroughly posted. 12 years Toronto and New York experience. Moderate salary. W. J. Shaver, Stratford.

**WANTED** ENERGETIC MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. **ALLEN NURSERY CO.** Do not delay. Apply to Growers and Propagators, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

400

### Receipts and Formulas.

Included in the collection are the following: cure for alcoholism, household ammonia (2), axle grease, baking powders (3), cream balm, magnolia balm, balm of beauty, balm of gilead, caustic balsam, bandoline, bay rum (3), bed bug poison (2), root beers (3), bird food, bitters (8), blackings (11), bloom of youth, liquid bluing (3), brilliantine, bronzing fluid, buchu, cachous (2), camphor ice (2), castoria, catarrh snuff (2), celery compound, cements (9), cherry pectoral (2), chewing gums (2), cholera mixture (3), colognes (2), cologne waters (3), condition powders (2), corn plasters (4), cockroach powder, cocaine, cold cream (2), cough balsam (2), cough candy, cough medicine, cough syrup (2), court plaster, disinfectants (3), dyspepsia cures (3), eau de quinine, liquid enamel, eyewaters (4), face paint, face powders (3), fig syrup, fire works (10), Florida water (3), fly papers (2), fly poison, freckle lotions (2), gargles (2), tincture of ginger, glove cleaner, glues (4), golden specific, grease spot eradicator, hair dyes (9), hair oils (2), hair restoratives (3), hair tonics (3), ham-burg tea, hive syrup, hive syrup and tolu, hot drops, incense, indelible ink eradicator; ink erasers (2), jim jam cure, gold laquer, lavender waters (2), laxative fruit lozenges, laxative fruit syrups (2), liniments (5), listerine, liver and kidney cures (2), cough lozenges, mouse poison, moustache dye, mouth washes (2), mucilages (3), stick mucilage (2), nerve tonic, oil of gladness, pain killers (2), luminous paint, paste, fumigating pastilles (2), pencils for writing on glass, perfumes (3), Pharaoh's serpents' eggs, pile ointments (2), pills (3), plant food, furniture, piano, silver and stove polishes (7), pomades (2), porous plasters, baby, toilet and washing powders, condition, dovers and acidlitz powders, rat poisons (2), razor paste, rose water, rouges (4), rust stain eradicator, sachets (4), smelling salts (3), lip salve, sarsaparillas (2), Worcester-shire sauce, sealing waxes (3), seltzer aperient, shaving cream, silver plating fluids, soaps (20), soothing syrups (2), tooth pastes (3), tooth powders (12), tooth washes (3), tooth-ache drops (5), bronchial troics, Chinese varnish, vermilion destroyers (2), black, colored and indelible inks of all kinds (67), flavoring extracts (44).

The figures in brackets indicate the number of separate formulas under the headings they follow.

All by mail, postpaid, 50 cents.

**THE LEXINGTON PUBLISHING CO.,**

8 OLIVER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

# BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP.



Over 2,000,000 Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling Toilet Soap in the World.

Excels any 25 cent Soap on the Market. Nets the Retailer a good profit.

When sold at a very popular price it will not remain on your counters. Try a sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware of imitations.

**COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,**

185 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

**F. W. HUDSON & CO., - Toronto,**  
Sole Agents for Canada.

# Rubber Goods

-AT-

RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

## Sure Selling Specialties :

Carson's Bitters

Pectoria

Silver Cream

Allan's Cough Candies

1/2 gross Boxes at \$1.00 per Box.

Soap-Bark

In 5c. Packages, 1/2 gross Box, \$1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

**ALLAN & CO.,**

53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

# Gibbons' Toothache Gum . . .

Per doz. \$1.00

1/4 gross 2.75

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

**J. A. Gibbons & Co.**

TORONTO.

**AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE!**  
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headaches, Constipation, Flat Colic, Stomach, Gravel, Liver, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

**RIPANS TABLETS**  
act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box of 10 tablets, 75c. Package of 10 boxes, \$2. For free samples address **RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.**

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
**LINIMENT**

SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

- TORONTO** { Lyman Bros & Co. Erans Sons & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
Elliot & Co. T. Millum & Co.
- MONTREAL** { Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman Sons & Co. Erans Sons & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.
- KINGSTON**—Henry Skinner & Co.
- HAMILTON**—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co
- LONDON**—London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.  
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

YES, IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP

- DICK'S -

## Universal Medicines FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

They always give entire satisfaction and there are no medicines in the market that can compare with them.

Thirty Farmers, Stock Owners & Carriers all over the country, are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot afford to be without a supply of **DICK'S MEDICINE PURIFIER.** Price 50c.

**DICK'S BLENDED** for Coughs, Spasms, Swellings, Etc. Price 50c.

**DICK'S LINIMENT** for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Etc. Price 25c.

**DICK'S OINTMENT.** Price 25c.

Circulars and advertising cards furnished.

**DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.**

## A Druggist's Specialty.

**CURTIS & SON'S**

Yankee Brand PURE Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

7 A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

**CURTIS & SON,**

PORTLAND, ME., - U. S. A.

**THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY**

Is a certain and speedy cure for INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors

Price: \$1.00

PROPRIETOR.

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

**W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.**

**DOVES** AND DECORATED

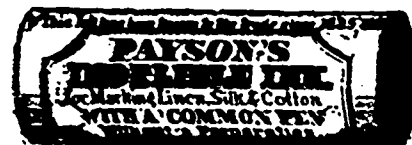
PLAIN, LACQUERED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN THE MARKET •

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

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Canadian trade supplied by—The Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.

**EXCELSIOR**

**Drug = Mixer = and = Sifter.**

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED

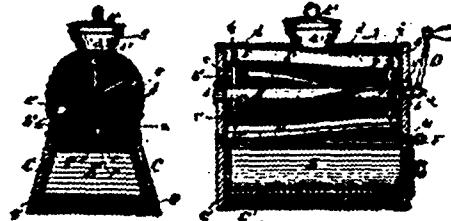
**For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Etc.**

Suitable for the manufacture of Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Face Powder, Condition Powder, and for the Compound Powders of the Pharmacopœia.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

SUITABLE TO MIX—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at \$6, \$12 and \$18 Each.

Easily  
Cleaned  
and  
no Wood  
to Scent.



Dust  
Proof  
and  
Changeable  
Sieves.

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

These machines mix the powders thoroughly and then force them through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

This Mixer and Sifter is handled by the prominent wholesale druggists of the United States and gives general satisfaction. Amongst those handling them are: Morrison & Plummer, Chicago; Bullock & Crenshaw, and Smith, Kline & Co., Philadelphia; W. H. Scheffelin & Co., and McKesson & Robbins, New York, and others.

The 10 lb. Mixer is specially adapted for the general requirements of the Retail Druggist.

**WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario, Sole Agent for Canada.**

**SUN**

FOUNDED A. D.  
1710.

INSURANCE  
OFFICE.

**FIRE**

HEAD OFFICE

**Threadneedle Street, London, England.**

Transacts Fire business only, and is the oldest purely fire office in the world. Surplus over capital and all liabilities exceeds \$7,000,000.

CANADIAN BRANCH

**15 Wellington Street East,  
TORONTO, ONT.**

H. M. BLACKBURN. - - - Manager.  
W. ROWLAND. - - - Inspector.

This Company commenced business in Canada by depositing \$300,000 with the Dominion Government for security of Canadian Policy-holders.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

**PLANTEN'S  
CAPSULES**

Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

**H. PLANTEN & SON, } ESTABLISHED 1836 { NEW YORK,**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.**

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandalwood, Copalba, Frigeron, Creasote, Comp. Cop and Cub, Terchene, Comp. Sandal, Iodide Ethyl, Wintergreen, Apiole, Male Fern, Etc.

**Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,**  
(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules.)

**and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES**

Have an EXTENSIVE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

**IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES**

For Powders, 3 Sizes. Liquids, 3 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 3 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

**CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.**

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

**Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.**  
Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

## Business Notices.

As the design of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would respect 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*.

### Trusses.

Amongst the great objections to many of the trusses now offered for sale is their susceptibility to rust, and the cumbersome "trappings" which are necessary to adjust and keep them in position. The old idea that it was necessary to have a very severe pressure brought to bear upon the rupture, and that it could not be retained in place without extra levers or straps is a thing of the past. The ideal truss must be light, self-adjusting, non-porous, and with as few "extras" as possible. This is offered in the Patent Okonite Truss advertised in this issue and which is highly recommended by the leading medical press of England. It is manufactured by Theodore Skull, 91 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W. (Eng.), who is also manufacturer of a full line of surgical and obstetrical instruments, etc. See advt.

### Hæmoferrum—(Blood Iron).

Amongst the latest additions to the list of pharmaceutical products manufactured by Frederick Stearns & Co., are Hæmoferrum (Blood Iron), which is a natural proteid compound of iron aseptically prepared from fresh bullock's blood, and Kola Cordial, a preparation in which the peculiarly bitter and objectionable taste of Kola is eliminated and a very palatable cordial is the result. Hæmoferrum is put in the form of Pills, and is sold to the trade at \$6.00 per dozen blisks of 100 Pills each.

### Homœopathic Remedies.

The sale of Homœopathic Remedies is increasing every year, and no first-class drug store can now afford to be without at least, a small stock of them. Amongst the oldest and most reliable houses for this line of goods are Messrs. Leath & Ross, of 9 Vere-st., Oxford-st. W. and Jewry House, Old Jewry E. C., London, Eng., whose advertisement appears this month. See their special offer for a cabinet containing a full line of remedies.

### T. A. Stocum & Co.

Do you want to make 100 per cent. Read T. A. Stocum & Co.'s advertisement in this issue.

### T. Milburn & Co.

T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, invite enquiries from the trade as to discounts for Shuttleworth's Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups and other medicinal preparations for which they are sole agents for Canada. Price lists mailed on application.

### Wyeth's Powdered Medicinal Extracts.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advt. of Wyeth's Powdered Medicinal Extracts. The goods manufactured by this firm are too well and favorably

known to require any commendation from us, and the trade are invited to send a trial order for this, one of their latest, lines of goods.

### Mauley's Celery Nerve Compound.

Mauley's Celery Nerve Compound is for the first time offered to the trade through our columns this month. This preparation has already attained a good sale, and the neatness of package and the liberal profit given to the retailer, together with the excellent properties of the remedy, will tend to ensure a rapidly increasing output. Advertising matter will be sent on application.

### 400 Recipes and Formulas.

400 Recipes and Formulas of intrinsic value to the chemists, druggists and proprietary medicine manufacturers, bound in one book and sold at the moderate price of 50 cents, is what the Lexington Publishing Co. offer our readers on page 232 this month. Don't you think it is worth while investing?

### The Alpha Rubber Co.

Read the Alpha Rubber Co.'s change of advt. this month. You will notice some seasonable goods mentioned there that you may be in need of.

### A Compound Glass.

The new German glass is a new and singular departure in that line, disregarding as it does the ordinary principle that good glass must contain, together with silica and a divalent or trivalent metallic oxide, the oxide of a monovalent metal, an alkali metal or thallium but which thus free from alkali can be worked before the blowpipe, and has a small coefficient of expansion. The inventor was led to the production of this compound glass by studying the state of strain in ordinary glass vessels and tubes cooled in contact with air. As a hollow glass vessel, cooled in contact with the air, has its outer skin in a state of compression, while the inside is in a state of tension, it is easily damaged on the inside, but is resistant on the outside; a hollow glass vessel, if introduced when cold, into warm air, has its outer skin thrown into a state of compression, but if, when it is hot, it is exposed to cold air, its outer skin is thrown into a state of tension—this being the reason why cold air causes glass to crack more readily than hot air does. The inventor succeeded in throwing the outer layer into a permanent state of compression by covering the glass vessel with a thin outer layer of glass which has a small coefficient of expansion. The blisks made of such glass can be filled with boiling oil and immediately sprinkled on the outside with cold water glass dishes, too, can be heated over the naked Bunsen flame without cracking. Pressure tubes of this compound glass are also made to meet all the requirements of practice, and have been kept in continuous use on locomotives for five months. *Amer. Druggist.*

## Books & Magazines.

### Books.

**ATFIELD'S CHEMISTRY.** Fourteenth Edition. Chemistry, General, Medical and Pharmaceutical, including the Chemistry of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. A Manual of the General Principles of the Science, and their Application to Medicine and Pharmacy. By John Atfield, M. A., Ph. D., F. I. C., F. C. S., F. R. S., etc., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, etc. Fourteenth edition, specially revised by the author for America to accord with the new U. S. Pharmacopœia. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 791 pages with 88 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.75, leather, \$3.25. Philadelphia, Lea Brothers & Co., 1894.

This work is so widely known and is so universally used as a text book that the fact that it has entered on its fourteenth edition, can scarcely be a surprise to any one conversant with the curriculum of studies now pursued in our Colleges of Pharmacy. The work before us has been specially revised with a view of bringing it into thorough conformity with the new U. S. Pharmacopœia. It also contains many additions and such alterations as were deemed necessary in a work which keeps pace with the latest developments in Chemistry.

**CASPARI'S PHARMACY.** A text book on Pharmacy. For Students and Pharmacists. By Charles Caspari, B. Ph. G., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore. In one handsome octavo volume, thoroughly illustrated, Philadelphia. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers.

This work which is announced to appear shortly is intended as a practical work of reference for pharmacists and will aim to be particularly valuable in all that is modern in the world of Pharmacy, omitting any obsolete and unnecessary matter. The author is well known as one of the Committee on Revision of the new U. S. Pharmacopœia and also a joint editor of *The National Dispensatory*. We have no doubt it will receive a leading place as one of our standard text books.

**ADDITIONAL College Announcements** have been received this month from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, Pittsburg, Pa., St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo., Department of Pharmacy State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

We have to acknowledge, though some what late in doing so, the receipt of the "Panoramic Supplement" of *The Canadian*, published by James E. Steen, Winnipeg, Man. The number before us is one of the best of the kind we have seen in



sued from any office in Canada, replete as it is with matter peculiarly valuable to any one wishing to become better acquainted with our Western domain, and copiously illustrated with views of many towns and cities, together with some of their principal public buildings in Manitoba and British Columbia. We shall preserve this number as a specimen of what an "extra" number should be, both in regard to beauty and utility.

NEW R. BLANKS.—H. J. Milburn & Co., 81 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich., have favored us with a sample of "The Schimmel Non-Repeating Prescription Blank," which it is claimed is a protection to the prescriber from having his prescription repeated, as the sheet on which it is written is "returnable to the Prescriber in 5 days from date." When the prescription is dispensed and the patient's stub, which has merely the date, number and directions on it, is detached, the original is destroyed as far as a complete prescription is concerned. There is certainly a protection to the dispenser, in that it is plainly intimated that the prescription belongs neither to himself nor the patient, and he can with very good grace refuse to return it to the party presenting it. We understand that these prescription blanks are copyrighted and a patent has been applied for.

### Magazines.

#### REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The two most important topics editorially treated in the "Progress of the World" department of the September *Review of Reviews* are the new tariff law in the United States and the war between Japan and China in Corea; other matters receiving attention in this department are the proposed increase of our army and navy, the problem of speed at sea, the trend to a fixed wage scale in England, the movement for jury reform in the United States, the use of the term "Anarchist" as an epithet, the Alabama election, the latest phases of British politics, the Evicted Tenants bill, Mgr. Satolli's decision against the liquor business, the advance of science in America, and the death of George Inness, the foremost American landscape painter.

#### SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

*Scribner's Magazine* for September has a notable list of contributors, including E. Marion Crawford, Thomas Nelson Page, Carl Lougholtz, Octave Thanet, Mrs. Jas. T. Fields and Harriet Prescott Spofford. Marion Crawford writes of Bar Harbor from the point of view of one who has seen most of the summer resorts of the world, and has spent considerable time at Bar Harbor viewing it as an outsider. With his power of description and his abundant experience he writes with a vivacity and freshness that is unusual in articles of this kind. He has caught the very spirit of the place picturesquely, and

suggests its quaint features socially with a very amusing account of the evolution of the present Bar Harbor from the old fishing village. C. S. Reinhart, who has made many sketching tours in that region, furnishes the illustration. This group of articles will be concluded in the October number with an article on Lenox by George A. Hibbard, author of "The Governor."

#### FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for September is the first of the illustrated magazines to appear with a comprehensive paper upon "The Presidency of the French Republic," illustrated with admirable portraits of the new Chief Executive, M. Casimir-Perier, the martyred President Carnot and Mme. Carnot, scenes at the Elysee Palace, etc.; together with an anecdotal history of the Elysee, built during the reign of Louis XV., and occupied successively by Mme. de Pompadour, Beaujon, the Duchess de Bourbon, Murat, Napoleon I., the Duke of Wellington, the Emperor of Austria, the Duc and Duchess de Berri, Louis Napoleon and his various royal and imperial guests after the *coup d'Etat*; and, since 1872, the official Paris residence of the President of the French Republic.

#### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The famous musical composers have taken a hint from their literary brethren, and are securing an advance magazine publication for their compositions just as the authors publish their novels in serial form. *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which was practically the first magazine to offer this outlet to composers of repute, finds all the musical men rallying to it, Sir Arthur Sullivan announcing that the new song which he has just finished will be published in that magazine. Patti's veteran conductor, Arditi, has given his new waltz to the *Journal*, while Reginald de Koven's new song goes also to the same periodical. Strauss has sent his new waltz to the editor, Sousa a new march, and Mascagni, of "Cavalleria Rusticana" fame, is writing a piano score.

#### CURRENT HISTORY.

One requisite condition of good citizenship is a knowledge of the leading questions of the day; but it is impossible for one person unaided to keep in touch with all the important issues of the time in every part of the world. In the present number of *Current History* (2d quarter of 1894), they are all comprehensively reviewed, with a host of other topics too numerous to mention. Condensed into 224 book pages, abundantly illustrated from original photographs, the reader finds the cream of the world's news for the last three months, gathered with great care and labor from a wide range of authorities, and presented in a manner not only interesting, but clear, concise, authoritative, and free from sectarian or political bias. Its price puts it within the reach of all, and it will be found in every well selected

stock of reading material. A complete set to date covers the history of the last four years and a-half. Published by Garretson Cox & Co., Buffalo, N.Y.; \$1.50 a year; single number 40 cents; specimen pages sent on application.

AROMATIN.—Name given by its inventor to a substance which he claims is a surrogate for hops in brewing. Dr. Schweisinger, of Dresden, is the patentee.

—: OUR:—

## Latest Importations.

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

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A lesson worth learning.



The man  
 What course will he take?

Becomes a partner, and advises advertising.  
 Sole owner, spending \$3,000 per year on advertising.  
 At the head of his competitors, spending \$10,000.  
 Retires with a million.

In order to keep down expenses he stops advertising.  
 Business gone he moves into a smaller one.  
 Receives the Assignee.  
 Employed by an advertising house to distribute bills at the door.

Moral :-ADVERTISE.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 05	\$4 25	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALSPICK, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth,flake, 1st, lb.....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHLORAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	45	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	29	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	Huan, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
ALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiba, lb.....	65	75	COLLOIDAL, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Pern, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	65	75	CONFERIUS, Senna, lb.....	35	40	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	Crossote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Foetifew, ozs, lb.....	63	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DENTINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Heathound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascara, Sagraia.....	25	30	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIS, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Penmyroyal, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	20	21	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	40	45	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Elder, lb.....	29	22	Sage, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	75	80	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	Hors, fresh, lb.....	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	16	18	Ising, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA, lb.....	3 60	3 25	Issler Powder, lb.....	25	28
Vanilla, lb.....	7 50	8 50	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Isinglass, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	60	65	GUM ALGAE, Casp., lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	65	75	Barbadoes, lb.....	20	50	LEAF, Acunite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	25	28	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Analie, Ist, lb.....	65	70	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
ROSE, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	75	85	Short, lb.....	22	25
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	40	45	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	25	30	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPION, lb.....	65	68	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDIS, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyocyanus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaiac, lb.....	75	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	95	1 20	Timnevelly, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	17	18	Kino, true, lb.....	1 25	1 50	Stromonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	Leremus, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	4 25	4 50	Licorice, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	6 00	6 50	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shallac, lb.....	40	45	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.....	27	30

Y & S--Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	Salicylate, oz.	30	35
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 65	2 75
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Subnitrate, lb.	1 90	2 00
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BORAX, lb.	9	10
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	Powdered, lb.	10	11
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	45	50
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag of less, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
NIGELLES, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	Sulphite, oz.	5	6
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CELESTINE, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
NUTMEG, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	50	60	CHLORIDE, oz.	15	18
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Croton, oz.	75	80
OACUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CHLOROFORM, lb.	65	2 00
ONJAMENT, Mere, lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
Citric, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1/2	4	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	6 25	8 00
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	11	12	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PISTON, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin,	25	30	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PLASTER, Calcined, bld cash.	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	HYOSCININE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODINE, lb.	5 00	5 50
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IOFOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Poppy HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 1/2	3	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	Iron, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
White, lb.	3 1/2	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	15	25	Sacch., lb.	35	40
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	SFERMAGET, lb.	50	55	Chloride, lb.	45	55
Root, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURBENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	Sol., lb.	13	16
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	<b>CHEMICALS.</b>			Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Colchicium, lb.	15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Syrup, lb.	40	45
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	German, oz.	10	12	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Boracic, lb.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Cureuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	18	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Citric, lb.	50	55	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Gelsenium, lb.	22	25	Gallic, oz.	10	12	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	9	10	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Ground, lb.	10	12	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1 50	1 60	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Powdered, lb.	13	15	tles doz	22	25	Red, lb.	7	9
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
Pa., lb.	20	22	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	In packages, lb.	6	7
Jamaica, bleed., lb.	27	30	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Pa., lb.	30	35	Nitric, lb.	10 1/2	13	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Ginseng, lb.	3 00	3 25	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Indian Hemp.	18	30	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Ipecac, lb.	2 65	2 75	Pyrogallic, oz.	35	38	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Powdered, lb.	2 80	3 00	Salicylic, white, lb.	1 60	1 80	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1/2	3
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	2 1/2	2 1/2	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MENTHOL, oz.	45	50
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tannic, lb.	90	1 10	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	35	40	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACTANILID, lb.	90	1 00	Calomel, lb.	1 15	1 20
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ACONITINE, grain.	4	5	With Chalk, lb.	60	65
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 1/2	3	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Powdered, lb.	40	45	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Bi., oz.	25	30
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. 880.	8 1/2	10	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35
Pink, lb.	75	80	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	30	35
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	2 00	2 10
Poke, lb.	15	18	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Muriate, oz.	2 00	2 10
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Sulphate, oz.	1 80	1 90
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PREP. Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PRESACETINE, oz.	35	38
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ANTISEPTIC, oz.	85	00	PHILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	18	20
Cut, lb.	50	55	ANTHYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Senega, lb.	55	65	ARISTOL, oz.	2 00	2 25	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
Squill, lb.	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
			White, lb.	6	7	Bichromate, lb.	14	15
			ATROPINE, Salp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bitrat (Crean Tart.), lb.	25	30

**Science Among Codfish.**

Artificial propagation and rearing of osseous or salt-water fish is a science which is yet, comparatively speaking, new, but which, according as knowledge advances and new discoveries are made, promises, when aided by proper legislation and protection, to be a most effective means of maintaining and increasing our food supply.

The progress science is making and has made during the last decade, and the vast amount of knowledge gained in a comparatively short period respecting the life, habits and food of various species of fish, as well as of the physical condition of the element in which they live, is remarkable, considering the difficulties under which such work has to be carried on.

Not only is knowledge being gained in the artificial propagation of fish, which is increasing the supply of available material, but the very fish themselves, after having grown large enough to become of mercantile value, are subjected to new modes of science, that turns out articles of merchandise that were thrown away as valueless till of very recent date.

Newfoundland is leading the van to a great extent in these scientific methods, both in the propagation of fish and the manufacture of articles from them.

The fish hatchery on Dildo Island, in Trinity Bay, has, during the past four years, planted over 423,000,000 of young codfish, which were able to swim about and take care of themselves before they were given their liberty in that large bay.

It was often stated by many that these codfish would swim off in the broad Atlantic and never be heard of again; but a curious phenomena presents itself, and proves that Newfoundland is a most desirable spot for fish culture. The cold Arctic current which sweeps past the mouth of this large bay, besides bringing an inexhaustible supply of food to the fish, also acts like a fence in preventing them from migrating, as the temperature on the outside is too low for codfish to live in, and of course turns them back to the warmer strata and shoals on the inside.

The local fishermen are the ones that are best qualified to decide on the benefits accruing from this hatchery.

The oldest men say that not since they were boys have they seen such immense quantities of codfish as have appeared there this year on grounds that they thought were depleted, and the fish are mostly of small size, being one, two and three years old.

So much for the success of the propagation of codfish. Now let us turn to see what use is made of the codfish after the fishermen catch it.

If we proceed to Harbor Grace, where the most improved styles are now in vogue, we will see vessels landing thousands of quintals of the finest codfish, drawn only a few days before from the depths of

the ocean, and which, after a few days handling, are turned out again in assorted boxes, 5, 10, 20 and 40lbs., labelled "Pure Boneless Codfish."

But what becomes of the bones and skins which are separated from the fish in the preparation of making this well known household article?

We have only to turn in another direction, and we see large ovens employed in drying and parching these bones, while at a short distance are crushers worked by steam, grinding the bones to a powder; and finally fish fertilizer, that contains about double the essential ingredients of the ordinary fertilizer, is turned out, ready for sale on the market. A mixture of this bone-dust and water is guaranteed to make flowers bloom all the year round.

We pass along to another factory, and here are vats and tanks, with codfish skins soaking in water, in preparation for making Munn's Liquid Fish Glue, that rivals everything known in the adhesive line. Here we see large boilers steaming as the glue is being boiled and strained, and put up thin for muelage, or in thicker form for heavy work.

This is not all that can be utilized from the codfish. The tongues are extracted, packed fresh in tins, similar to oysters, and prove a great luxury.

The Newfoundland manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil were not satisfied when they saw the Norwegians taking a higher standard than theirs, but they set to work, and found out all the secrets of the Norwegian non-freezing process, and now, in recent experiments, it has been demonstrated that Newfoundland oil, when properly manufactured, stood the cold test at 19° below freezing point without showing a sign of any change, while samples of Norwegian, said to be non-freezing, began to turn at the freezing point, and at 14° below were perfectly thick.

Another advantage which Newfoundland oil has, and which needs time to demonstrate, is that it digests more easily, even on the most delicate stomach, than any Norwegian. This has undoubtedly been proved in hospitals, both in Paris, Halifax and Boston, by well-known and leading physicians.

Again, it is an undisputed fact that Newfoundland codfish are the finest in the world; and there is every reason for saying that with proper care and attention, the articles produced from this fish must be superior to those put up from inferior fish.

The firm of Munn & Co. have taken the lead, in many respects, in more fully utilizing the codfish, and at great risk and enormous expense have sent Newfoundland oil as a result (for that alone will interest our druggist readers) to the markets of the world, equal in every way, and superior as to cold test, to any cod liver oil ever furnished by the Norwegian factories. It takes time for a knowledge of the quality of this oil to become known; but it would seem as if the days must be

really numbered for the trade to pay 50 cents per gallon more for oil from Norway than for an equally good article, at any rate, from Newfoundland. - *Phar. Jt.*

**Hypnotism.**

"Hybnodisip," the German professor said thoughtfully, "vos a mendal disorder dot vos rasing brinepally in der noosobapers. It vos a hypertrophy auf der imachination, und der writers on mendal pheonomenons vos first attacked. You might call it a sort auf writer's cramp auf der prain. Der ingrediences peen made auf a fool undt a rascal. Mix thoroughly undt set away in a cool place. Bud one well authenticated case has been reported, undt dot vos told py a notorious liar auf France. As a defence for der lawyers to sed up in murder trials it would peen a pudding, as Schiller saidt; but its brinepial use so far already has peen confined to sheap novels undt sykencific makazines. Fife thousand years ago a Greek philosopher hybnodised a rooster shiken mit a straight chalk mark on der floor, undt now, in 1892, der skyentific beeples discofer dot you can hybnodize beeples auf dey aindt got as much prains as dot rooster. Nature got hard feeling toward a vacuum undt auf you aindt got any intelligences auf your own you can absorb dot from somepody else. It vos a choyful surbriso to some beeples heads to get a mind inside auf dem py hybnodisim auf dey didn't had some already py natural. It's bedder, young mens, dot you cultivate some prains auf your own, aber you depend on hybnodisim aber hypydermic iniections auf mendality. In der meandimes I can hybnodize dis class more expeditiously undt skimultaneously mit a glub. It's bedder you enchoy dis pecooliar pheonomenons vile she is goin', pycause she vill soon go down der streunr auf dime behind der plue glass, der roller skate, Koch's lymph, der gold gure, undt pig-headed canes."

**AUCTION SALE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.**—The stock of drugs and about 115,000 prescriptions, which were recently kept in the Newport store of Hazard, Hazard & Co., were sold July 19, at sheriff's sale under a judgment of the Supreme Court, in favor of John R. Caswell, for \$27,393. There were only two bidders: Mr. Caswell and William H. Stratford. The figure was run up by them to \$2,250, each bidding as if he purposed to own the property at any price. Finally Mr. Stratford desisted, and Auctioneer Burlingham knocked the goods down at \$2,300 to Mr. Caswell. The prescriptions are especially valuable, which accounts for the high figure.—*American Druggist.*

**IZAL.**—A new, non-toxic antiseptic, from English sources. It appears as a dark-brown liquid, which becomes milky on the addition of water. It is a by-product of coal-tar industry, and is claimed to contain no phenol, but does hold analogous terpenes. It is probably a ureol preparation.

Bromide, lb.....	55	60	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Lemon, lb.....	2 25	2 50
Carbonate, lb.....	14	16	THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	25	30	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	30	33	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00
Cyanide, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 80
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Pennyroyal, lb.....	3 00	3 25
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>			Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	10 00
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70	Rue, oz.....	25	30
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	30	32	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
Ozs., oz.....	35	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	4 00	4 25	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Spearmint, lb.....	6 00	6 25
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1 00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 30	1 40	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>		
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	2 25	2 40	Castor, lb.....	9	11
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....	1 15	1 25
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Norwegian, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Salicylate, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	60	63
SOMNAL, oz.....	85	90	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	Raw, gal.....	58	61
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	60	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 90	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
SULFONAL, oz.....	34	35	Wood, lb.....	70	75	PALM, lb.....	12	13
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2½	4	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	SPERM, gal.....	1 75	1 80
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

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ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO.,

Montreal.

## Drug Reports.

### England.

London, August 25th, 1894.

There has been a slight improvement in the market towards the end of this month.

The firmness in Quinine has developed into a distinct rise, and manufacturers, both English and Foreign, have all raised their prices.

The usual Cinchona Auctions passed off also with a good demand and higher rates.

The war between China and Japan has affected Camphor considerably, and Menthol was also advanced, but has since given away somewhat.

Rhubarb and Oil of Peppermint are decidedly firmer, but stocks are rather large.

Pilocarpine and its salts have again advanced and the absence of Jaborandi Leaves indicates that it will be maintained.

Quicksilver has advanced and Mercurials have followed suit.

Colocynth is very firmly held and trans actions have been made at higher rates.

There is still a scarcity of good Kino. Senega Root, Ergot and Opium are easier.

Ipecacuanha also shows a small decline.

In Oils, Linseed has advanced.

Cocoonut and Rape, firmer.

Essence of Lemons has also moved slightly upward.

There has been a good demand for Shellac and prices all round are dearer.

### Canada.

Business shows some signs of improving. Oil Anise, Camphor, Rhubarbs, Peppers, Vanillas, Mercury, Oil Cassia, Pilocarpine, Menthol, and Nitrate of Silver, are higher.

Cocaine, easier.

Morphia and Quinine are firm at advance.

Liq. Ammon. fort. may advance.

Citric Acid, lower on account of duty being taken off.

Coriander Seed has advanced, and the supply in this country has been bought up by a New York firm.

Norwegian Cod Liver Oil has advanced abroad on account of growing scarcity, and prices have gone up \$1.50 to \$2.00 per barrel in New York.

All lines of crude drugs from China or Japan have stiffened up and in some instances have materially advanced, as in the case of Shellac, Japan Wax, Anise and Cassia Oils, Camphor, Rhubarb Root, Singapore Pepper, etc.

### Export of Gum From Jeddah.

The export of gum is diminishing every year. Jeddah gum is of a good quality, though not equal to that of Kordofan, which is nearly white and more friable than that which is found in this district. But it is not so much any defect in quality that is the cause of the yearly diminishing exportation of this article; it is the tremendous falling off of late years in the demand for gum arabic. I am informed that the chief reason of this is that, in most respects, an admirable substitute for gum arabic has recently been found in Madagascar and in some parts of North America which is infinitely cheaper. In point of adhesiveness the newly-found gum is quite equal to that which comes from this country, though it is far from being so pure. In this latter respect gum arabic is without a rival, and on that account will always be sought for by chemists and others to whom this qualification is a *sine qua non*.—*Consular Report in Phar. Jour. and Trans.*