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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 6.

STRATHROY, MARCH, 1894.

No. 3.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

16 Trulock Road, Tottenham,  
LONDON, N.

### CONTENTS.

Illegality of Counter Prescribing.
Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.
New Salts of Berberine.
TRADE NOTES.
Montreal Notes.
Manitoba Notes.
New Brunswick Notes.
British Columbia Notes.
NOTES FROM ENGLAND.
Prominent Canadian Pharmacists.
Diastatic Action.
Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario.
Pharmacy of Cod Liver Oil.
PRACTICAL PHARMACY.
CORRESPONDENCE - Drug Clerk Association.
EDITORIAL - An Imperial British Pharmacopœia; Drug Clerks' Associations; Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
On an Imperial British Pharmacopœia.
Improved Syrup of Ipecac and Opium.
Sanguinal.
Practical Microscopy, with Methods and Formule for Pharmacists.
FORMULARY.
Antikamnia.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES - Development; Contre-types or Positives Direct in the Camera.
BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.
BUSINESS NOTICES.
Death of Mr. A. W. Ball.
A substitute for Olive Oil.
Estimation of Uric Acid.
Aluminum.
The Decline in the Gum Arabic Trade and its Lesson.
Cod Liver Oil.
DRUG REPORTS - Canada; England; Cod-Liver Oil Report.

### Illegality of Counter Prescribing.

The recent decision given by Judge Rose in the Common Pleas Division of the Divisional Court, Toronto, in refusing to quash a summary conviction by the Police Magistrate, in the case of Mr. S. Howarth, and further, in his judgment, interpreting the law in the case, is of especial interest to druggists as showing where the line of conduct must be drawn in order to be safe.

The alleged offence in this case was indicating a medicine for symptoms described by a customer and selling a bottle of it at the regular price. The defence, instead of being a denial of the charge, was an attempted vindication of the practice by contending that this was not practising within the meaning of the Act, and, even if it was, it was not for gain, and even if it was for gain, the defendant was entitled, as an apothecary, so to practise.

The Court held that there was evidence of practising medicine on which a magistrate might well convict; that it was practising for hire or hope of reward, and that the defendant's registration under the Pharmacy Act did not qualify him to practise in the same way that one registered under the Medical Act as a physician and surgeon could practise. The judge held that a druggist can properly tell a customer the name of a remedy for a disease, or even tell him which of several remedies he deems the best, but cannot legally enquire into the customer's symptoms to ascertain the nature of his ailment and then indicate the remedy.

From this reporting of the case, the defendant's counsel has apparently rested his defence largely on his client's right to practise as an apothecary.

Whether, under our Act, druggists are such, is a matter upon which no special legal interpretation has yet been given, although the judge has apparently had such in mind when he declared that registration under the Pharmacy Act did not grant qualification to practise in the same way that those registered under the Medical Act were entitled to practise.

In referring to the Chemists and Apothecaries' Act, as published by the *Chemist and Druggist* some years ago, considerable light is thrown on the privileges of each by English interpretation of similar cases.

Referring to this Act, the *Chemist and Druggist* says, "The Apothecaries' Act, 1815, is the only statute which protects

any part of medical practice. The Medical Act, 1858, and its subsequent legislative supplements, stringently prohibit the assumption of any titles or descriptions untruly implying qualification or registration, but do not interfere with the practice of medicine or surgery by unqualified persons who make no misleading pretensions of fitness. But it remains illegal to 'act as an apothecary,' and a number of cases against chemists and others have been prosecuted by the Apothecaries' Company. The definition of an apothecary's functions, which the courts have ever since acted upon, was laid down by Mr. Justice Cresswell in the case of the Apothecaries' Company v. Lotinga, 2 M. and R., 495 (tried in 1813), that 'an apothecary is a person who professes to judge of internal disease by its symptoms, and applies himself to cure that disease by medicine. . . . But a chemist is one who sells medicines which are asked for.'"

In February, 1876, the Apothecaries' Company sued a London chemist and druggist, in the Court of Exchequer, for a penalty of £20 for practising as an apothecary without a certificate. The 28th section of the Act was pleaded, and the defendant said that all serious cases were attended by his partner, a duly qualified practitioner, that he never visited, but, that in minor cases, he had inquired the nature of the illness, and had given the most suitable medicine without consulting his partner. Baron Bramwell told the jury that the Act was strict in its terms, and they were bound by it. If a man asked a chemist for something to cure a bad headache, and the chemist gave him a draught, he would be infringing the terms of the Act; but it would be unreasonable in such a case for the Apothecaries' Company to interfere. It was for the jury to say if the defendant had infringed the Act. The jury found for the plaintiffs, and the judge refused leave to move. The Apothecaries' Company subsequently prosecuted a chemist and druggist at Nottingham, and the defence was taken up in this and other cases by the Chemists' Trade Association. The fine was inflicted in the Nottingham County Court, and an appeal (Sir Henry James arguing for the appellants) the Court of Exchequer (Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Baron Chasby) ordered the case to be retired in that Court. The case was therefore heard before Mr. Baron Pollock on November 7, 1877. It was proved that a witness employed to get up the case had visited the

defendant's shop, had complained of a sore throat, and tightness at the chest and sleeplessness. The defendant looked at his throat, gave him some medicine, and charged 1s. for it. For the defence, section 28 of the Apothecaries' Act was chiefly relied on. A number of aged chemists were called to prove that to their knowledge such practices as that alleged by the prosecution were customary on the part of chemists and druggists before 1815. The judge, however, in summing up, said the business of a chemist and druggist was defined in the 28th section, and if chemists went beyond their rights before 1815, that did not justify them in doing so afterwards. He left it for the jury to say whether in the particular case before them the defendant had gone beyond the limits allowed him. The jury found for the defendant; but in this verdict they were no doubt influenced by the unsatisfactory evidence submitted for the plaintiffs. Other judges, in other cases, interpreted the law similarly. At the Birmingham County Court a prosecution of a chemist and druggist by the Apothecaries' Company was held over for two years pending the settlement of the last quoted case. The chemist had given certain medicine to a young woman suffering from weakness, and had charged her a shilling for it. He admitted having asked her certain questions, though there was some dispute respecting the whole of the alleged consultation. He was fined £20.

If the above interpretation of the distinction between an apothecary and a pharmaceutical chemist can be brought to bear upon our Act there is but little hope that any relief can be afforded those who overstep the line laid down in Justice Rose's decision; as but few druggists, if any, registered purely as pharmaceutical chemists, are likely to claim that they are apothecaries in the sense of professing to judge of internal disease by symptoms.

It is quite unnecessary for us to advise caution, as we are satisfied that all who review these cases will act in accordance with the letter of the law, even though the spirit of it may be somewhat strained by so doing.

### Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was held in Winnipeg, Feb. 21st.

Among those present were J. F. Howard, president, in the chair; E. Casselman, Emerson; G. W. McLaren, Morden; B. M. Canniff, Portage; N. H. Jackson, C. Flexon, Dr. Hutton, J. K. Hill, W. Campbell, Howard Mitchell, W. Pulford, E. S. Lightcap, Geo. Saddler, H. H. Casselman, H. E. Bletcher, and J. K. Strachan, registrar. The report of the council, dealing with the work of the association for the past year, the treasurer's and registrar's reports were read and adopted. The total membership of the association is 79, clerks 14, apprentices 28. Four

members have been removed from the register in consequence of removal from the province or other causes. The secretary was empowered to incur the necessary expense to procure evidence against persons violating the association's act. E. E. Lightcap and H. H. Casselman, having been appointed scrutineers, the ballot papers sent in were counted and resulted in the following being elected as council for the ensuing two years, viz.: J. C. Gordon, J. F. Howard, E. D. Martin, C. Flexon, W. R. Bartlett, B. M. Canniff and G. W. McLaren. During the counting of the ballots the president addressed the meeting, reviewing the work of the association, and congratulated the members on its satisfactory condition.

Dr. Hutton moved, seconded by Mr. Canniff, "That the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba offer for yearly competition, for general proficiency in the major examinations, a gold and silver medal, the gold medal to be given to the student obtaining the greatest number of marks, the percentage to be not less than ninety; the silver medal to be given to the student obtaining the next highest number of marks, provided such student takes not less than eighty per cent. of the total marks, the competition to date from the spring examinations of 1895, and to be open to students who have taken their full course in Manitoba. In case of a tie, the examining board to take into consideration the respective merits of the tying candidates, with reference to the neatness of the papers put in and the work done."

In moving this resolution, Dr. Hutton, in an interesting speech, pointed out the strong incentive to good work, the chance of winning the Association medals would be, and stated that he would be willing to offer a silver medal for the student obtaining the highest number of marks in materia medica, and Mr. Canniff, in supporting and seconding the resolution, also said he would be willing to offer a medal for the highest number of marks in any particular subject, probably chemistry. Mr. McLaren and others, having spoken in favor of the motion, it was put and carried.

The question of the association obtaining permanent suitable rooms, for the purpose of a laboratory, lecture and examination rooms, was discussed, and on motion of Mr. Canniff, seconded by Mr. McLaren, the matter was referred to a committee, consisting of the president, Mr. Flexon and Dr. Hutton, to wait on the medical college authorities and ascertain on what terms a room could be procured in the medical college building.

**CARBOL VASELINE.**—Vaseline is first rendered aseptic by prolonged heating to 120° C., and then mixed with carbolic acid. The mixture is poured whilst hot into metal tubes, which are hermetically sealed whilst at an elevated temperature. It is put forward as a good antiseptic salve.—*Apotheker Zeitung*.

### Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

#### Notice to Students.

The Semi-Annual Examination for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, April 17th, at 9.00 a. m., and will be held in the College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetiere Street, Montreal. Candidates must file their application, duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 7th of April. 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.

The Council having instructed the Registrar to enforce the rule requiring from candidates for examination, ten days notice, prior to the date fixed for the examinations, no application will be accepted after the 7th day of April.

E. Munn,  
Secty.-Registrar.  
595 LaGauchetiere Street.

Montreal, March 8th, 1894.

### New Salts of Berberine.

It is well known that commercial crystallized sulphate of berberine dissolves with difficulty in cold water and alcohol, in fact is almost insoluble in both these liquids. Merck, by increasing the quantity of sulphuric acid used in its preparation, has introduced a sulphate which is easily soluble in cold water and in alcohol. It is now on the market as "*soluble crystalline sulphate of berberine*." It can be taken in half-grain doses six times daily. According to Schmidt (See *Arch. der Pharm.*, 1890), free berberine rapidly absorbs carbonic acid, and as met with in commerce usually contains much carbonate. Merck attempted to introduce a method for the preparation of the free alkaloid, which shall give a preparation as free as possible from CO<sub>2</sub>. He has concluded that the best method is by precipitation of the sulphate of berberine with barium hydrate in just sufficient quantity to precipitate the whole of the sulphuric acid, and afterwards evaporating the filtered solution, without the employment of heat, in glass vessels. But even prepared in this way, CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed. Hence Merck suggests that free berberine should be superseded by the carbonate, which is easily crystallized from water or alcohol, and is of quite definite composition. If the pure alkaloid is required, it is easy to prepare it from this salt by heating it to 100° C. in a current of hydrogen.—*Journal de Pharm. d'Avvers*.

AN English formula for a rubber substitute is 10 parts of paraffin, 1 part bitumen, 2 parts India-rubber, and this in spite of the fact that rubber manufacturers the world over are afraid paraffin.

# Lansing's Glasscine Labels

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## Druggists' Shelfware.

*These Labels are made from thin transparent sheets of Celluloid, and are exactly like the Glass Labels in finish and appearance, but are more durable and cheaper.*

*The only Label Factory in Canada. Send 9cts. in stamps for Samples, Catalogue, etc. Address,*

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*Main Factory located at Detroit, Mich.*



## T. R. Co.'s Catarrhal Syringe.

A splendid article for the treatment of Nasal Catarrh. Manufactured from the finest quality PURE RED RUBBER. Smoothly finished.

**EASILY OPERATED AND INEXPENSIVE.**

## HAVE YOU SEEN THE CROWN ATOMIZER No. 110 ?

It is unequalled in the market for Quality and Price.

*A Hard Rubber Atomizer at the price of Metal Goods.*

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FOUNTAIN SYRINGES. WATER BOTTLES.  
LADIES' SYRINGES. BED PANS, &c.**

*EVERYTHING IN RUBBER.*

**THE TORONTO RUBBER CO. Ltd.**

28 King St. W.

Toronto, Ont.

# STEARNS' WINE OF COD LIVER OIL WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For sale by all the leading Jobbing Houses, or direct from

**FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,**

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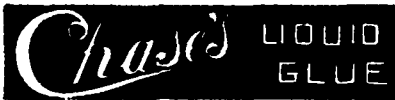
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Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

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145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.



ALWAYS READY, WITHOUT HEATING!



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

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

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.

We beg to call your attention again to our

**"LONDON"**  
Brand of  
**Pure Insect Powder**

As the best and most reliable brand in the market, which has given general satisfaction in previous seasons. We continue our policy of supplying a prime powder at the lowest possible price, and considering this to be the best policy in the end, we will rather take a small profit on a pure article than a larger one on an inferior quality.

Having put our prices down to the **lowest possible point**, we can recommend our "London" brand to the trade, and trust it will meet with the same favor as heretofore.

Yours respectfully,

# The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

# J. Palmer & Son

1747 Notre Dame St.,

## MONTREAL

Offer the largest assortment of **NEW PERFUMES** just received:

**Grossmith,  
J. Giraud Fils,  
Roger & Gallet,  
Crown Perfumery Co.,  
Violet,  
Bourgeois,  
Pinaud.**

**Dupont's**  
Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes.

## THE USE OF MILK

In preparing Infant Foods for use.

There is more or less danger in using any infant food that requires the addition of milk in preparing it for use, because of the difficulty of getting pure milk in large cities.

Even when the milk is received into the house in a fairly pure condition there is danger of its becoming contaminated from exposure to the atmospheric contact of other articles of food, thus rendering it unfit for infant use.

According to the reports of the American Public Health Association, one-fifth of all the deaths among infants may be traced to the milk supply.

What a boon it is, therefore, to have an infant food that contains nothing but the solids of pure cows' milk perfectly sterilized, which requires nothing but the addition of water to prepare it for use.

## Milk Granules

Is the solids of pure cows' milk, which has been specially treated to render it when dissolved in the proper quantity of water, the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk. Send for sample.

PREPARED BY

**THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.**  
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# The Lyman Bros. & Co.

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TORONTO, - ONT.

We are Special Agents for Canada for **BULK PERFUMES** of Leon Marachale, Grasse, France, in 20 oz. stoppered bottles, at \$2.20 a bottle; five bottle lots, \$2.10.

Crab Apple Blossom.  
Jockey Club.  
Maigloeckchen.  
Peau de Espagne.  
Stephanotis.  
White Lilac.  
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Try a sample with next order.

## Pure Cow's Milk Soap.

Used in all public institutions throughout the German Empire. It will radically cure all skin diseases, and is entirely free from all injurious substances, is the report of Dr. Erwin Kayser, Analytical Chemist of the Royal Saxon Chemical Laboratory of Dresden.

PRICE, \$175 per dozen.

Microscopic Slides and Cover Glasses.

Bismuth Subgallate Tablets, 5 grains.

## Trade Notes.

The drug business of Dr. J. H. Welton, St. John, N.B., is closed.

John K. Sutherland has opened a new drug store in Vancouver, B. C.

The drug store of J. W. Levers, Kalso, B. C., has been destroyed by fire.

The drug store of Dr. Owens, Parkhill, was destroyed by fire on March 12th.

W. Thornton, Calgary, N. W. T., has sold his drug business to Owen H. Bott.

A. E. Munson, of Carberry, Man., has sold his drug business to Mr. Newton, of Treherne.

DeBlois & Primrose, druggists, Bridgetown, N.S., are advertising their business for sale.

W. McSween has purchased the drug business, formerly conducted by F. W. James, in Leamington, Ont.

B. Batchelor, Brantford, Ont., has sold his branch store in the North Ward to Pearson & Co., formerly in Weston.

J. H. Sanderson, of Richmond Hill, Ont., who sells his goods from the waggon, has travelled about 9300 miles a year during the last eight years.

Geo. S. Hobart, druggist, Kingston, Ont., died Feb. 19th. Deceased was sixty years of age and had been in the drug business thirty-five years.

C. H. Davis, druggist, of Fredricton, N. B., has fled the country. He is accused of forging the names of his two brothers-in-law for large amounts of money.

J. F. Jaeck, member of one of the oldest drug firms in Victoria, B. C., has purchased the good will and business of John Reed, corner of Cordova and Albert sts.

Jas. R. Chambers, who for many years and until a short time ago was connected with the drug firm of C. D. Daniel & Co., King St. East, Toronto, Ont., died in New York after a short illness.

Joseph Dilworth, who, in addition to carrying on a drug business in King St. West, Toronto, has been conducting a sort of Patron supply store at 57 Colborne street, has assigned to J. B. Boustead.

The Victoria, B. C., Chemical Co., which began operations about a year ago have found their particular field so profitable that they have changed into a limited liability concern, having a capital of \$10,000.00 with a view of extending their operations in other directions. Messrs. F. Moore, J. A. Hall and J. W. Fisher, who have hitherto carried on the works, enter the new company, and operations of manufacture will be, as heretofore, superintended by Messrs. Hall and Moore, both graduates of the famous Ower College, Manchester, and who have been connected with large chemical works in England. The works of this company constitute a very complete plant for the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids, sulphate of copper and heavy chemicals.

## Montreal Notes.

Dr. Wilfred Lecours has acquired the drug business of Dr. Prevost, corner of Craig and Bonsecours streets, opposite Vigor Garden. Mr. Lecours served his apprenticeship with Dr. St. Jacques, of St. Hyacinthe, and was afterwards two years with Mr. H. R. Gray, of Montreal, and has recently been managing the Laporte pharmacy, where his engagement has not quite expired.

The action against Dr. Leonard, druggist, of St. Cunegonde, a suburb of Montreal, came up before Judge Desnoyers in the police court on the 30th ultimo. Several old established pharmacists gave evidence in the case, and it was clearly shown that Dr. Leonard had not been in fault and the Judge dismissed the case.

An action for damages brought by Dr. Douglas Decow against Mr. I. T. Lyons, chemist, Craig street, for having given an opinion as to the Doctor's professional standing, (which was not flattering to the Doctor), after having been before the court some time, was finally decided against the plaintiff. Mr. Lyons is much praised for having had the pluck to stand by his opinions and fight the case.

A singular case of accidental poisoning or rather of death being accelerated by taking Tartar Emetic in place of Bismuth, has resulted in a rather singular verdict on the part of the Coroner's jury. It is stated that the papers reported the inquest anything but fully, and consequently a wrong impression as to the whole case has got abroad. It would be better if coroner's inquests could be reported verbatim or not at all.

It has been suggested that at the next annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association this important body should be invited to hold its Convention of 1895 in Montreal. It would be as well if the Montreal pharmacists would think the matter over, especially those who are members of the Association. The question of expense would of course be important, and would have to be met by subscription.

There has been some talk in the press about the establishment of a large co-operative store in Montreal, but it is probable the scheme will not materialize, the reminiscence of the last failure is still green in the memory of Montrealers who were tempted to invest. The conditions are very different here for the success of co-operative stores to what they are in England, notably high wages, high rentals, and heavy taxes, both municipal and provincial. The drawbacks of importing, the length of time between ordering and receiving goods, the impossibility of importing certain goods during the winter months, and no end of other difficulties from which co-operative stores in England are free. Any one behind the scenes knows full well what grocers' profits are in Montreal, and unless the co-operative people go into selling bogus liquors and cheap wines, they will, without the slight-

est doubt, share the fate of their predecessor.

Mr. S. Lachance's new pharmacy on St. Catherine St., east, is much admired, and Mr. Lachance deserves praise for his good taste. In Mr. Lachance's able hands the investment cannot but prove remunerative.

The dispensing business in Montreal is becoming more difficult every day owing to the multiplicity of new pharmaceutical preparations being continually introduced by manufacturing pharmacists, and the ease with which physicians are induced to order them. Strange to say, physicians of the highest standing are the slowest at adopting these fads. It is refreshing to occasionally receive the simple prescriptions written by leading London physicians. A little more attention ought assuredly to be given in our medical colleges to the "art of prescribing."

## Manitoba Notes.

Geo. Fraser has taken charge of Jos. Taylor's branch store in Portage la Prairie.

H. E. Newton, formerly of Treherne, Man., has purchased the business of A. E. Munson, druggist, of Carberry.

The Pharmaceutical Examinations for the Province of Manitoba will take place on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of April. There will be six students writing for the major and ten for the minor. The minor class has been somewhat reduced owing to the death of Andrew McDonald and the absence of Jno. Wait, who was called away by the illness of his parents.

A. McDonald, whose death is noted above was working for E. Knowlton, druggist, Main street, Winnipeg, up to the time of the commencement of the fall course of lectures, which he attended until near Christmas, when he was taken ill with pleurisy. He died on Sunday the 25th of February.

The following gentlemen were elected on the Council of Pharmaceutical Association for the current year: Messrs. J. F. Howard, E. D. Martin, J. C. Gordon and C. Flexon, Winnipeg; G. W. McLaren, Morden and B. M. Canniff, Portage la Prairie.

John Rogers, of Evans, Sons & Co., Montreal, is now doing Winnipeg, on his way back from the coast. Mr. Wright, of Lyman, Sons & Co., is also in the country.

Peter Ross, late of Banff, is now on the road for Bole, Wynn & Co.

Drug trade, in common with every other line, was slow during the month of February, but March is opening up better.

D. W. Bole, of Bole, Wynn & Co., has been elected president of the Jobbers' Union, Winnipeg.

E. D. Martin recently returned from an extended eastern trip.

### New Brunswick Notes.

Fredericton, N. B., is at the present moment minus one of its retail druggists, Geo. H. Davis. When last seen he was walking down the railroad track on Sunday afternoon during a heavy rain storm. He leaves behind him a few angry brokers, the wreck of a small retail business, and liabilities to the amount of \$21,500. About \$14,000 of this is repudiated paper upon which it is reported Mr. Davis did not raise more than \$1,000. In many cases he paid a shave of 65 per cent. and even higher rates. Much of this paper is forged and is now repudiated by the men whose signatures have been imitated. The brokers who charged such rates as 65 per cent. are not entitled to much sympathy. Mr. Davis was not a drinking man, but addicted to gambling, it is thought in stocks, which has led up to the above deplorable result.

In order that the drug clerks in St. John, N. B., may be better equipped for passing the registration examination of the Board of Pharmacy, two courses of lectures have been instituted on Elementary Chemistry and Materia Medica. The course will consist of twelve lectures on each subject. A. E. MacIntyre takes Chemistry and W. H. Mowatt, Materia Medica. Chemistry on Monday evening and Materia Medica, Thursday afternoon. The tickets for the courses have been placed at a very low figure, \$2.50 per course. It is intended next winter that these lectures shall be succeeded by a more advanced course on each subject.

In the examination held by the N. B. Board of Pharmacy, Jan. 30. There were ten candidates for the preliminary examination, all of whom passed. Four for the final, of whom two passed, Messrs. Wm. Wilson, St. John West, and Geo. O. Spencer, Moncton. Examiners present were Messrs. R. E. Coupe, Dr. L. C. Allison, C. Walter Clark, W. H. Mowatt and M. V. Paddock.

"The Welcome of the Flowers" is the title of an article in the March number of *Harper's Magazine* on the cross fertilization of flowers by W. Hamilton Gibson. The subject is dealt with in a clear and graphic style and the high order of the illustrations both from a scientific and artistic standpoint render the article an extremely interesting one to the botanist. The subject, the co-operation of flowers and insects, is traced from its inception by Sprengel in 1787, diagrams being given of the floral problem which the earlier theorists were unable to master, down to the complete explanation of this by Darwin seventy years later in his "Origin of Species." The fertilization of many familiar wild species is illustrated and explained. One remarkable and perhaps not widely known fact relative to this subject is that of the first crop of American red clover raised in Australia. The crop was splendid in every respect, except that the flowers never came to maturity; there was no seed. The Amer-

ican humble bee had been left out in the transaction, and it was not until this gentleman and his family were naturalized that the crop seeded in the usual way. This seems to have been a true instance of the flower wasting its fragrance on the desert air, although the aphorism, in its general sense, seems now to be a false one. If the iconoclastic hand of the modern historian is proving many beautiful old legends, which we have hitherto taken as facts to be myths only, the biologist and his co-worker, the botanist, on the other hand, are constructing from the living page of nature a history more wonderful in its many facts than the historic legends of old which are now dying out under the remorseless hand of scientific investigation.

### British Columbia Notes.

The next meeting of the council of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Victoria, March 8th. The principal feature of importance coming up will be the amendments to the Pharmacy Act now before the Provincial House.

The semi-annual examinations for Licentiate of Pharmacy will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, April 4th and 5th. All applications must reach the registrar at least two weeks previous, accompanied by the fee (\$20.) All applications for registration on diploma, should be in at least 30 days before the Examining Board meets. Charles Nelson, registrar.

The business known as Reed's Pharmacy, Vancouver, was sold on Feb. 20th by the mortgagers (Langley & Co., of Victoria) to J. F. Jaeck, also of Victoria, who is continuing the business under the name of "The Owl Drug Store."

It is also rumored that McDowell & Co. have sold their Westminster Avenue Branch, Vancouver, to their late manager, J. K. Sutherland.

T. M. Henderson, of Langley & Co., Victoria, has been taking in the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco, trying to recuperate his vitality, lost through a severe attack of grip.

J. Proctor, Nanaimo, has also been under the same complaint.

C. R. King, of Victoria, B. C. agent for the well known Evans & Sons, has lately lost his son, Clarence, who died, after a lingering illness, of consumption.

Lewis Hall, of Victoria, who was recently prosecuted by the Pharmaceutical Association for filling prescriptions without being registered as a licentiate, returned from Oregon with a diploma from a college of that state and has consequently been registered by the B. C. Association.

The Coast pharmacists have been pleased with visits from Dr. Sibree Clark, the pioneer druggist of Kamloops, B. C. The doctor was on the Coast in

connection with the Oddfellows' Grand Lodge meeting and his high and honorable position of Grand Master of Masonry.

The drug trade generally is suffering during the depression, as all other businesses are, the shadowy fortunes floating away with the wind.

Williams, druggist of Kaslo, is one of the losers in the recent fire in that city. Loss, \$2,000.

SCEN.

### Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent)

LONDON, March 1st.

The Pharmaceutical Society has entered upon a crusade against the grocers ever since their success in the Chlorodyne case. The point which they have now raised will have to be settled by the Court of Appeal, viz.: what quantity of poison is necessary to bring a preparation within the meaning of the Act. In the latest case, that of selling Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, the Society seek to make it penal for any but qualified chemists selling it, although on their own showing the quantity of morphine is but one-tenth of a grain in a fluid ounce. There is, however, considerable difficulty in the matter as it is obvious that there are many drugs which would be considerably more dangerous, if 8 times the legitimate dose were taken, than with this particular preparation. On the other hand the principal for which the Society is contending is a most important one, that the quantity of poison is immaterial to the case provided it is in sufficient quantity to injure anybody under any circumstances. As the counsel for the defence pointed out, such a definition would require brandy and port wine to be scheduled as poisons, as in moderate quantities they would be prejudicial and possibly fatal to infants.

A striking point in these recent prosecutions has been the repeated evidence of the variation in the composition of some of these proprietary articles. According to Dr. Paul the proportion of active ingredient is sometimes 25 per cent. more in one sample than in another—a very serious increase that alone might lead to fatal results. It has been suggested to me that in the case of opium preparations this is due to the occasional inferiority of the opium employed and which the manufacturers are not capable of assaying. It is evident, therefore, if this explanation be accepted that the amount of morphine might vary considerably.

Professor Attfield's paper upon the Imperial British Pharmacopœia will be read by Canadian pharmacists with peculiar pleasure. According to Dr. Attfield he was in no way alarmed at the recent production of the U. S. B., but the suggested Canadian Pharmacopœia gave him much more concern. If my information is correct, the whole of the so-called Canadian demand for a pharmacopœia of their own, was manufactured by a drug journal of

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

# Whitaker & Grossmith's

— CELEBRATED —

## ENGLISH TOILET SOAPS.

These Soaps are sold only to the Drug Trade, and therefore pay retail Druggists a good profit, a large number of Canadian Druggists have now been handling them for years with satisfaction to themselves and customers.

### Whitaker & Grossmith's

Transparent Soap, unscented, boxes of 3 doz.

" " 30% " " 1 "

" " 30% " " 1/4 "

" Shaving Sticks, No. 1, boxes of 1 doz.

" " " " 2, " " 1 "

" " " " 4, " " 1/2 "

" Wash Balls, No. 1, boxes of 1 doz.

" " " " 2, " " 1 "

Cent Fleur Soap, - boxes of 1/4 doz.

White Glycerine, " " "

Jockey Club, " " "

Musk Brown Windsor, " " "

White Almond, " " "

Sandringham, " " "

Eucalyptus, " " "

White Carbolic, " " "

White Clover, " " "

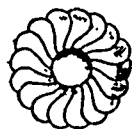
Cucumber and Glycerine, " " "

Superfatted, " " "

Baby Soap, " 1 3 "

Thymol Tooth Soap, " 1 "

White Rose Soap, " 1 "



All of above can be confidently recommended to consumers.

# Archdale Wilson & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.



# Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

Sold by all first-class  
Chemists and Druggists.

## CHEVRIER

General Depot: PARIS,  
21, Faubourg Montmartre, 21

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

# Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

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## CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class  
Chemists and Druggists.

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

BUY

# ADAMS' ROOT BEER.

**Pays Well, Sells Well, and Gives Satisfaction.**

Retail, 10 and 25 cts. ; Wholesale, 90c. and \$1.75 per doz., \$10.00 and \$20.00 per gross.

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

**The Canada Specialty Company,**

DOMINION AGENTS.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

# Free Advertising for Druggists.

## Dr. Slocum's Compound Pennyroyal Tea.

Put up in neat and attractive 25 cent Boxes, sells at sight, and is now being extensively advertised.

**PUT IN A STOCK AT ONCE.**

Sold by all leading Wholesale Houses at \$2.00 per dozen, less 5%, or direct upon receipt of price.

**T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,**

Manufacturers,

TORONTO, CANADA.

Montreal. To most people it would certainly appear that Canadians are already afflicted with a plethora of pharmacopœias, to which a Canadian edition would only add another without replacing one of those already in use. Professor Attfield is now awaiting suggestions for his new pharmacopœia. All suggestions should, as far as possible, be accompanied with formulæ already made out, in the manner of the B. P., so that they are practically ready for insertion if approved by the General Medical Council.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is the latest pharmaceutical production for medical favors. It is stated to be an emulsion of 33 per cent. of a purified petroleum oil and a definite proportion of the hypophosphites of lime, soda and potash. At first sight it would hardly appear to be an elegant compound likely to tempt the fleeting appetite of phthisical patients. But from examination and perusal of medical reports it is quite evident that the petroleum is a bland unirritating vaseline-like oil which has marked value in phthisis and pulmonary affections. In relation to consumption it may be interesting to mention that the use of *lac-nanthus tinctoria* is strongly recommended by a leading specialist, who has recently obtained the unenviable notoriety of being struck off the medical register in consequence of advertising.

Some time ago a method was published of coating pills with salol so as to ensure their passing through the stomach without disintegration, whilst they would be dissolved in the duodenum. This has been found at a large dispensing establishment a very great improvement on the old Keratin method which was very tedious and messy. The salol is warmed and when just melted the pills are turned into the liquid salol and lifted out onto a slab to dry. When quite cold they have a frosted appearance which is rather attractive than otherwise and no unsightly pin-point. The salol coating does not easily rub off, if the pills were previously free from powder. Pills of aloin, taurocholate of soda, iridin and iron compounds have been in most demand.

The subject of the preservation of infusions is constantly tackled by pharmacists having more or less knowledge of the subject. The latest contributions are remarkable as being precisely antagonistic in their inferences. In London, Mr. E. White has suggested boiling the infusions where admissible and preserving in sterilized bottles free from the ubiquitous microbe. Where sterilization by heat is objectionable he recommends the addition of a small quantity of chloroform as a

preservative. By these means he is enabled to keep infusions for about a month without their turning sour or mouldy. He finally respects the stock arguments against concentrated infusions which have been refuted over and over again. At Birmingham, Mr. Alcock publishes the result of the examination of samples of infusions made by a dozen students in his pharmaceutical college. The variation in strength of these is truly remarkable. The amount of solid extract contained in some is double that present in others, which points to the inevitable conclusion that practical pharmacists have reached years ago, namely that concentrated infusions are more uniform and reliable than freshly prepared specimens. What is r



JOSEPH CONTANT.

quired, however, is pharmacopœial permission for their use by inserting the proper forms. Whether this be granted or not, medical men who dispense and pharmacists, will continue to use these convenient forms of concentrated galenicals. As their therapeutical properties are small and the trouble of preparation great, whilst they are bound to vary and prone to change, it is unreasonable to abuse the concentrated article and unwise to ignore them.

Todocaffeine is obtained by dissolving in the cold a mixture of 35 parts of sodium iodide and 65 parts of caffeine iodide, in sufficient water, treating this solution with hydrogen sulphide and evaporating to dryness.

## Prominent Canadian Pharmacists.

### JOSEPH CONTANT.

The subject of the first of our sketches of Canadians prominent in pharmaceutical matters was born in Montreal in '48, pursued a classical course at the Jesuits' College in that city until 1865, when he began his career in the drug business by being entered as an apprentice with Picault & Son. Mr. Contant has, perhaps, been an exception to the majority of drug clerks inasmuch that, from the first day of his apprenticeship until the present time, he has continued in the same store. He attended the lectures on pharmacy at McGill College first and afterwards at the Montreal College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated. Upon the death of Dr. Picault, in 1885, he purchased the business and has carried it on ever since under the firm name of Picault & Contant. Mr. Contant has for many years been a prominent figure in pharmaceutical circles and held the office of President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec from June, 1888, to June, 1891, and was again elected to the same office in June, 1893. His store is situated at 1175 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

### S. LACHANCE.

Was born in Quebec the 19th April, 1817, and received a part of his classical education in the Seminary of Quebec and entered in M. R. Dugal's Pharmacy as an apprentice, July 26th, 1863. In August, 1868, he opened a drug store in Fraserville, Quebec, but after five years of unsuccessful efforts, gave up business and went to Detroit, Mich., where he remained one year as clerk in a German drug store. In 1874 *nostalgia* forced him to come back to his mother country and he went to Montreal where a situation as clerk was secured at M. J. Goulden's drug store, St. Catherine-st. In November, 1876, he again started for himself in partnership with his old patron M. R. Dugal, of Quebec, under the commercial name of Dugal & Lachance. On the 15th Feb., 1879, after a mutual consent of dissolution of partnership he decided to open alone at 1538 St. Catherine-st., where he remained nearly fifteen years, and where a decided success was the reward of perseverance.

Mr. Lachance has been president of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, and for several years member of the board, also member of the board of the Montreal College of Pharmacy for many years and one of the examiners for the last six years. He is also

a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and has always taken a deep interest in pharmaceutical progress, principally in the study of pharmacy.

For some time Mr. Lachance had been looking about him for more convenient and larger premises on account of the extension of his business, and last summer a new store was secured on the corner of St. Catharine and St. Christophe streets, which outrivals, we believe, anything of its kind in Montreal. This store, a cut of which is given on this page, occupies the ground floor of a handsome three story brick and stone building occupying an area of 25 feet by 61 feet in dimensions, the whole building being used by Mr. Lachance in his business. The store is oblong in shape, has handsome counters, adorned with rich plate glass show cases, running up each side, and being joined at the end by a semi-circular screen, surmounted by a coronet of 26 pendant incandescent lights, endorsed in acorn shaped globes of beautiful watered glass. The whole of the interior of the store itself, with the exception of the floor which is of rich Italian marble is cabinetted in stained cotton wood, the ceiling being very artistically relieved in panels and boxes in various shades. From the ceiling hang three very handsome crystal chandeliers each supporting numerous electric lights, whilst thirty pendant incandescent lights in acorn globes, give a brilliant appearance to the store. The walls are lined with handsome fittings in ash and walnut, whilst elegant glass show cases, filled with a choice selection of druggist's sundries, occupy the centre of the establishment. The windows, three in number, are of immense sheets of polished plate glass, and are illumined by forty-eight incandescent lights, set in bevelled and radiated plate glass mirrors. Here Mr. Lachance and five qualified assistants are kept constantly engaged in attending to the wants of his numerous customers. The first floor is occupied by Mr. Lachance as a Pharmaceutical Laboratory and stock warehouse, the upper flat being fitted as a laboratory, where Mr. Lachance prepares his proprietary medicines, with the assistance of ten employees.

Pilocarpine is recommended for deafness.

### Diastatic Action.

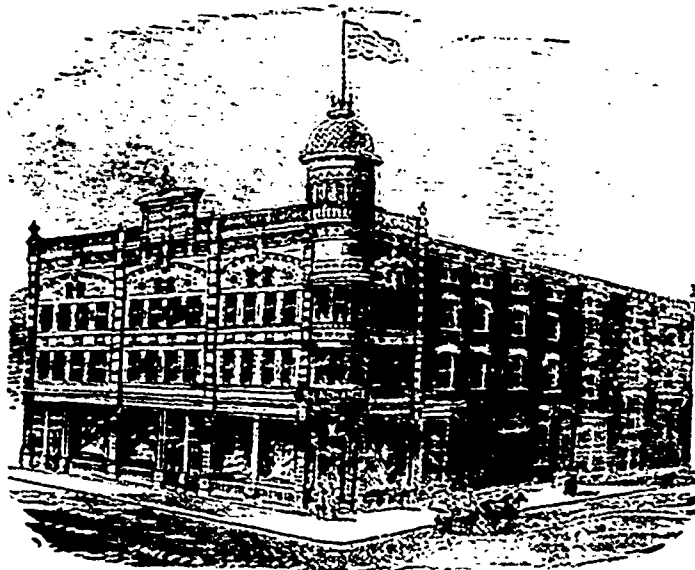
Papers on this subject have recently appeared in England, so that it will be of interest to give a brief account of a somewhat important note on the subject which

known also that weak doses of mineral acids and of chloride of sodium possess some influence, but the action is not dependable, and appears to be due to antiseptic power rather than to direct interference. From the researches of M.

Effront, it appears that aluminium salts, phosphates and asparagine favor the action of the ferment. Whatever the temperature of conversion be, this influence is always noticeable. But the action stops as soon as the degree of hydration has become very great. It appears, therefore, that the same substances which favor the development of organised ferments also favor the action of soluble ferments. Whatever the nature of this action is, it is possible that the mechanism is the same in both cases. Mineral salts, and, perhaps, certain nitrogenous substances can enter into combination in some special way with carbohydrates and albumen, so that the unstable compounds formed, easily undergo hydration, oxidation or further decomposition. The role which certain inorganic salts play in inorganic synthesis, as discovered by Friedel and Kraft, may, perhaps, be similar to that in these peculiar ferment actions. — *Chemist and Druggist.*



S. LACHANCE.



recently appeared in the *Comptes Rendus*. It is well-known that certain substances hinder the action of diastase, but very few investigations have been undertaken with the object of ascertaining which substances favor this action. It is

is of about ordinary cost, saves fuel, and resists hail.

In the calcium spectrum some new lines have been discovered in the region of the ultraviolet rays.

# JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON—New York.

HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY OVER 400 HOSPITALS AND MANY THOUSANDS OF PHYSICIANS AS THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE — AS GIVING MORE IMMEDIATELY PRO- NOUNCED AND UNIFORM ACTION THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN.

Order of your wholesale house and specify

**JOHNSON & JOHNSON.**

Prices and all information on application to

**THOS. LEEMING & CO.,**

25 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.



—THE—  
**LADIES'**  
SILVER  
**CACHOUS**  
(Rose Flavour)

"Impart a Delightful Odour to the  
Breath."

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

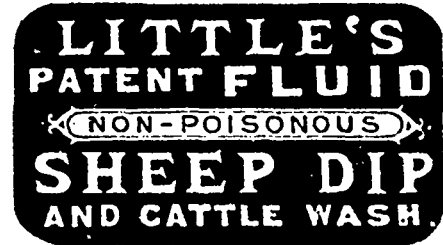
IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK THIS  
ATTRACTIVE ARTICLE.

**ALL PASCALL'S SPECIALTIES**

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

**ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.**

**J. PASCALL, LONDON, S. E.**



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other  
animals.

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

27 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to  
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

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

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



**CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

# 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.

## Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association was held, pursuant to notice, in the lecture room of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Gerrard st., Toronto, on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 8th. President William Murchison occupied the chair, the other members present including Messrs. G. A. McCann, Secretary, Toronto; L. W. Yeomans, Belleville; Henry Watters, Ottawa; John McKee, Peterboro; J. A. Clark, Hamilton; D. H. McLaren, Barrie; W. Scott, Port Hope; A. B. Petrie, Guelph, President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy Council; H. Sherris, F. W. McLean; W. J. Davidson, W. H. Gilpin, R. W. Campbell, J. H. Mackenzie, Vice-President of the O. C. P. Council, W. A. Hargreaves, A. R. Fraser, F. W. Flett, George Little, J. E. McGarvin, — Peaker, R. Robinson, A. E. Walton, all of Toronto, and others.

Upon calling the meeting to order, the President instructed the Secretary to read the minutes of the last regular meeting which were, upon motion, approved and signed, after which the President delivered his address which appeared in full in our last issue.

The conclusion of the President's remarks was the signal for a hearty round of applause which was renewed when Mr. Yeomans rose to propose a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Murchison for his excellent address. Speaking to his motion Mr. Yeomans said he was particularly interested with what had fallen from the President in reference to the treatment of apprentices. It was always a question for employers to consider, how to arrange so that their apprentices should have time for study, and he had found it a good plan to leave them free for this purpose after supper. An hour or two could be got in this way every day. The practical work of the store would occupy them through the day, though he regretted for the sake of the young men now in training, that the manufacturing business was largely passing out of their hands.

The question of cutting prices, which had also been dealt with by the President, was an ever-present sore which it was very hard to heal, and without doubt the practice was doing great harm to the trade. It was contended in many quarters that the business was gradually slipping away from the druggists, and that it was absolutely necessary to cut to retain the custom at all. He, the speaker, thought they must depend mostly upon retaining the confidence of the public by honorable, upright dealing, and by supplying none but the best goods at the price. They should also endeavor to foster a kindly relationship among themselves, so that they might buy in conjunction with one another and in that way be able to purchase in large quantities and secure the full advantage of trade discounts.

Another evil which was becoming more

threatening every year was the practice of dispensing by physicians. This was cutting into their business seriously and should receive their careful consideration.

Mr. A. B. Petrie seconded the vote of thanks, remarking that the address just delivered by their President was as complete and careful a resume of the position of affairs to day as it would be possible to offer.

The motion was carried unanimously amid applause.

After Mr. Murchison had acknowledged the vote of thanks, the discussion upon the several matters touched upon in his address was continued for a short time.

Mr. McGregor stated that one course the druggists of Brantford had adopted in self-protection was to unanimously decide to sell nothing but "O. C." goods upon which there was no cut, and which no outside stores could purchase. The plan had worked admirably, and the public were beginning to appreciate the high grade of their goods, and call for them to the exclusion of inferior articles. Referring to the apprentice question, Mr. McGregor said it was most essential that the moral character of the assistants should be carefully looked after, and, if in cases of transgression and the caution of the employer were not heeded, it was better for both that they should part.

At the conclusion of the discussion, several matters of business were disposed of. The following druggists were elected to membership in the Association:—Messrs. McLaren, Barrie, Scott, Port Hope, McLean and Petrie, Toronto.

The election of officers came next. The constitution required that the retiring Executive should nominate their successors, and the meeting either adopt or amend the nomination. As, however, only one member of the old Executive was present, besides the President and Secretary, the President nominated Messrs. Yeomans, Sherris and the Secretary to bring in a report. This they subsequently did as follows:—President, L. W. Yeomans, Belleville, Vice-President, Henry Watters, Ottawa; 2nd Vice-President, J. W. Gerrie, Hamilton, 3rd Vice-President, N. A. Bosworth, Stratford; Secretary, G. A. McCann, Toronto, Treasurer, H. Sherris, Toronto. Executive Committee—No. 1 electoral district, Angus Buchanan, Kemptville; No. 2, G. S. Hobart, Kingston; No. 3, W. Howse, Whitby; No. 4, W. J. Davidson, Toronto; No. 5, G. J. Little, Toronto; No. 6, Doctor Slaven, Orillia; No. 7, T. P. Smith, Elora; No. 8, Jas. Harrison, Hamilton, No. 9, Chas. McGeorge, Ayr; No. 10, Chas. Austin, Simcoe; No. 11, C. McCallum, London, No. 12, J. Peppe, Brussels, No. 13, R. D. Scott, Sarnia.

The report was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Yeomans was at once called to the chair by the retiring president and appropriately acknowledged the honor conferred upon him.

The Convention adjourned after the

reading of the following practical and very useful paper, entitled,

HINTS ON THE PREPARATION OF ELIXIRS,  
BY HENRY WATTERS, OTTAWA, ONT.

Mr. President and Fellow druggists.

When our zealous President, and equally zealous Secretary, appealed to me for something towards the programme of our annual meeting I did not feel that I could undertake the task they wished to impose on me, and I can assure you that I should not have allowed my name to appear on the programme had I not been told that there was great lack of material to present to the meeting. I did my best to convince the gentlemen referred to, that I had nothing worth laying before the meeting, but, in an unguarded moment, I intimated that I thought I could furnish some hints on the preparation of elixirs which might be of interest to my fellow-druggists. So I was committed to the position in which I now find myself. It might seem almost necessary to apologize for taking up your time with and asking your attention to a subject which suggests undisguised execration from a large number of my confreres, but when I tell you that it is not my intention to add a single formula to the almost endless number of elixirs and that I purpose to refer to very few formulas, I hope I shall have annihilated any antipathy which the title of my remarks to you may have aroused. I may say I haven't a word to say in favor of the elixirs as a class; I share quite heartily with you the opinion that they are open to properly directed criticism, and that when they are given a proprietary character, as is sometimes done, their use is a reflection on the ability of the practising pharmacist to compound and dispense the simple remedies of the materia medica. Some of them are doubtless as potent preparations of the drugs they represent as could be devised, and possess the advantage, or should do so, of being less repulsive to sensitive patients than the undisguised medicines contained in them. Whatever objections may be raised against them, the fact remains that they are frequently prescribed by physicians, so that if we would be prepared to fulfil one of the important functions of our calling we cannot afford to despise or neglect this large class of medicinal preparations.

Now, the first hint I have to offer is to make your own elixirs. In this connection, let me say a word in reference to the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations of every kind. I believe it is the custom in some sections to buy and dispense ready made tinctures, syraps, ointments, etc., a custom which every pharmacist who is jealous of the standing and reputation of his profession should deplore and by all means discourage. It matters not if these preparations be of uniform, standard excellence which, I fear, is not always the case—the custom tends to lower what should be a professional calling to the level of a mercantile trade. A much stronger reason that can be urged

against the handling of ready-made preparations is the injustice to our apprentices attendant on such a procedure. Our apprentices come to us expecting to be trained and fitted for the responsible duties of the drug business. Now, I would ask, how can they become qualified to undertake these responsibilities if their practical acquaintance with the products of pharmacy be limited to handling them as articles of trade? They can, of course, compare the physical properties of the various preparations with the standard formulated by the official pharmacopœia and apply the tests therein indicated to determine the nature and strength of the chemical bodies present on which the therapeutic properties depend, but, how much less thorough will be the knowledge thereby gained than if the student had been engaged in every step of the transformation of the crude drug into the finished pharmaceutical product. True, they possess the advantage of as thorough a course of practical instruction as could be given them in the limited time devoted to such work in our College, but I think I am not making an extravagant statement when I say that the experience there obtained cannot compare in real usefulness with the experience acquired in the careful and methodic manufacture of the preparations demanded by the daily requirements of a drug business. I am dwelling at greater length on this subsidiary matter than the purport of my subject might seem to warrant, but I believe my motive will commend itself to your approval, and if I succeed in inducing any of my business confreres to give practical consideration to my counsel in this regard, I think you will agree with me that this digression will have been amply justified. As has been intimated, my object is merely to give you some hints on the preparation of elixirs. Some of the hints I have to offer have been derived from a somewhat extensive practical experience in the manipulation of the class of bodies we are considering. The greater part, however, of my knowledge of elixirs naturally has been obtained from a perusal of the published articles relating to them which have appeared in journals of pharmacy and from the compilations of formulas intended for the use of the practicing pharmacist. It is therefore proper that I should mention the works that have been of assistance to me in my search for and experimentation with satisfactory formulas. Among such books I would name *The National Formulary*, *Nelson's Handbook*, *Lloyd's Manual on Elixirs*, and especially *Oldberg's Unofficial Pharmacopœia*. They are all of them helpful to the busy druggist, and should have a place in every pharmaceutical laboratory. I have particularly emphasized the value of Prof. Oldberg's *Unofficial Pharmacopœia* which has been my constant guide in the preparation, not only of elixirs, but of many other preparations. I would earnestly advise you, to furnish yourselves with a copy of it, if it is not now in your possession. The starting-point, or basis,

of all elixirs is, of course, the vehicle we employ to carry, in a palatable form, the medicines prescribed by the physician. On it depends, in great measure, the quality of the finished preparation. The object to be attained is a flavoring agent which will most perfectly disguise the taste of disagreeable drugs, and, at the same time, be itself devoid of objectionable character, in other words, a flavoring body that will be acceptable to the greatest number of individuals. For this purpose cinnamon, coriander, anise, orange, and other aromatics have been recommended, either in simple or compound form. Of these I most unhesitatingly advise the use of orange in the form of simple elixir, which I use in preference to all other formulas as the basis of elixirs. Nearly everything I have to say will be in connection with the preparation of simple elixir, which, indeed, might have been the title of my subject. The formula I have to present to you for simple elixir is found in *Oldberg's Unofficial Pharmacopœia*, modified in regard to the system of weights and measures therein employed to suit the quantity I prepare each time. In this connection I should say that the formulas given by Prof. Oldberg are all in metric system, but ample tables are given by the author for conversion into the ordinary standard. I would, however, recommend you to employ the metric system on account of the helpful experience it will afford your apprentices in familiarizing them with that system. For this purpose a set of weights ranging from 1 centigramme to 100 grammes, and conical measures of 30, 100 and 1000 cubic-centimetres, and a cylindrical jar graduated to 500 cubic centimetres will be found sufficient for all your requirements. Following is the formula for simple elixir, according to the imperial standard as already intimated:

Spirit of orange	4 ounces
Deodorized alcohol	25 ounces
Simple syrup	40 ounces
Water	31 ounces

Mix in the order named, add 4 ounces of powdered French chalk or purified Talcum; shake occasionally and filter till clear.

The spirit of orange is prepared by dissolving one ounce of fresh oil of sweet orange peel in nine ounces of deodorized alcohol. As there is some difficulty in getting fresh oil of orange in Canada, I would advise you to buy it in New York. My custom is to buy one pound of the finest oil obtainable and dissolve it at once in the proportion of alcohol already stated. I may say in passing that spirit of orange, as thus prepared, makes an excellent flavoring extract of orange, which is sometimes inquired for. Deodorized alcohol may be prepared as follows:

Alcohol	1 gal. (wine measure)
Powdered quick-lime	4 drs.
Powdered alum	2 drs.
Sweet spirit of nitre	1 dr.

Mix the lime and alum, add the alcohol; shake well and add the spirit of nitre. Set aside for seven days. Filter through animal charcoal (bone-black).

To avoid the nondescript color appear-

ance that complex tinctures usually exhibit, it is customary, in making elixirs, to use caramel for one class and cochineal or carmine for others. In reference to caramel nothing need be said as there is no difficulty in obtaining that article of good quality. I have tried several formulas for cochineal coloring and find none more satisfactory than one I have used for a great many years, and sold as jelly-coloring, for which purpose it is really excellent. Following is the formula:

Cochineal	} aa. . . . . 1 ounce
Potassium carbonate	
Potassium bitartrate	
Alum	
Water	14 ounces

Boil till effervescence ceases; filter and add water to make 16 fluid ounces in which dissolve 16 ounces of sugar.

### Pharmacy of Cod-Liver Oil.

L. C. FINK.

In the good-old days when cod-liver oil was taken without any thought of possible palatability, the product generally offered in the market was repulsive stuff, possessing a pronounced odor of sole-leather and a rank fishy taste. To render the oil more palatable and, incidentally, more readily assimilable, emulsification was resorted to, and the oil is now almost invariably exhibited in the form of an emulsion, although physicians are aware that the intervening emulsifying agent is a burden on the weakened digestive organs of an invalid.

Now that the novelty has worn off, we are prepared to question whether or not the sub-division of the oil by emulsification really facilitates absorption, inasmuch as it seems most probable that the sugar and emulsifying medium will be separated in the stomach, and the oil accumulate in large globules before reaching the duodenum, where by aid of the pancreatic ferments it is prepared for absorption.

From this it would appear that palatability is the chief advantage possessed by emulsions, and now that *LOFORN COD-LIVER OIL* (P. D. & Co.) has been rendered so palatable there seems to be little occasion to administer mixtures containing acacia, which is itself a calcium salt and has no place among foods.

Last, but not least, is the question of permanency. It is a well known fact that cod liver oil grows rancid more rapidly in contact with sweetened water, which constitutes the base of nearly all emulsions, than when preserved pure in closed vessels. *LOFORN COD-LIVER OIL* is prepared with a special view to permanency. —*Therapeutic Notes.*

Whooping Cough has been treated by Dr. J. Taub (*Pest. Med. Chir. Pr.*) by resorting to intubation. He allows the tube to remain for some three to five hours and the paroxysms of cough do not appear until several hours after its removal. The tube is to be applied every other day.

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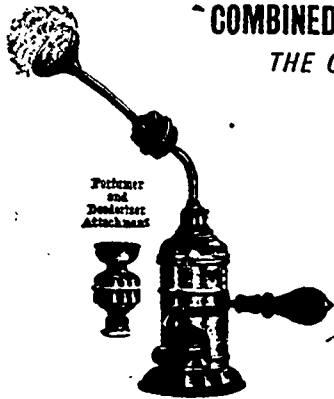
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For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.,** of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.



**Practical Pharmacy.**

AN INCOMPATIBILITY. — M. Sarebbe calls attention in the *Bull. Chem. Pharm.* to the following incompatible prescription:

Solution dialyzed iron ..... 25 gm.  
Fowler's solution..... 4 gm.

A dense precipitate was presently observed on the walls of the bottle, due probably to the hydrated ferric oxide produced by the action of the alkali in Fowler's Solution.

\* \*

MIXTURE OF PARALDEHYDE.—W. H. Cutting recommends the following mixture, which keeps well:

Take of

Paraldehyde ..... 1 dr.  
Acacia..... 15 grs.  
Water.....30 min.

Dissolve the acacia in the water and mix with the paraldehyde.

\* \*

CINNAMOL.—This name was given to the Rectified Oil of Cinnamon by a French physician, Championiere, according to Rundscha. He recommends its use in the form of a salve for antiseptic treatment and gives the following formula:

Retinol (resinol) ..... 75 parts.  
Wax, sterilized ..... 25 parts.  
B-Naphthol ..... 1 part.  
Cinnamol ..... 1 part.

For small operations Championiere also recommends the following mixture:

Retinol (resinol)..... 75 parts.  
Wax, sterilized ..... 25 parts.  
Cinnamol.....0.4 parts.  
Oil origanum, pure .....0.4 parts.  
Oil Geranium .....0.4 parts.  
Oil verbena (East India, Gras  
Oil..... 0.2 parts.

—Meyers Bros.' Druggist.

\* \*

MENTHOL MIXTURES.—Owing to the fact that very little water will cause menthol to separate from its alcoholic solution, this medicament is best administered in the form of an emulsion. H. Coupland, *Chem. and Drug.*, recommends the following three formulas:

1-Menthol ..... 8 grains.  
Powdered acacia ..... 24 grains.  
Distilled water q. s. .... 1 fl. oz.

Powder the menthol finely, mix it intimately with the acacia, and add the water gradually.

2-Menthol ..... 8 grains.  
Yolk of egg ..... ½ fl. oz.  
Chloroform water ..... ½ fl. oz.  
Distilled water q. s. .... 1 fl. oz.

3-Menthol ..... 8 grains.  
Tincture senega..... ¼ fl. dr.  
Distilled water q. s. .... 1 fl. oz.

Dilute the senega tincture with twice its volume of the water, and triturate with the powdered menthol, then gradually add the remainder of the water.

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

The senega mixture is considered the next best.

\* \*

A NEW PLASTER MASS.—*Pharm. Centralhalle* contains an article from *Journal American Medical Association*, in which Shoemaker recommends the above highly. Its composition is as follows:

Caoutchouc ..... 50 parts.  
Honey ..... 5 parts.  
Soup plaster..... 45 parts.

This mass is used also as the base in the following plasters in which the active ingredient is expressed as per cent.

Anthrarobin plaster ..... 25 per cent.  
Alum plaster ..... 20 per cent.  
Ergot plaster ..... 10 per cent.  
Bismuth subiodide plaster..... 30 per cent.  
Sulphur plaster ..... 30 per cent.  
Chamomile plaster..... 10 per cent.  
Belladonna plaster..... 20 per cent.  
Phytolacca plaster..... 20 per cent.

\* \*

SOLID EXTRACTS which are habitually ordered in connection with ointments are best kept on hand in the form of glycerites. They are fitly prepared by bringing together equal weights of extract, glycerin and water, and after effecting thorough mergence, evaporating the water by heating the mixture on a water bath until its weight equals that of the extract and glycerine combined. They are also especially useful in the formation of pills. As the strength is reduced one-half, double the quantity prescribed must be used.— [*Beginnings in Pharmacy.*]

**Rational Formulæ for Pills of Oleate of Mercury, and for Fowler's Solution.**

MM. Quinquand and Portes contribute the following to *la Medicine Scientifique*:

**PILLS OF OLEATE OF MERCURY.**

Dissolve in a sufficient quantity of water, 30 gm. of medicinal soap and then precipitate by the addition of salt water; decant and repeat the operation several times. Cast on a bit of oil cloth and wash very lightly with distilled water, and finally dissolve the soupy residue in a large quantity of water. In another vessel dissolve 13 gm. 50 cgm. of bichloride of mercury in sufficient distilled water and mix the two solutions with constant agitation. At the end of several hours collect the precipitated oleate of mercury, wash by malaxation and preserve in parchment paper, kept carefully from the light. The pills are made with this oleate and licorice, and should be immediately coated with melted salol. Each pill should contain 15 cgm. of the oleate, representing about ¼ cgm. of metallic mercury.

Pills thus prepared are free from all the defects and bad effects of the oleate otherwise prepared, as they do not disturb the gastric functions, and are absorbed in the intestine. They are especially valuable in the treatment of syphilis and syphilitic affections.

**FOWLER'S SOLUTION.**

An unalterable solution of arseniate of

potassium may be made by following the process of Traub, viz.: Dissolve by the aid of heat, 1 gm. of arsenious acid in 5 cem. of caustic potash. Dilute by adding 30 gm. of water, 40 gm. of alcohol and 10 gm. spirit of melissa. Finally add sufficient alcohol to make 100 gm. The dose is from 10 to 15 drops in the course of twenty-four hours.—*Nat. Druggist.*

**Drug Clerk Association.**

To the Editor:

Kindly allow me space to bring before my fellow drug clerks something which they know already, but seem afraid to speak out about.

I am a firm believer in the old saying, that "unity is strength," for we have seen proof of it in every line of labor, therefore, I agitate for an association, which is sorely needed by all drug clerks, and especially here in Canada, where the standard is so very high, and the profession supposed to be one of the best (which it really might be, if we would only make it so), and the clerks supposed to be well paid.

But, fellow drug clerks, what constitutes a good profession, one that pays \$3 or \$4 per week for a man of 19 or 20 years of age? Not in my estimation. Why, we do not get any more remuneration for our services than a grocery or butcher boy, who requires to pass no examination in order to enter his business.

People have the impression that drug clerks are well paid, which is a very wrong one, but then the people only see us when we are dressed up in a suit of clothes, which it took us months to save the money to buy, and people always judge from appearances.

Men are leaving the business every day who have become proficient but cannot make one-half the wages that other branches of business offer.

One word about the standard. They (the Council and druggists) have been, and are raising it very high, and the druggists are consequently getting better value in their clerks, and it is nothing but right that they should pay for it accordingly. Let them keep out the crowd by raising the standard for admission, not by letting them from it on account of small wages after they have become qualified. It will belittle our profession. Arise, drug clerks, let us join hands and assert our rights.

Forever your humble servant,

F. H. JACOBS.

656 Parliament St.,  
Toronto, Ont

Esocerin, derived from the asculetin of horse chestnut, has been found useful by Frohlich (Med. Chir. Rundsch.) for diagnosing lesions of the cornea, the latter being stained pink in places where there is interruption of continuity of the epithelial covering.

# Canadian Druggist

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

FEBRUARY 16th, 1894.

## An Imperial British Pharmacopœia.

Elsewhere in this issue we present in full an address delivered by Prof. Attfield, F. R. S., at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, held Feb. 14th, and for a copy of which we are indebted to the author. Since the fusion of the three Pharmacopœias, the London, Edinburgh and Dublin, no event of as equal importance, it may be safely said, has presented itself to the consideration of pharmacists as the proposition now made to compile a work which, while thoroughly *British* in its character as embracing all that formerly appeared in the individual works before mentioned, and being authoritative in its bearing on all matters of pharmacy wherever the Queen's dominions extend, still by its comprehensiveness would assume an *Imperial* aspect.

In 1886 Prof. Attfield suggested to the Medical Council the desirability of considering whether such changes in the Pharmacopœia should be made to better adapt it to colonial requirements and as an outcome of this suggestion, correspondence was entered into through the Privy Council, with the Colonial Office and India Office with this end in view. In the January issue of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* we published the committee's report, as adopted by the Medical Council. In this report Prof. Attfield was named as reporter and editor, and no more fitting choice, nor one more acceptable pharmacists the world over, could have been made. Entering upon the work assigned to him with a clear perception of what is required in a text-book of this character and with a thorough understanding of the difficulties which may arise as to the actual fulfilment of this long cherished idea, and one that if carried out in the manner indicated by the author, must prove of incalculable benefit especially to *colonial* pharmacists; the address is one which must commend itself to every one interested in the compilation of such a work. We hope in a future issue to deal with some of the leading suggestions made in this paper.

## Drug Clerks' Associations.

A correspondent suggests the formation of associations by drug clerks for purposes of mutual protection and other objects. The formation of such associations would no doubt be of benefit, not only in the manner indicated by the writer, but also in other ways which, in our opinion, would be infinitely more desirable.

One of the first objects of such an organization should be self-improvement. Many of the young men who enter upon the life of a drug clerk, although "edu-

cated" as far as scholastic experience goes, yet are very ignorant as to the first principles of business education, and very frequently as to the aims of the profession in which they are enlisting. To be a thorough pharmacist is not merely to be a vendor of drugs, a dealer in "notions" and similar lines of sundries, nor in fact to be merely a capable dispenser of prescriptions, but besides possessing a good education, a practical knowledge of the business part of his vocation and a fair insight into the scientific branch of the business, he must make himself thoroughly acquainted with the therapeutical, as well as the chemical, uses and characteristics of the goods he handles, and have an intelligent idea of the highest aims and duties devolving upon a member of so noble a profession. These cannot all be gained in a day, nor are they the outcome of a college course, and the drug clerk who will strive most assiduously to cultivate these traits and ambitions is the one who will succeed best, and as no one person can claim all the intelligence and experience in a locality, so it is that gatherings of the nature proposed will lead to a more liberal exchange of ideas and an elevation of the standing and character of their employment. The drug clerk of to-day is to be the pharmacist of to-morrow, and the mere time-server of a clerk, if he ever happens to have a business of his own, will be of the class of proprietors who are utterly regardless of the welfare of their employees, or the real interest of their customers. Gratification of self and a desire for money being the sole aim and object of their ambition. This may in some measure be overcome by "rubbing against each other" in associations of the kind proposed. Other objects might also be attained, namely, the earlier closing of drug stores, a relief, from some at least, of the Sunday labor and a general discussion of the many problems that are continually arising both in business and educational matters pertaining to the profession. Thus preparing for the future, the drug clerk of to-day may, if he will, carve out in a great measure the business and the standing of his profession for the years to come.

As to the contention of our correspondent, that drug clerks have to work for "three or four dollars per week," we must confess that we have never yet known any clerk that would work for that amount, nor can we believe that any man would ask a qualified clerk to give his time for any such paltry sum. However, it must be remembered that a clerk is worth just exactly what he *makes himself worth* to his employer. One that is properly qualified by having passed his examinations, and does everything he can towards the promotion of his employers' interests, can always depend on being reasonably well paid for his services.

PELANGIN is a German specialty recommended for use in sea-sickness. It is said to be (Phar. Zeit.) a solution of antipyrin, cocaine and caffeine.

## Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

A retail druggist of Montreal, in a letter to the *Daily Witness* of that city, complains of the discrimination made by the Pharmacy Act in that Province in favor of wholesalers in contra-distinction to that of the retail trade. The letter, which we append, explains itself:

"According to the Quebec Pharmacy Act no person, unless he has obtained a certificate from that body showing that he has passed the preliminary examination, can be allowed to serve even a bottle of patent medicine over a retail druggists' counter, and unless he is a certified clerk or a licentiate of pharmacy he cannot dispense even the most harmless prescription.

"Whilst in no wise finding fault with these very necessary restrictions, I wish to call attention to the very different position in which the wholesale houses are placed. There appears to be no law compelling them to have any qualified person in their employ, but at the same time their employees are allowed to send out in quantities not only harmless drugs but deadly poisons in any quantity that may be asked for by the purchaser. There seems a slight incongruity in this. Surely if it be considered necessary (and it undoubtedly is) that the retailer of drugs, etc., should first prove himself a competent person for the position, the same necessity must exist in the case of the wholesale dealers. But as the law stands at present there is positively no restriction at all, and the most dangerous compounds may be handled by assistants who have not qualified themselves according to the Quebec Pharmacy Act. We retail druggists, on the contrary, have to pay high salaries to our assistants, who themselves have had to spend considerable time and money in qualifying themselves according to law, to stand behind our counters and I for one fail to see why the wholesale men are allowed to do with impunity that which would entail a heavy penalty upon the retailers. In conclusion, I think that before further risks are run or accidents happen, it might be as well for the Pharmaceutical Association to look into this matter and if possible have the laws in these respects amended, for unmerited blame frequently falls upon the competent retailer through the acts of the incompetent employees of the wholesalers."

THE "Progress of the World" of the *Review of Reviews* is not confined merely to a review and discussion of current political, financial, economic and sociological events. In this department of the March number, for instance, appears a report upon the geographical and scientific explorations that have recently been completed, or are now being carried on, accompanied by maps and portraits of the explorers.

Salophen, when triturated in the dark, emits a bluish-white light.

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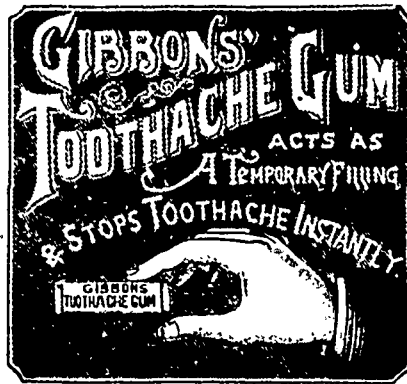
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## On an Imperial "British Pharmacopœia."

PROF. ATFIELD, F. R. S.

The author has prepared the following paper entirely in his private capacity, yet with a due sense of the responsibility involved by his position as the appointed editor of the next pharmacopœia. It is written with a threefold object. First, of acquainting pharmacists and others in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies and India, with the nature of some proposed alterations of the pharmacopœia which have recently been considered by the General Medical Council. Secondly with a desire to encourage pharmacists to continue to work at pharmaceutical researches bearing on the pharmacopœia by showing them (a) how their past researches have assisted the Editors of former pharmacopœias and the Editor of the Addendum of 1890; (b) how such researches, condensed by the Annual Reporter on the pharmacopœia have been accepted and acted on by the Medical Council; and (c) how these and similar researches in the immediate future will maintain that conjunction of medical with pharmaceutical work which is on all sides admitted to be of benefit both to medicine and to pharmacy. Thirdly, it is written to invoke the aid of medical, chemical, botanical, and pharmaceutical friends, both at home and abroad in what must, in any case, be prolonged and arduous editorial labor. The whole paper must be regarded as treating of what is more or less tentative, and subject to the future views and action of the Medical Council and of the Pharmacopœia Committee. This much being remembered by readers, the author will not be accused of writing prematurely, but will it is to be hoped, be credited with the simple desire to awaken interest in, and facilitate consideration of, so important a subject.

The British Pharmacopœia is produced under the Medical Acts of 1858 and 1862, the duty of providing for its compilation, and of deciding as to the necessity for, and the date of, any fresh edition, being placed by the legislature on the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. For such initiation, a medical body is clearly the most fit, especially when the actual compilation is carried out by pharmaceutical, in addition to medical experts.

The current pharmacopœia is a condensation of the prior pharmacopœia of the three countries, namely, the London Pharmacopœia (1618, 1650, 1677, 1721, 1746, 1788, 1809, 1824, 1836, 1851), the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia (1699, 1722, 1736, 1756, 1774, 1792, 1803, 1807, 1809, 1813, 1817, 1839, 1841), and the Dublin Pharmacopœia (1807, 1818, 1823, 1850) - possibly others, some, perhaps, reprints together with additions made in the resulting conjoint pharmacopœia, or British

Pharmacopœia (1861, 1867, 1885, and Addendum of 1890).

Now, my conception of a true British Pharmacopœia has always been what, for convenience of description and discussion, may be termed an *Imperial British Pharmacopœia*; a work which, while being strictly conservative yet properly reflecting the science of the time, should be as useful in the remotest corner of the Queen's dominions as in the centre of London; a national medicine book of which, as of the empire, it might be said, but without boasting and as simply expressive of its silent never-ending usefulness, "the sun never sets on its might." In 1886 that conception ripened. The present pharmacopœia had been published in the autumn of 1885, and one year after the editorial duties of himself and his colleagues, Professors Redwood and Bentley, had ended, the writer was requested by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council to advise the Council as to any procedure that might be desirable to secure satisfactory future revisions. The reply to this request, dated November 1st, 1886, was printed and circulated amongst the members of the Council, and, it may be added, has been acted on, in its entirety, by the Council. It was two-fold, and related (a) to the official recognition of pharmaceutical research; (b) to imperial extension. It is necessary to deal with the former of these two subjects before reverting to the latter.

The first (a) of the two suggestions whereby the due pharmaceutical efficiency of the next British Pharmacopœia might reasonably be expected to be promoted was, that annually there should be prepared for and presented to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council a printed "Report on the Progress of Pharmacy in its Relation to the Future Revision of the British Pharmacopœia of 1885;" that is to say, a report on any and every original research, or published experiment, or suggestion, relating to any one of the thousand or so articles, or sections, or monographs, of the pharmacopœia (the number is now (1891) 1,003, if the Appendix and Addendum be included), or on the arrangement or classification of the contents of the volume, or on its nomenclature, systems of weights and measures, and so on; the report to include the reporter's own views, and his comments on suggested omissions, additions, or alterations. The writer had the honor of being appointed the Reporter, and his seven annual reports have been accepted and printed by the Medical Council from year to year. The first, for 1886, covered rather more than one year, namely, from the date of publication of the pharmacopœia in September, 1884, to the end of December, 1886. The eighth, for 1893, will be presented at the approaching spring meeting of the Council in May, 1894. The arrangement of the contents of the reports is alphabetical, like that of the pharmacopœia itself, hence future reference will be easy; especially if, as may be hoped, there should be added, in due

time, a single general index to all the reports issued during the life of the present edition of the pharmacopœia. Each paragraph of each report has full reference to the volume and page of the weekly journal containing the original research, experiment, or suggestion. In many cases subjects have not been reported at the year's end, but when the papers upon them or the correspondence respecting them have been more or less completed. A stock of these annual reports has been retained at the offices of the Medical Council sufficient in number for each member of future compiling Committees, medical and pharmaceutical, to be supplied with an indexed, interleaved, bound set, but insufficient for any further distribution. A set, so far, is already in the library of the Pharmaceutical Society in London. A similar set, as far as published, is now presented to the library of the Society in Edinburgh. By this "reporting" plan the labors of original workers will more readily be recognized, and the duties of compilers *pro tanto* be facilitated.

The encouragement thus given to pharmacists to continue to make original pharmaceutical investigations is obvious. Ever since the pharmacists of the kingdom were organized into a public body, by the foundation, more than fifty years ago, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, those members of the craft, whether pupil, assistant, or principal, who possessed the necessary powers of accurate observation, reflection and description, and the necessary educational training as distinguished from the ephemeral results of "preparation for examination," have, in fact, published such investigations, ranging from the humblest "note" to the most advanced "research," the outcome of personal cost and effort or of conjoint funds and labors of societies, as read at meetings of the students' associations, assistants' associations, and principals' associations, in London, and Edinburgh, and in the leading provincial towns, or at the annual meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, or as otherwise published. Such researches have sometimes been solely chemical, occasionally solely botanical, rarely solely physical, now and then solely mechanical, though always bearing on pharmacy, but the great majority have been of that conjoint and definite nature that can only be characterized properly as "pharmaceutical," while they have, as a whole, worthily reflected the sciences on which pharmacy is founded. And the first British Pharmacopœia, issued in 1864, did contain more evidence than was afforded by the previous three separate pharmacopœias, of such original work by pharmacists. But it seemed, at the time, that the next revision of that book might still better represent the advancement made in pharmaceutical research since the Pharmaceutical Society had been established, and since the previous Edinburgh Pharmacopœia had been issued, and still better reflect the increased activity of original workers during the then recent years of the Society's life - the thirteen

years since the previous Dublin and London Pharmacopœias had been issued. The writer, therefore, in 1861, as one of the professorial staff of the Pharmaceutical Society, delivered two lectures before the Society "On the Relation of the British Pharmacopœias to Pharmacology." His colleague, Professor Redwood, also gave two similar lectures, "On the Chemical and Galenical Processes and Preparations;" and his colleague, Professor Bentley, two "On the Organic Materia Medica of the Pharmacopœia." The six lectures, all delivered by request of the Council of the Society, were reported verbatim, and will be found in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, 2nd ser., vol. v., pp. 406, 416, 464, 479, 561, 628. and in vol. vi., page 7. In due time the Medical Council ordered a new British Pharmacopœia to be prepared "under the direction of a Committee," of which Sir Richard Quain, who had recently joined the Council, was Honorary Secretary, and "by Professor Redwood, of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. Warrington, of Apothecaries' Hall." This second edition of the pharmacopœia was issued in 1867, the preface stating, in reference to the first edition, which had successfully fused the three Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin into one, "the important work of amalgamation having been effected, and national differences reconciled, in some cases at the cost of mutual concession, it has been thought desirable, in preparing a new edition, to submit the work to a general revision, with the view of removing any defects that might be discovered, and of supplying ascertained deficiencies." The result was satisfactory. Sir Richard Quain threw himself into the task of general direction with characteristic energy, which has increased in effect as he advanced from the Secretaryship to the Chairmanship of the Pharmacopœia Committee and, now, to the Presidentship of the Council. The labors of original pharmaceutical observers and investigators were appreciated and utilized. The same statement may be made, the writer ventures to hope, as regards the third edition of the pharmacopœia, issued 18 years afterwards, in 1885, in the production of which, Mr. Warrington having died, Professor Redwood's two colleagues—namely, Professor Bentley and myself—were editorially conjoined. No worthy pharmaceutical investigation, great or small, was knowingly omitted from consideration in the compilation of the 1885 pharmacopœia. That work was, as the writer stated when defending it in December, 1885, against certain critics whom he regarded, rightly or wrongly, as somewhat unwisely hostile (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, 3rd ser. vol. xvi., pp. 465 to 472) was, he said, as regards its pharmacy "the pharmacists' own pharmacopœia," and, further, in reference to the galenical formulæ as a whole, that the bulk "is already largely constructed by pharmacists; it is they who have supplied the chief pharmaceutical materials of the

edificer, their own pharmaceutical experts being employed to put those and other materials together."

But the free and full recognition of pharmaceutical research by the Medical Council is still more obvious in the 1890 Addendum to the present pharmacopœia. The labors of pharmacists at original investigation had become very important. It was only necessary, with the ever ready aid of Sir Richard Quain, to draw the attention of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council to those labors, for a request to be sent to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for pharmaceutical help in the compilation of the Addendum. (*See Pharmaceutical Journal*, 3rd ser., vol. xx., pp. 454 and 1009.) The result is seen on page 7 of the Addendum, where appear not only the names of the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council but also those of a Pharmaceutical Pharmacopœia Committee who were responsible to the former committee for the production of the practical pharmacy of the Addendum. Here stands evidence before all the world, not alone of the union of medicine with pharmacy, for that already existed, but of the liberal recognition of that union by the Medical Council, recognition desired by the leading speakers and workers of the Pharmaceutical Society for fifty years, and a fitting inaugural event for its Jubilee. The writer's pride will be pardoned, even though his modesty be questioned, if he here reproduce two paragraphs from the report of the Pharmacopœia Committee adopted by the Medical Council on November 29th, 1890—"The Committee recommends that the best thanks of the Medical Council be presented to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the valuable assistance rendered." "The Committee view with satisfaction this conjunction of medical and pharmaceutical work in the production of the present extension of the pharmacopœia, a combination that cannot but be productive of future, as well as immediate, benefit both to medicine and to pharmacy. To the Annual Reporter on the Pharmacopœia to the Medical Council, Professor Atfield, must be accorded the credit of initiating and organizing this desirable union." (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, 3rd ser., vol. xxi., p. 525.) That Reporter is of course gratified at his success, but what he desires to emphasize just now is that the union was really the result of pharmacists' prosecution of pharmaceutical research.

The forecast of future benefit was soon justified—namely, three years afterwards. For within the past few months, on December 4th, 1893, the Medical Council adopted the recommendation to invite the Pharmaceutical Society to help in the compilation, not of a comparatively small Addendum, but of a new edition of the British Pharmacopœia. (*Vide Appendix.*) This flattering invitation coming direct from the Medical Council, it follows that the Medical Compiling Committee which

will, with the help of the medical authorities and their medical experts throughout the kingdom, decide on what additions they would recommend to be made to the present Pharmacopœia, and the Pharmaceutical Compiling Committee which will, *inter se* and with other expert aid, decide on the best formulæ, &c., for the additions, will be on that satisfactory footing that apparently leaves little or nothing to be desired in the interests of medical practitioners, pharmacists, and the public. Pharmacists are governed by the pharmacopœia; they will now, as a result of their pharmaceutical research work, and through their pharmaceutical representatives, have a voice in its pharmaceutical construction. Here then is encouragement to pharmacists to continue to work at pharmaceutical investigation, encouragement ample and liberal, and coming from the highest constituted authority.

To revert now to the question of extending the area of usefulness of our great national "Book of Medicines."

The opportunity of again considering the idea of possibly extending the usefulness of the pharmacopœia was afforded by a communication which came before the Medical Council at the meeting on May 28th, 1892, from the Government of India, in effect recommending "the omission, in due time, of the almost useless and very expensive saffron from the pharmacopœia, and a substitution, in India, of an indigenous oil for olive oil in the preparation of ointments, plasters and liniments." The Surgeon-General with the government of India thought "that this principle of excluding useless and expensive ingredients might be carried further and extended to the general drug list, as he considered, for example, that oil of lavender in camphor liniment, and oil of cajuput in croton liniment were useless and costly additions."

The second (b) of the writer's two suggestions of November 1st, 1886, to the Medical Council respecting the procedure necessary for promoting the increased efficiency of the next British Pharmacopœia, namely that of imperial extension, was, therefore, once more brought before the Pharmacopœia Committee on May 25th, 1893, in the following terms, again raising the question in the words of the letter of 1886:—"The question as to whether or not any changes—and, if any, what changes—can be effected in a future British Pharmacopœia to better adapt it to Colonial requirements, or, in other words, the requirements of all the more distant parts of the British Empire. Towards that object the Council passed the following resolution:—"That the Pharmacopœia Committee be authorized to enter into correspondence, through the Privy Council, with the India Office, and the Colonial Office, with a view to ascertaining in what degree, if any, the British Pharmacopœia can be better fitted than at present to meet Indian and Colonial requirements as regards important natural drugs and pharmaceutical preparations." In the following October letters were

written to the Privy Council by the President of the Medical Council. These have been published in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. liii., pp. 470 to 472 (rule also Appendix.) A very large number of the copies of the letters were distributed in November last by the India Office and the Colonial Office, for use by the Medical and Pharmaceutical Authorities in India and the Colonies. This action was regarded by the Council as the first step towards the issue of another British Pharmacopœia—whenever that may be, in view of the time that must be occupied by the many and repeated communications with even the most distant parts of the empire. In short, the Council formally ordered the preparation of the work, and did the writer the honor of appointing him editor.

That much, and that much only, has been settled. Whatever is said or done by medical practitioners and by pharmacists, at home or abroad, as the outcome of what is stated in this paper respecting the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia, must be regarded as tentative and subject to the future views and action of the Medical Council, as stated already. So far as action has gone at present we may perhaps interpret the attitude of the Council in this matter, towards the Colonies and India, to be, not one of desire to produce an Imperial Pharmacopœia, and of request for aid in carrying out such a desire, but rather of willingness to make the British Pharmacopœia more useful than at present, both broadly and in all details, if it is not already sufficiently useful, whether in India or in any one of our Colonies. The Medical Council has already stated, in the two letters referred to, that all suggestions shall receive the best and fullest consideration. They may be sent to the offices of the Council, addressed to the Registrar, 299 Oxford street, London, W.

As to the form which proposed Colonial and Indian additions, alterations, or omissions might take, the Medical Council has directed as follows:—"Each suggestion should be as detailed as possible, and each list of suggestions as complete as possible." It may be risky to venture on advice to distant friends, but, for example, if the insertion of a new natural raw drug or article of materia medica is desired by medical practitioners, a paragraph respecting it might be drawn up in the general form of similar existing paragraphs in the pharmacopœia, and then might follow facts and reasons in support of the suggestion. Any desired pharmaceutical preparations of the drug might then be mentioned. Formulæ for the preparations of the said drug would be drawn up by persons having adequate pharmaceutical knowledge, and be in a form to fit them for insertion amongst the similar existing official formulæ for extracts, tinctures, ointments, pills, tinctures, &c., pharmaceutical facts and reasons for insertion then following. New definite chemical substances might have similar literary treatment. Proposed new

preparations of old vegetable or mineral articles of the materia medica might be similarly presented for consideration. Adjustments of strength or potency of existing preparations will not be difficult in a pharmacopœia which is already largely an amalgamation of three pharmacopœias, but there must be reasonable concession when important percentage alterations are suggested and reasonable respect for the *status quo*. Similar remarks apply to the omission of any existing ingredient of a formula or the inclusion of a new ingredient. The total omission of a drug from the present pharmacopœia will not be suggested without the most careful consideration by the medical authorities making the suggestion. Opinions on matters having broader bearings than the foregoing probably will be welcomed, but will necessarily merge into subjects to be discussed in their general imperial relationships rather than from a local standpoint.

To turn now to the discussion of the character of the next British Pharmacopœia in its home editorial aspects, a discussion which it is intended that this paper shall initiate, all views, it may be stated once more, of course being subject absolutely to the controlling voice of the Medical Council and the Pharmacopœia Committee.

Clearly it would be unwise to alter the nomenclature of the present pharmacopœia in any important respect. In the recently issued Pharmacopœia of the United States, the Latin nomenclature of the previous edition is retained while there is a half-and-half alteration of the English nomenclature. For instance, *Magnesi Sulphas* and *Tinctura Opii* appear in that old dress which, let us hope, they will long retain. While, however, under the leading title *Tinctura Opii* there appears the leading English title *Tincture of Opium*, which also is a translation, under the leading Latin title *Magnesi Sulphas*, there appears, not the translation of those words, namely, *Sulphate of Magnesium*, but, in a single line in type of Egyptian blackness, *Magnesian Sulphate*, and so on with the whole of the galenic and the chemical nomenclature. Here is a sacrifice of the advantages of translation and of literary elegance to mere "up-to-date" chemistry and its will-o'-the-wisp nomenclature. Scientific chemists claim the right to alter their views of the chemical constitution of matter as often as may be desirable, to substitute one crutch, or rather hatpeg, of hypothesis or theory for another whenever the advancing strides of their science may render such a course expedient; to change notation in accordance with their views wherever the conjoint wisdom of the followers of chemistry erects a guide-post; and to give new consistent names to formulæ. But the pharmacist and the medical practitioner, and the writer as a professed, if anxious, guide of both, should place in the front rank of the qualifications for a name, not supposed constitution, which is here to-day and

gone to-morrow, but permanence—a name which shall, if possible, be unambiguous, contain no numeral syllables, be recognized throughout the empire, and possess the very minimum of instability. Chemistry is unfortunately splitting off from pharmacy. Chemists have arisen other than "chemists and druggists," and "chemist and druggist" are growing up who are not the former, or scientific "chemists," but "pharmacists" alone. Better, perhaps, except what appears to be the inevitable and be content with the name "pharmacist," but therewith let them adopt the motto, "Pharmacy for the Pharmacist." Pharmacists should have their own nomenclature, which, while not inharmonious with the frequently-changing nomenclature of chemistry, shall have the prime virtue of all possible permanence. Few British medical practitioners or pharmacists will sympathize with this recent action of the compilers of the otherwise highly improved Pharmacopœia of the United States. Let us trust that that we shall retain in our next British Pharmacopœia both the Latin and English leading chemical names of the present edition as a rule, with perhaps no so-called indeclinable substantives.

The writer's views respecting official synonyms, more especially those which tend to remove difficulties and uncertainties respecting the composition of what may be termed household remedies, have been set forth in the pharmaceutical press, and so far have been strongly supported. The Pharmaceutical Pharmacopœia Committee may be trusted to give a practical outcome to the matter. The subject is wide in itself and in its bearings, but is, perhaps, fairly focussed in the Reports for 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890.

Respecting official weights and measures, pharmacists would much help by discussing the question of the substitution of grains by measure that is, "fluid grains" or "grain measures" for minims. We use ounces (ozs.) and fluid ounces (fl. ozs.), why not grains (grs.) and fluid grains (fl. grs.), the minim gradually, in the course of years, dropping out of use? Viewed in the light of variation in doses, the subject has not apparently much therapeutical importance, and its legal bearings are not insuperable; but its pharmaceutical importance is considerable in relation to the question of accuracy in compounding solutions and in dispensing, and as promoting simplicity of relationship of weights to measures. In the *Year Book of Pharmacy*, 1889, p. 498, will be found a series of formulæ for official *liquors*, in which 1 part by weight of active principle is contained in 100 similar parts by measure; for example, 1 ounce of arsenic in 100 fluid ounces of solution, or 1 grain in 100 fluid grains. In the technical language of pharmacy these are true "1 per cent solutions" because of the implied practice, which never need be abandoned—namely, "solids by weight, liquids by measure." Where the words "one per cent." are not



qualified by something expressed, something understood, or an implied practice, then, of course, the words "one" and "per cent." must, by the ordinary laws of language and logic, apply to the same thing or condition and not to dissimilar things or conditions. A solution containing 1 grain in 100 minims is scarcely an equally technically true one per cent. solution, and certainly not an equally simple technical one per cent. solution. The writer must not yet express a decided opinion on the question of the abolition of the minim.

But a still more important question relating to official weights and measures is the growing demands on our attention of the metric decimal system. This is now practically the sole system in the United States pharmacopoeia. Our colonists in Canada must largely use that pharmacopoeia; and it may be expedient to give them official formulæ on the metric system. We must, of course, assume that the medical practitioners and pharmacists of the old country, at least, would not at present accept a pharmacopoeia on the metric system alone. Cannot those monographs of our current pharmacopoeia which include weights and measures on the imperial system, be followed in every case by formulæ on the metric system? Sometimes it will only be necessary to repeat the lines containing the quantities, the directions applying to either system; sometimes the directions will admit of adaptation to either system. Sometimes the paragraphs of directions in terms of the imperial system will also have to be repeated in terms of the metric system. The book need not be increased materially in size by such an extension of matter, for the "spacing," at least, might be less liberal than at present. It is not now desirable further to enter on this question, for necessarily it must be fully discussed in the Colonies and India, and afterwards at home.

Colonial and Indian additions to the pharmacopoeia have been mentioned. Considering the activity exhibited in the search for and in the making public of new drugs during the past twenty years, additions of many really new drugs cannot be expected. The question of home additions is important for medical consideration, but is one on which pharmacists may be able to supply some information to medical authorities in regard to the frequency or infrequency with which the more firmly established "new remedies" are prescribed. Here attention may be drawn to the following paragraph in the preface of the new Pharmacopoeia of the United States:—"In accordance with the positive instructions of the Convention, those of the new synthetic remedies which cannot be produced otherwise than under patented processes, or which are protected by proprietary rights, were not admitted into the pharmacopoeia."

It would be outside the scope of this paper to touch on the questions of botanical nomenclature; general mechanical processes; how far the pharmacopoeia may

be made more, or less, an undergraduate's book than at present, that is to say, whether or not, for example, explanations of tests should be included, and, on the other hand, whether or not most of the descriptive sentences at the commencement of the sections or monographs should be excluded; nor to consider any general rules relating to the limits of demand of purity of articles.

Still less can now be considered the details respecting any particular article or monograph of the pharmacopoeia.

The extremely important subject of pharmacological research on the medical side, the subject on which the question of additions to or omissions from the pharmacopoeia should largely depend, has not been touched in the paper. Such research, by many workers, is much needed.

The younger workers at original pharmaceutical investigation will not accuse the writer of merging editor in professor, nor the older of merging editor in reporter, if he ventures to beg them to continue to experiment—experiment—experiment. There is dignity as well as definiteness in the words "pharmaceutical research;" and it is on accurate pharmaceutical research, properly so called, from a simple observation to an elaborate investigation, far more than on strictly chemical, physical, or botanical research, that the position which pharmacists have won for themselves in the production of the pharmaceutical portion of our pharmacopoeia can be maintained, it is on published accurate pharmaceutical research in the main, that the pharmaceutical basis of future Imperial British Pharmacopoeias can be constructed satisfactorily.

*Postscript*—The decision by the Medical Council to entertain the plan of giving the British Pharmacopoeia an imperial character has been welcomed cordially, not only by those present at the meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, when this paper was read, but by speakers and writers representing all classes interested in the project.

### Improved Syrup of Ipecac and Opium.

H. L. GRIMES, Ph. G.

Syrup of Ipecac and Opium, or Syrup of Dover's powder, is one of the unofficial preparations that has taken a position of growing importance in the armamentarium of the practicing physician. It is more agreeable to the taste than Dover's powder, and, being liquid, often enters into prescriptions for pectoral troubles,—combining effectively with other expectorants and giving the sedative and diaphoretic effects frequently desired in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

Formulæ for this preparation have been published in the various pharmaceutical journals from time to time; and of all that have come to my notice, that of the "National Formulary" is the best, though also open to criticism. The tendency of fluid extract of ipecac to cause fermentation when mixed with syrup, has caused much annoyance probably to every pharmacist at some time in his experience. This tendency is manifest in syrup of

Dover's powder; not to the degree that it is in syrup of ipecac, U. S. P., but still to such an extent as to occasion investigation by the writer as to the means of removing this drawback.

The following formula is one which has been evolved in my laboratory, and produces a syrup that can be kept perfectly for a long time:

Fluid Extract Ipecac..... 1 fl. oz. 32 minims ( 30 c. c.).  
Deodorized Tincture Opium  
(U. S. P.)..... 11 " 50 " ( 335 " ).  
Glycerin..... 12 " 0 " ( 355 " ).  
Syrup (special)..... enough to make 1 gallon (3,785 " ).  
Mix the fluid extract opium, tincture and glycerin, then add the syrup.

Each fluid dram (3.75 c. c.) of this syrup represents 5 grains (300 etg.) of Dover's powder or  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (3 etg.) each of ipecac and opium. The presence of the rather considerable quantity of deodorized tincture of opium in the preparation, makes the resulting syrup of less density than is desirable, if U. S. P. syrup be used to make up the prescribed volume. To obviate this, I prepare a syrup by dissolving, with the aid of gentle heat, 67 pounds Av. (3,175 kilos) of granulated sugar in 3 pints (1,420 c. c.) of water, and straining through muslin when nearly cool. This quantity of "special syrup" will be sufficient to make the volume specified in the formula.

The use of glycerin to the extent of about ten per cent., cannot be objectionable from a therapeutic standpoint, and is certainly admirably adapted to the purpose, pharmaceutically considered. Syrup of Dover's powder prepared in this manner has kept perfectly for a long period. — *Merck's Market Report.*

### Sanguinal.

It is well known that metallic iron, and most inorganic salts, are not easily and rapidly absorbed into the body, but is found in an unaltered state eventually. To this fact is due the presence of such a number of organic preparations of iron, such as iron peptonate or albuminate, and similar compounds. The researches of Hamburger show the ease with which organic compounds, capable of rapid absorption, are formed in both the animal and the vegetable organism. On account of this fact fresh blood of animals is being used as a remedy for chlorosis and anemia. Dried defibrinated blood and pure hemoglobin in the liquid form have recently been used too in this connection. The objection to many of these more or less natural preparations is their liability to decompose. The following preparation, containing a fair proportion of albumenoid matter, is free from all immediate decomposition products, and can, therefore, be recommended:

Natural salts of blood..... 30  
Oxycyanogenolbin..... 10  
Peptonised albumen..... 44

The value of the natural salts of the blood is in all probability dependent on the low specific gravity of the serum in cases of anemia. — *Apotheker Zeitung.*

*SOLUTION* for making syrup of iodide of iron is made by Roussillon, according to the following formula which he claims yields an unalterable product: A boiling solution, composed of resublimed iodine 16.40 gm., iron filings 5 gm., and distilled water 30 gm., is filtered into a flask containing 220 gm. pure neutral glycerin, the filter washed with boiling distilled water; the liquids are well mixed and subjected to a moderate heat until they measure 240 gm. The solution is then filled into well dried bottles, which are closed, and upon cooling the stoppers are covered with paraffin. — *Journal de Pharm. et de Chim.* — *Journal of Pharmacy.*

*PISON*, is a soluble wool tar preparation made by heating together three parts of tar and one of green soap, and gradually adding three parts of 10-per-cent solution of potassa. It is a brownish, clear liquid, soluble in water, is not caustic, and has been found to prevent the formation of bacteria in culture media.



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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.

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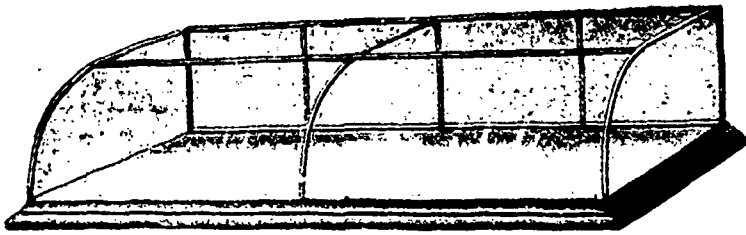
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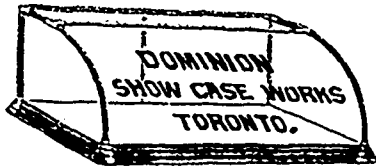
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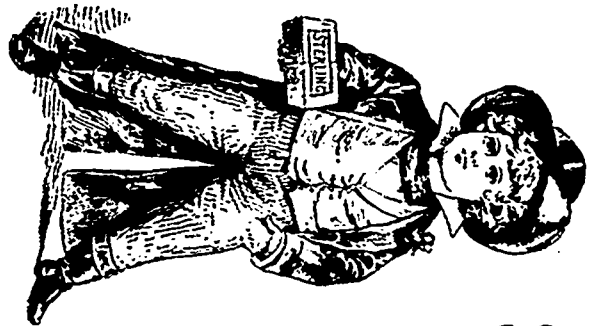
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## Practical Microscopy, with Methods and Formulæ for Pharmacists.

E. J. MILLARD, PH. C., F. C. S.

The increased interest with which pathological microscopy is regarded by the medical profession, especially in relation to bacteriology, is an excellent reason why pharmacists should acquire some knowledge of the subject. It has frequently been suggested that pharmacists should undergo a special course in practical histology and pathology in order to relieve the physician of the tedious, and consequently irksome duty of ascertaining the presence or absence of pathogenic organisms or abnormal structures. Suitable classes are held at most of the medical colleges and schools throughout the country, whilst the pathological departments of large hospitals are well-equipped, and much information and experience can be obtained there. The object of the present paper is to give an outline of methods for students, and some of the principal formulæ for the solutions and stains which pharmacists may be called upon to supply.

### THE MICROSCOPE.

A good microscope is the necessary adjunct of every pharmacy, whether the owner be an enthusiast in the subject or not. Students who have to purchase the instrument should avoid second-hand microscopes, unless by reputed makers and in excellent condition. It will be found that a  $\frac{2}{3}$  inch and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch objectives are ample for most purposes, provided they have good definitions and angles of aperture about 35° and 110° respectively. Excellent instruments for the purpose are provided by Swift, Watson & Sons, Baker and others, for about £10. For the examination of some bacteria, the use of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch oil-immersion objective is imperative. This may be obtained for an extra £5 to £8. The microscope should be fitted with a good condenser on the Abbe model, and a double nose-piece is very useful. Other necessary apparatus will comprise a freezing and embedding microtome, turntable, glass slips and covers, &c.

### INJECTING.

It is often advisable to inject colored fluids into the arteries in order to observe their relation to the tissue generally. It is impossible to briefly describe the method of injecting stains into blood vessels, and to properly perform the operation requires training and considerable practice. The two principal injection fluids are prepared as follows:

*Fearnley's Carmine Gelatine.*—Carmine 3 grms.; liq. ammon. fort., 6 cc.; glacial acetic acid, 6 cc. or q. s.; gelatine, 7 grms.; water, 80 cc. Soak the gelatine in 50 cc. of water for six hours. Rub the carmine with the ammonia in a mortar, and after two hours transfer to a bottle, and gradually add the acid until the color changes to a bright red. Melt the gelatine and add the carmine solution with constant stirring.

*Fearnley's Prussian Blue Gelatine.*—Soluble Prussian blue, 2 grms.; gelatine, 7 grms.; distilled water, 91 cc. Rub the powder in half the water, and allow to stand half an hour, when pour off the clear solution. Soak the gelatine as in the carmine formula, and when melted add the blue solution gradually with constant stirring. Both masses should be made with best French gelatine, and may be filtered through hot flannel directly before using.

### HARDENING AND DECALCIFYING FLUIDS.

Alcohol is the most largely employed hardening agent. The strongest methylated spirit, i.e., 65 o. p., is most frequently used, and the fresh tissue or specimen to be hardened is allowed to macerate in it, changing the spirit daily, for a week or even longer.

*Ranvier's alcohol* is made by mixing one volume of methylated spirit with two parts of distilled water.

*Muller's Fluid.*—Bichromate of potassium, 2.5 grms.; sulphate of sodium, 1 gm.; water, 100 cc. Is very largely used in hospitals, &c., as particularly suitable for macerating large pieces and whole organs. It must be changed occasionally, and the maceration required is much longer than with alcohol. Specimens can be kept practically indefinitely in it.

*Klein's Fluid.*—Chromic acid, 0.2 gm., distilled water, 60 cc. Dissolve and mix with 30 cc. methylated spirit. To be made fresh as required. Hardens specimens quicker than with Muller's Fluid, but must be changed in the same way. Specimens after thorough hardening, should be placed in running water for an hour, then in a mixture of three volumes of methylated spirit and one volume water for a day or two, and finally kept till required in methylated spirit.

*Decalcifying Fluid.*—Chromic acid, 1 gm., distilled water, 200 cc., nitric acid, 2 cc. For dissolving the salts of bone, whilst hardening the matrix.

*Glycerine Decalcifying Fluid.*—Hydrochloric acid, 5 cc.; glycerine, 95 cc. Objects, such as teeth, bone, &c., are tested frequently when macerated in these liquids by means of a needle. The fluid is got rid of by well washing with tap water.

### EMBEDDING AND SECTION CUTTING.

The commonest method of embedding is in carrot. It is suitable for firm tissues, either vegetable or animal, but very thin sections cannot be cut. In vegetable histology this is of little importance, as the cells are so much larger than the average animal cell, which, in the latter case, is still further reduced by hardening. A cylinder of carrot is cut by means of a large cork borer to firmly fit the well of a Stirling's or Cole's microtome. The cylinder is then sliced into two halves longitudinally, and the tissue is placed between the semi-circular pieces in a space scraped for it. The cylinder is now pressed into the well, so that the slit in it points right and left of the operator.

The top of the microtome is flooded with methylated spirit, and the razor slowly worked through the carrot and tissue. By means of a screw at the base of the level of the cylinder is generally raised between each slice. The section is ready for straining and mounting.

*Celloidin.*—Hardened tissue is placed first in a mixture of alcohol and ether, and then in a solution of Schering's celloidin. This is made by dissolving the celloidin in a mixture of equal parts of absolute alcohol and ether. A very thin solution is first used containing 3 per cent. of celloidin, and then a 10 per cent. solution of the consistence of mucilage. When removed from these the liquid speedily evaporates, leaving a film of celloidin. This is increased by painting over the piece of tissue with more of the thick solution and allowing the ether to evaporate. Sections are easily cut from this, either by clamping in or freezing on to the microtome, keeping the razor moist with methylated spirit. The sections may also be kept in it until cleared for staining. Is useful for delicate tissues, &c.

*Paraffin* embedding is useful where a large number of very thin sections are required, but is troublesome and unsatisfactory compared with other methods.

*Freezing in Gum.*—The tissue, thoroughly washed free from spirit or hardening agent, is placed for 12 hours in a mixture of mucilage acacia three parts, simple syrup one part, with 1 per cent. carbolic acid or thymol. With a brush, place a little gum only on the top of a freezing microtome, such as Cathcart's and freeze the tissue on. Then with the plane iron moistened with water cut off a lump, first to barely half the depth of the specimen. If firmly frozen, cut sharply across, raising the level after each stroke by means of the screw. Dip the knife into a bowl of water, and shake the cuttings off. If sections are required to be kept before staining and mounting, they should be placed in equal parts of methylated spirit and water. Although they have a tendency to curl up, yet when transferred again to a bowl of water they instantly open out.

### STAINING.

The object of staining sections is to render the structure more distinct and determine the various parts. Nuclear stains, as the name indicates, act upon the nuclei of cells, leaving the protoplasm and cellulose but faintly tinted. The most useful nuclear stains are hæmatoxylin, carmine and safranine.

*Ehrlich's Hæmatoxylin* (Squire's form).—Hæmatoxylin 2 grms., ammonium carbonate, 0.4 grms.; proof spirit, 40 cc. Dissolve and expose to the air in a shallow dish for 24 hours. Make up the volume to 40 cc. with more spirit and add ammonia alum 2 grms., dissolved in 80 cc. distilled water, glycerin 100 cc., S.V.R. 80 cc. and glacial acetic acid 10 cc.; filter. The stain is diluted with water and the section immersed in it for 12 hours, and afterwards washed with tap water or

water containing a trace of alkali. Lithium carbonate dissolved in tap water is used by some histologists. Excess of stain may be removed by washing in  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. acetic acid solution. Personally, I prefer the following method as much more satisfactory and expeditious: Macerate the section in the undiluted solution for five minutes in a watch-glass, gently warming over a flame. Transfer the section to a flat dish containing acidulated alcohol for a few seconds (if left too long the color is washed out), rinsing the specimen by gentle agitation with a needle. Transfer back again to tap water where it will open out at once, and by agitation the acid is got rid of. Finally, dehydrate in methylated spirit before mounting.

**Acid Alcohol.**—Hydrochloric acid, 1 cc.; absolute alcohol, 70 cc.; distilled water, 30 cc.

**Lithium Carmine.**—Carmine, 2 grms.; lithium carbonate, 1.5 gm.; distilled water 100 cc. Digest for a few days and filter. By subsequent use of acid alcohol only the nuclei are stained, and picric acid can be used as counter-stain, or in one solution as with picrocarmine.

**Picrocarmine.**—Carmine, 1 gm.; strong solution of ammonia, 3 cc.; distilled water, 5 cc.; gently warm to dissolve, and add 200 cc. of a saturated solution of picric acid; boil and filter. A drop or two placed on section itself when on the glass slip, and gently warmed, gives good results, care being taken that the section is floating in the stain. Excess is drained off and wiped away around the section, which is then mounted in Farrant's liquid. Nuclei appear bright red and tissue yellow.

**Safranine.**—Safranin, 0.5 gm.; rectified spirit, 20 cc.; distilled water 80 cc. Is useful for staining intra-cellular structure. It is also a specific stain for amyloid degeneration of the kidney, &c., the amyloid material reacting with an orange color, the normal tissue being pink.

**Methyl Violet.**—Methyl violet 0.5 gm., glacial acetic acid, 5 cc.; water to 200 cc. Allow the section to remain in this stain for some minutes, wash well with water, and mount in Farrant. Amyloid material is colored red, and the rest a bluish color.

**Methylene Blue.**—Methylene blue, 0.5 gm.; rectified spirit, 15 cc.; distilled water, 85 cc. Useful for staining sections of brain, spinal cord, &c. It is also largely employed as a counter-stain in the examination of bacilli, or as a direct stain of micrococci, &c.

**Methyl, or Iodine Green.**—Methyl green, 1 gm.; rectified spirit, 20 cc.; distilled water, 80 cc. The section is immersed for a minute in the undiluted stain, washed with water, and mounted in glycerine or balsam. Amyloid tissue is stained pink, nuclei blue, glandular structure dark green, and fibres bluish green. According to Squire the amyloid reaction is due

to the presence of methyl violet in commercial iodine green.

**Eosin.**—Eosin, 1 gm.; rectified spirit, 20 cc.; distilled water, 80 cc. An admirable counter-stain to haematoxylin, as it gives a red background. It requires some delicate manipulation to obtain good results.

**Gentian Violet.**—Gentian violet, 0.5 gm.; rectified spirit, 20 cc.; distilled water, 80 cc. Is a good nuclear stain, if the section is afterwards rinsed well in acidulated water. Also used for bacilli.

**Osmic Acid.**—1 per cent. solution in distilled water. It is usually recommended to be kept in the dark, as it is readily reduced; but it has been recently shown that if the distilled water is absolutely free from organic matter, light does not affect the solution. It is a specific agent for staining fat and fatty degeneration in sections, or in the lump.

**Magenta.**—Fuchsin, 1 gm.; rectified spirit, 15 cc.; distilled water, 85 cc. Used for detection of the comma-bacilli of Koch, &c.

**Ziehl-Neelsen's Magenta.**—Fuchsin, 1 gm.; rectified spirit, 15 cc.; carbolic acid, liquefied, 5 cc.; distilled water to 100 cc. An excellent stain for tubercle bacilli. Neelsen's method is to take the section from lung, immerse in weak spirit, and allow to stain in the reagent for several hours; decolorise in 2 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid in alcohol for 15 minutes, wash for the same time in water, counter-stain in methylene blue for half-a-minute, again wash in water, dehydrate in absolute alcohol, clear and mount.

**Gibbes' Double Stain.**—Fuchsin, 2 grms.; methylene blue, 1 gm., mix and add 3 cc. Aniline oil dissolved in 15 cc. of rectified spirit, and lastly, 15 cc. of distilled water. Is used for cover glass preparations, where pus, sputum, &c., are examined for tubercle bacilli. The stain is heated gently and the preparations immersed for five minutes, washed in methylated spirit till no more colour is removed, dry by warming, and mounted in xylol-balsam.

#### DEHYDRATING AND CLEARING.

Dehydration of sections which have been previously stained or removed from water is necessary before mounting in balsam. Absolute alcohol is the best agent, although methylated spirit will answer if allowed longer time. The section is transferred to the glass slip, and, if from water, allowed to drain. A few drops of absolute alcohol are dropped into the section so that it is covered and floats in the liquid, and allowed to remain for five minutes. If the section has been made in celloidin it must not remain more than two minutes in absolute alcohol or it will dissolve a portion. Clearing is usually effected by means of clove-oil or cedar-wood oil. Cedar wood oil is better than clove, as the latter removes some of the aniline colors. The alcohol is drained off from the slide and the area around the section carefully wiped. A drop or two

of oil is placed on the slip close to the edge of the section, and by inclining the slip is allowed to run under the section, which it soon saturates. It is left for a few minutes, then drained by inclining the slip on to the blotting-paper, and the area around the section again wiped clear. Excess of oil may be removed finally by gently dabbing with clean blotting-paper.

#### MOUNTING.

The best mounting medium is Canada balsam, which has been thinned with either xylol or benzol. A drop of xylol balsam is placed on the section, and a clean cover glass very gradually lowered over all. The proper application of cover glasses is important, or otherwise air bubbles will depreciate the value of the specimen. One edge of the cover glass should touch the slip, and a portion of it, as it is lowered, be covered with the xylol balsam. As it is gradually lowered it will drive the balsam evenly along over the section and expel all air. They should be left for a week to set.

**Farrant's Medium** is made, by Cole's method by dissolving 100 grms. gum acacia in 200 cc. of cold saturated solution of arsenious acid and adding 100 cc. of glycerine. Filter bright. Air bubbles may be excluded by pressing evenly and hard upon the cover glass or gently rotating it. It requires about a fortnight to set.

**Glycerin Jelly** is preferred for botanical sections, and the following form, published originally in the *British and Colonial Druggist*, answers well:—Gelatin, 1 oz.; water, 6 ozs.; soak two hours, and add glycerine 7 ozs. and carbolic acid 1 per cent. Warm and filter whilst hot.

The final stage of mounting is to ring the cover-glass with cement. Balsam mounts alone do not require it. White zinc cement is popular, and should be followed with a coat of asphalt varnish. If glycerine occurs in the mount, the cement should be preceded by a ring of gold size, or marine glue. It is doubtful if it is worth while for the microscopist or pharmacist to make these, but formulae for them have been published already in the *B. & C. D.—B. & C. D. Diary 1894*.

**COCAINE AND BORAX IN THE PRESENCE OF GLYCERIN.**—The precipitate formed by borax in an aqueous solution of cocaine hydrochlorate disappears on the addition of glycerin. This reaction presents a remarkable phenomenon, on the application of heat. The solution becomes turbid, the turbidity appearing first at the surface, and gradually extending downward, until the entire mass is affected. On cooling, the turbidity disappears completely. The author (a writer in the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*), thinks the reaction may serve for the determination of the presence of cocaine. He has thus been able to recognize one part of cocaine in 1000 parts of a solution of the same.

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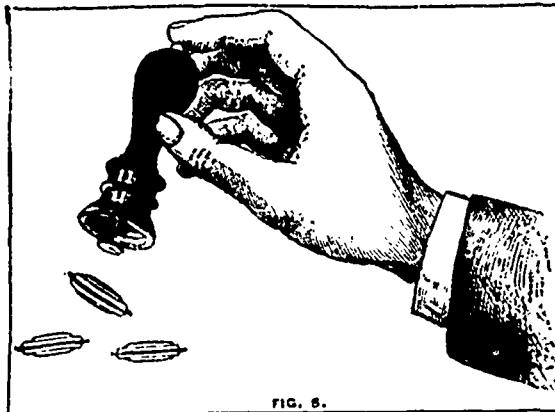


FIG. 5.

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=

PARIS, FRANCE.

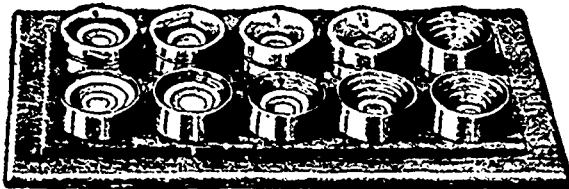


FIG. 1.

cachets are placed in these moulds, and "fillers" (Fig. 2) are slipped over the top to insure the even filling of the cachet. Graduated compressors (Fig. 3) are then applied to force the powder into the cachet.

Holders (Fig. 4) are used to pick up the upper part of the cachet, and for moistening and joining to the lower half. An automatic handle (Fig. 5) is used for handling the holders and ejecting the filled cachet. Fig. 6 is a water cup used for moistening the edges of the cachets.

**T**HIS form of medication is very popular in Europe, where it has, to a great extent, superseded the pill and capsule. The arguments for its use are, greater solubility in the stomach, and a shape which readily conforms itself to the shape of the throat, making the act of swallowing easier.

By the use of **CHAPIREAU'S CACHETS** the pharmacist is enabled, upon short notice, to put up powders in a form agreeable to the patient. The outfit necessary for filling **CHAPIREAU'S CACHETS** is exceedingly simple, easily manipulated and inexpensive. It consists of a small cabinet upon the underside of the lid of which are fastened 10 nickel-plated moulds (Fig. 1.) The lower halves of the



FIG. 4.



FIG. 2.

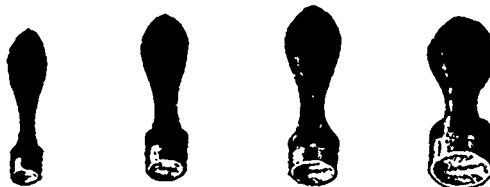


FIG. 3.



FIG. 6.

THE EXPENSE FOR THE CACHETS IS PRACTICALLY NOMINAL.

## THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

DOMINION AGENTS,

38 Front Street East,

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Toronto, Ont.

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# Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice.

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**SMOKE**

# MINERVA

—:AND:—

## RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

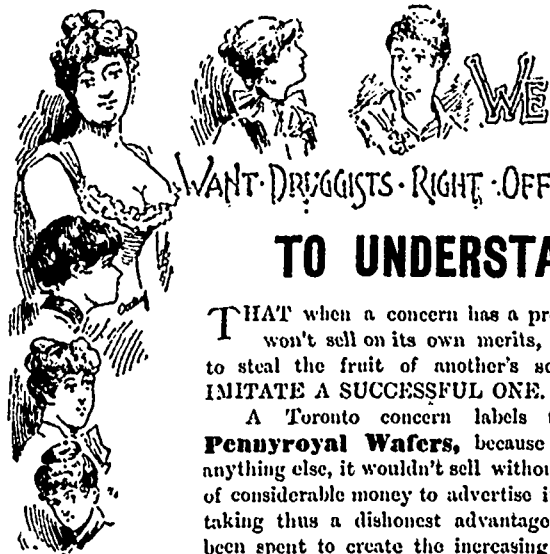
### FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

## J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

**MONTREAL.**



## TO UNDERSTAND

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

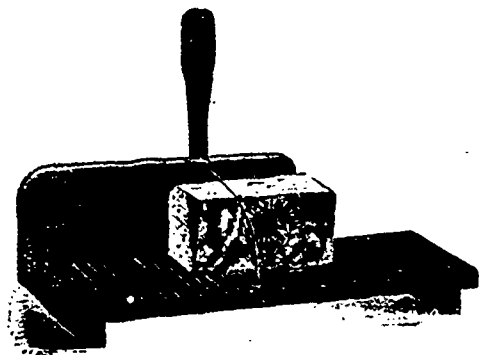
A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now

had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

**EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.**

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**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.**

**UNIFORM IN ACTION.**

**PREVENTING WASTE.**

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(Patentees.)

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**STRATHROY, ONTARIO,**

Solo Agent for Canada.

# Formulary.

## CARBOLIC TOOTH WASH.

Tinct. cardamom comp.  
Tinct. myrrh.  
Tinct. vanilla, aa ..... fl. 5 i.  
Acid, carbolic ..... Mxv.  
Glycerin ..... fl. 5 ii.  
Tinct. white soap (20 per ct. hydro-  
ale ), enough to make ..... Oi.

## CLEANSING LIQUID FOR CLOTHES, ETC.

Castile soap in shavings ..... 4 drms.  
Carbonate of soda ..... 2 drms.  
Borax ..... 1 dram.  
Benzol ..... 1 fl. oz.  
Strong solution of ammonia ..... 1 fl. oz.  
Distilled water ..... 1 pint.

Boil the soap in the water and add the borax and soda, and, when quite cold, the ammonia and benzol. Shake well before using.—*B. and C. Drug. Diary.*

## NON-POISONOUS LIQUID BRASS POLISH.

Roche alum ..... 1 oz.  
Tripoli ..... 4 ozs.  
Water ..... 10 ozs.

Dissolve the alum in the water with heat, then add the tripoli, and shake well before using. Poured on a soft rag and well rubbed, this will burnish brass like gold.

## SYRUP OF FERRIC CITRO-CHLORIDE.

A tasteless syrup of chloride of iron, representing 30 minims (approximately 40 drops) of the tincture of ferric chloride to the ounce may be prepared as follows :

Take Tinct. Ferric Chloride' . . . fl. 3 i.  
Sodium citrate ..... tr. oz. 17.  
Water ..... fl. oz. 6.  
Sugar ..... tr. oz. 9.  
Syrup enough to make ..... fl. oz. 16.

Mix the tincture of ferric chloride with the water and dissolve in the mixture the sodium citrate and the sugar, with the aid of heat. When cold add sufficient syrup to make 16 fluid ounces, and flavor to suit.—*Western Druggist,*

## MOTH EXTERMINATOR.

Patchouly ..... 10 parts.  
Valerian ..... 5 parts.  
Camphor ..... 4 parts.  
Naphthalin ..... 2 parts.  
Scotch snuff ..... 2 parts.  
Orris root ..... 5 parts.  
Sumbul root ..... 5 parts.  
Oil cassia ..... 2 parts.  
Oil eucalyptus ..... 2 parts.

The patchouly, valerian, camphor, orris and sumbul roots are to be coarsely powdered and thoroughly mixed with the other substances.

The following veterinary remedies will prove useful since but few druggists know what to give in such cases :—

## FOR HORSE COLIC.

Whiskey ..... 8 fl. ozs.  
Tincture of assafetida ..... 1 fl. oz.  
Sweet spirit of nitre ..... 1 fl. oz.  
Spirit of chloroform ..... 1 fl. oz.

Mix.

## A GOOD HORSE BLISTER.

Powdered cantharidies ..... 4 drams.  
Oil of origanum ..... 4 fl. drs.  
Oil turpentine ..... 4 fl. drs.  
Alcohol ..... 16 fl. ozs.

Mix.

—*Meyers Bros.' Druggist.*

## POUDRE BLANC DE PERLE.

Bismuth oxide ..... 1 oz.  
Bismuth subcarbonate ..... 1 "  
Rice starch ..... 16 ozs.  
Perfume ..... q. s.

## A cheaper formula :

Rice flour ..... 6 ozs.  
Light carbonate of magnesia ..... 1 oz.  
French chalk ..... 1 "  
Perfume ..... q. s.

A little Cologne water or white rose bouquet is as good as anything to perfume with.

## LIQUID BLANC DE PERLE.

Oxide of bismuth ..... 1 oz.  
Oxide of zinc ..... 3 "  
Glycerin ..... 4 drms.  
Rose water ..... 7 ozs.  
Bay rum ..... 3 oz.

Rub down smooth in a mortar. Shake before using.—*British and Col. Druggist.*

## PILE SALVE.

The following makes a most excellent and soothing remedy, particularly valuable in painful and ulcerating piles :

Cocaine hydrochlorate ..... 40 parts.  
Morphine sulphate ..... 12 parts.  
Atropine sulphate ..... 8 parts.  
Tannin ..... 40 parts.  
Vaselin sufficient to make 1000 parts.

Mix. Label "Use a few minutes before and a few minutes after going to stool."—*National Druggist.*

## EAU DE QUININE.

Take quinine sulphate ..... 1 dram.  
Tincture cantharides ..... 10 drams.  
Glycerin ..... 75 drams.  
Alcohol ..... 500 drams.  
Tincture of rhatany ..... 20 drams.  
Spirit of lavender ..... 50 drams.

Mix.

## PREPARATION OF KOUMIS.

The *Drogisten Zeitung* gives the following: To a gallon of fresh milk, add 6 drams of yeast and 3 ounces of sugar, and let stand from ten to fifteen hours, when it may be strained and filled into strong bottles of suitable capacity. Cork the bottles and tie the corks well down and preserve. The temperature of the receptacle in which the bottles are preserved must not be higher than 20°C (68°F), or the bottles will burst.

## SHAMPOOS.

### CASTLEIAN SHAMPOO JELLY.

Castile soap, white ..... oz. 4  
Curd soap, powdered ..... " 2  
Potassium carbonate ..... " 1  
Honey ..... " 1  
Perfume to suit.

Make a homogeneous paste by heating with a sufficient quantity of water.

### SALICYLINE SHAMPOO.

Rosemary water ..... fl. oz. 18  
French rose water ..... " 8  
St. Thomas bay rum ..... " 6  
Ammonium carbonate ..... fl. dr. 4  
Sodium carbonate ..... " 4  
Salicylic acid ..... gr. 50

Prepare and use as the preceding.

### TONIC SHAMPOO.

Tincture quillaja ..... fl. oz. 10  
Eau de cologne ..... " 4  
Glycerin ..... " 3  
Fluid extract pilocarpus ..... fl. dr. 1  
Quinine sulphate ..... gr. 30  
Fresh orange flower water,  
enough to make ..... fl. oz. 32

Dissolve the quinine in the eau de cologne and tincture of quillaja with the aid of heat, then add the remaining ingredients and filter if necessary.

## LATE SHAMPOO.

Hungary water ..... fl. oz. 16  
St. Thomas bay rum ..... " 8  
Tincture quillaja ..... " 1  
Rosemary water ..... " 4  
Glycerin ..... " 2  
Ammonium bicarbonate ..... " 1  
Borax ..... " 1  
Tincture cantharides ..... fl. dr. 1

To the rosemary water, in which has been dissolved the borax and ammonium salt, add the rest of the ingredients and mix thoroughly by agitation.

The hair is moistened with the liquid and rubbed vigorously to produce a copious lather.

## AMMONIA EGG SHAMPOO.

The following formulas are used largely by hairdressers :

Ammonia water ..... fl. dr. 3  
Colognewater ..... " 3  
Alcohol ..... fl. oz. 5  
Water ..... " 5  
Whites of egg as many as desired

The whites of egg (about two) are thoroughly beaten up previous to being mixed with the water and water of ammonia, the remaining ingredients are added in their order and the whole stirred briskly.

## BORAX EGG SHAMPOO CREAM.

Borax ..... oz. 2  
Glycerin ..... fl. oz. 1  
New England rum ..... " 15  
Bay rum ..... " 10  
Whites of egg ..... no. 2

Incorporate the borax in fine powder with the glycerin and add the bay rum and New England rum gradually and with constant stirring to the mixture. The previously well-beaten white of egg is added lastly, and the whole stirred thoroughly until an even mixture results.—*Western Druggist.*

## Antikamnia.

This is a combination of elements belonging to the coal-tar group, and is an American product. It is a white crystalline powder, odorless, and has a slightly burning taste; soluble in hot water and in diluted alcohol, but not in cold water. It acts as antipyretic, analgesic and anodyne. The importance attached to this drug, I think, is due to its anodyne and analgesic power, and the celerity with which it acts. As an antipyretic in fevers, it acts more slowly than antipyrin, but is not attended with as much depression of the cardiac system and cyanosis. Whenever a sedative and an analgesic together is indicated, this remedy meets the demand. In severe headaches it is remedy *par excellence*.—*C. A. JULIAN, M. D., Louisville Medical College, in N. C. Med. Journal.*

NEW OXIDE OF ARSENIC.—*Dr. Retgers* is led to believe, as the result of experiments, that there exists an oxide of arsenic of the composition As<sub>2</sub>O.



# Photographic Notes

## Development.

F. T. DENNETT.

Development, in a photographic sense, means the art of bringing out and fixing the latent image in a plate which has received an exposure in the camera.

If a plate be examined after it has been exposed, it will be found impossible to detect that any change has taken place. There are several theories put forth as the actual change which does take when a plate is exposed, a very popular one being that of an electrical action being set up, and to that theory I myself lean.

There are several developing agents in use at the present day, the best known of which are pyrogallie acid, hydroquinone, and iron. Though the hydroquinone is comparatively new in the field, it has already found many admirers.

In both pyrogallie acid and hydroquinone developers (neither of which reducing agents alone would develop a plate satisfactorily), there is added an accelerator, such as carbonate of soda, potash, sodium hydrate (caustic soda), or ammonia.

It is also necessary to have a restrainer, such as bromide of ammonium, or bromide of potassium, without which we should find great difficulty in bringing a negative up to the printing density.

There is also another ingredient which is not absolutely necessary, namely, sulphite of soda. It acts slightly as a restrainer, but it is added to a developer to prevent the plate being stained. Many workers, and among them a considerable number of professionals, use little or no sulphite, preferring the printing quality of a yellow negative.

If the development be prolonged with a developer without sulphite, the stain is so bad at times as to make the printing very slow, but it can be readily removed in any ordinary clearing bath.

The following is a simple and efficient one:

Saturated solution of (common) alum . . . 2 ozs.  
Hydrochloric acid . . . . . 1 oz.

Which bath may be used repeatedly until much discolored.

For the production of beautiful-looking negatives, lantern-slides, transparencies, opals, bromide paper prints, and enlargements, the iron or ferrous-oxalate developer is generally used, because of its non-staining quality. Its drawback for negative work is the little chance it gives of modifying it to correct over and under exposure. The following are the proportions:

Neutral oxalate of potash . . . 10 ozs.  
Water (warm) . . . . . 30 "  
Label "P" (potash),  
Proto-sulphate of iron (ferrous sulphate) . . . . . 3 ozs.  
Citric acid . . . . . 60 grs.  
Water . . . . . 10 ozs.  
• Label "I" (iron).

The above solutions are used in the proportion, three parts of P to one part

of I. Thus to develop a half-plate pour into the measure 1½ oz. of I, being careful to remember to pour the iron into the potash, not *vice versa*, otherwise the developer will be at once spoiled.

With a plate which has been correctly exposed, you may be sure of getting a clean, sparkling image with the iron developer, which may be used again and again until its strength is exhausted.

In case of under exposure, a thing not uncommon in England, where the light is very poor and instantaneous exposures are made, have at hand a solution of 20 grains of hyposulphite soda to 1 oz. of water, and to each ounce of the developer add from 10 to 20 drops. You have then one of the most powerful detail giving developers known, and you may rest assured that the full result of the exposure will be brought out. The negative can then be brought up to proper density by intensifying it with mercury and ammonia. If, on the other hand, you find the plate over-exposed and developing too quickly, have by you a solution of restrainer, 20 grs. of bromide of potassium to 1 oz. of water, and into each ounce of the developer put about ¼ drm.

Negatives produced by iron development are crisp, sparkling, full of soft half-tone, and of olive-green tinge, though they do not possess, to my way of thinking, the printing quality of the negative developed with the pyro ammonia developer.

The most generally used, and, in my humble opinion, the best developer for negative work is the pyro-ammonia developer. It is capable of modification to almost any extent. It is also very cheap, recommending itself strongly to the professionals, and all who desire to secure the best results at the lowest cost. Above all, it is a developer which gives a printing quality to a negative unequalled by any other mode of development.

Pyro may be used with almost any alkali, such as carbonate of soda (common washing soda), potash, caustic soda, or ammonia. The following will be found to be a thoroughly good working formula for a pyro-ammonia developer, which has given good results with every brand of plates with which I have used it.

Dissolve ½ ozs. of re-crystallised sulphite of soda in 12 ozs. of warm water, and when cold neutralise with citric acid, which is done by adding small doses of the citric acid until there is no change of color if a line be drawn upon neutral test paper: should the test paper turn blue, more acid must be added, but if red, too much acid has been used (which slows the developing). When cold, add 1 oz. of pyrogallie acid, and label "Pyro."

Bromide of potassium . . . . . 1 oz.  
Water . . . . . 16 ozs.  
LABEL "BROMIDE."  
Ammonia ("SSO") . . . . . 1½ ozs.  
Water . . . . . 16 ozs.  
LABEL "AMMONIA."

To develop, use the above in the following proportions:—

Pyro. Bromide. Ammonia.  
Under-exposure. ¼ drm. ½ drm. ½ drm.

Correct exposure ¼ drm. ½ drm. ½ drm.  
Over-exposure . 1 " ½ " ½ "  
(To 2 ozs. of water?)

It is better, in making a developer, to use distilled or boiled water, as in ordinary tap water there is so much impurity, which causes the developer to deteriorate in quality.

The above quantities are sufficient to develop 100 half-plates.

The following simple formula is the one I generally use for instantaneous work:

Water . . . . . 20 ozs.  
Sulphite of soda . . . . . ½ oz.  
Bromide of ammonium . . . . . ½ "  
Ammonia . . . . . 1½ "

Using 1 drm. to the oz. of water, and dry pyro till sufficient density be obtained usually taking from ½ gr. to 1½ gr.

With plates which will stand sodium hydrate (caustic soda) substitute 1 oz. for the 1½ oz. ammonia. If development be continued for an exceptionally long time, the negative will be slightly stained and, therefore, of greater density, on account of its yellowness, than it appears by transmitted light.

A very clean and good developer is the pyro and potash, and I do not know of a better formula than that by Beach, as follows:—

PYRO SOLUTION.  
Warm distilled water . . . . . 2 ozs.  
Sulphite of soda . . . . . 2 "  
WHEN COLD ADD  
Sulphurous acid . . . . . 2 "  
Pyrogallie . . . . . ½ "  
POTASH SOLUTION.  
Carbonate of potash . . . . . 3 "  
Sulphite of soda . . . . . 2 "  
Water . . . . . 7 "

Dissolve the salts separately, and then mix. For normal developer take 1 drm. of pyro solution and make up to 2 ozs. with water, adding 20 minims of potash solution. For under-exposure use more of the potash solution, and for over exposure *vice-versa*.

A thoroughly good hydroquinone developer is the following:—

(1.)  
Hydroquinone . . . . . 160 grs.  
Sulphite of soda . . . . . 2 ozs.  
Citric acid . . . . . 60 grs.  
Bromide of potassium . . . . . 15 "  
Water (to make) . . . . . 20 ozs.  
(2.)  
Carbonate of potash . . . . . 2 "  
Ordinary washing soda . . . . . 2 "  
Water (to make) . . . . . 20 "

Take 1 oz. of each solution, and add 3 ozs. of water for use. When the plate is sufficiently developed, it is washed for a few minutes, and fixed in a bath of

Hyposulphite of soda . . . . . 5 ozs.  
Water . . . . . 20 "

And when thoroughly fixed (all the whitish opacity removed), wash in running water for about one hour, and place in draining rack (out of the dust) to dry slowly.

The power to correct too much contrast and want of contrast is very great with the pyro developer. Take, for example, a portrait of a lady with a dark, sallow skin and white dress. If developed with a normal developer in the ordinary man-

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**WALPOLE CHEMICAL WORKS, Walpole, Mass.**

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- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
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- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup
- Clark Derby's Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
- Dr. Howard's Leaf, Iron and Wine.
- Strong's Summer Cure.
- Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

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1 size for sample of package.

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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 that the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green Lronze," 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.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

Send for sample order.

CIGARS.

Patti, 10c.

—AND—

Druggist Favorite, 5c.

Every Druggist should handle.

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## Boulanger's Cream Emulsion

Of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda and Concentrated Milk. The best Emulsion on the market. Sells itself.

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A specific for Skin Diseases, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, etc.

Our preparations are handsomely put up and extensively advertised.

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Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,  
Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,  
McGale's Sprucine,  
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Gregory's Toothache Cure,  
McGale's Butternut Pills.

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# Magic Catarrh Snuff

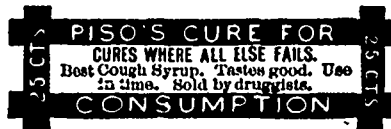
(REGISTERED)

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

Catarrh,  
Cold in the Head,  
Catarrhal Deafness,   
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"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

ner, as though no great contrast existed, we should get a negative better suited to the dust-hole than the printing frame. The dress would be so dense as not to print at all, while the face would be much over-printed.

One way of correcting would be to slight ly over expose; that is to expose for the yellow skin, by which time the white dress would be much over-exposed, and, as every school boy knows, an over-exposed plate, or portion of same, develops thinly, so we see that by simple over ex- posing, the contrast to an extent is can- celled.

A better way to correct is in develop- ment thus: commence development with a rather weak developer, very weak indeed in pyro and bromide; and here let me say care is necessary, or f<sub>8</sub> will result. Watch patiently, adding small doses of the accelerator till all the detail you re- quire is obtained. The negative will then be thin all over, which will simply need to be strengthened up with a dose of pyro and bromide, so that by simply keeping back the pyro we can modify the contrast to almost any extent. One more way is by using a small stop in the lens, but for portraiture it is of no use for two reasons, firstly, that it gives too much detail to be artistic; secondly, that it makes the exposure too long.

To produce contrast we slightly under expose or develop quickly, by keeping back the accelerator, and using a develop- er strong in pyro and bromide.

Take, for example, the portrait of a person with a red shin, yellow or black dress. If a full exposure be given, a flat result will be obtained, the person having the appearance of having been flattened into the background.

To correct the flatness and produce contrast, slightly under-expose, using a fairly large stop in the lens, and develop with the developer strong in pyro and bromide, using a fair dose of the accelerator at the last moment to bring out the de- tails.

In speaking of the merits of various formulae, we have a difficult subject in hand, as most, if not all, the makers of dry-plates issue a formula with them best suited for their development. Some of them advise a weak developer, while some advocate one strong in all its constituents. For my part I am in favor of a strong developer handled with care. I can speak from practical experience that the Ilford plates developed with the makers' formula will give results that leave nothing to be desired. I do not for one moment dis- parage the goods of other plate makers, but simply wish to say that I am able to obtain better negatives with the Ilfords, finding them easier to work and capable of bearing a stronger developer (one which contains caustic soda) without frilling or staining.

A simple arrangement I have found of use when developing very rapid plates is to cover the developing dish with a sheet of orange or ruby glass let into a card- board lid, for any rapid plate, if exposed

for a sufficient length of time even to a ruby light, will be affected by it.

After the development has fairly com- menced, a brighter light may be used with safety. I find it best to work with all the light obtainable (that is safe), to be able to correctly estimate the density.

Makers of glass botomed dishes speak loudly in their favor, but I have found it difficult to judge of the density owing to the darkening of the developer.

In conclusion, I must place pyro- ammonin as the best negative developer, and leave iron and hydroquinone (for the development of bromide papers, opals, lantern slides, etc.) to fight the battle, giving the preference to the iron develop- er.—*Ph. Journal.*

### Controtypes or Positives Direct in the Camera.

The plate is exposed in the camera and developed as usual, care being exercised, however, that it is not fogged. It should be then well washed till quite free from the developer. The following solutions are required:

A.	
Saturated solution of chrome alum.	
B.	
Boric acid .....	1.5 parts
Water .....	500 "
C.	
Solution A .....	20 "
" B .....	10 "
Water .....	1000 "
D.	
Potassium bichromate....	25 "
Nitric acid .....	10 "
Solution A .....	25 "
Water .....	1000 "
E.	
Potassium hydrate .....	2 "
" bromide .....	2 "
Water .....	1000 "

Place the developed and well-washed neg- ative in solution D till the black image is quite converted into a red one; then wash well in three successive baths of solution C and soak in solution E till the red im- age disappears, and thoroughly wash. Ex- pose the plate to diffused light for about 30 seconds, or to lamp or gaslight for about five to ten minutes, and then de- velop with a well-restrained eikonogen or pyramidophenal developer. The idea is not new, but may be useful. —Signor Corsi in *Bull. del Soc. fot. Ital.*

PHOTOS THAT YIELD COLORS.—At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences some colored photographs of the spectrum on albumen and bichromated gelatin, by M. G. Lippman, were exhib- ited. It was stated that albumenised and gelatinized plates, soaked in bichromate of potash, may be employed for photograph- ing in colors. They are used like silver salt plates, being placed so that the mer- cury is in contact with the film. The colors will appear immediately after im- mersion in water, which develops and also fixes the image. It disappears on drying, but reappears as soon as the plate is soaked. The colors are very brilliant,

and visible at all angles. Those of gela- tin plates are brought out by simple breathing. The theory is analogous to that of silver plates, the maxima and minima of interference producing hygro- scopic and non-hygroscopic layers with varying refractive indices.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LENS. When a spherical glass lens was found in one of the tombs of the Pharaohs, it was looked upon as, perhaps, the most wonderful lens in existence, though later investigations threw doubt upon the belief that the ob- ject had ever been used as a lens for any optical purpose. Be this as it may, we think that the palm will be carried off by Professor Dewar's wonderful lens, exhib- ited in his lecture on Liquid Atmospheric Air. It was composed of liquid oxygen enclosed in a spherical vacuum vessel. Its temperature was 200 below zero, a point at which, as we have previously shown, all chemical action, except that produced by light upon a photographic plate, ceases. Yet, cold as this lens was, it was able to concentrate the rays from an electric arc, permitting them to pass through easily and ignite a piece of black paper held in their focus. *Brit. Jour. of Photography.*

ENLARGING FILMS. The Monitor pub- lishes a process for enlarging photographic films without enlarging apparatus. The method is familiar enough in England, and depends upon the stretching of a film loosened by hydrofluoric acid. The form- ula for the stretching solution is given as follows:

Hydrofluoric acid.....	1 part.
Citric acid .....	4 "
Glycerine .....	1 "
Acetic acid (glacial).....	1 "
Water .....	32 "

All by weight. The unvarnished film laid in this solution gradually detaches it- self from the plate, and enlarges itself at the same time. A final rinse in water while the film is transferred to a larger plate, concludes the operation.

To RECOVER FOGGED PLATES. —Make a solution as follows:—

Chromic acid .....	60 gr.
Bromide of Potassium .....	60 gr.
Water .....	10 oz.

And immerse the plates for five minutes. Afterward wash very thoroughly, and rear up to dry. Or instead of the above, make the following:—

Bichromate of Potash.....	1 oz.
Hydrobromic Acid .....	2 dr.
Water.....	10 oz.

If Hydrobromic cannot be obtained, use Hydrochloric Acid or a soluble Bromide. in the last case a few drops of Sulphuric Acid being added to the solution. Use as before.—*Pacific Coast Phot.*

FLUOREAL.—Fluoreal is a new developer containing sodium sulphite, litha in the proportion of 6 parts per 1,000 and fluor- escein, the function of the latter being to arrest any light waves of short wave- length that may have penetrated into the developing room. — *Photography Annual.*

Phenol sulphoricinoleate is a solution of 20 parts pure phenol.

## Books & Magazines.

*The Dispensatory of the United States of America*, by Dr. Geo. B. Wood and Dr. Franklin Bache; seventeenth edition, with illustrations. Publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. We are in receipt of advance sheets of this publication, which, we are informed, is now about ready for general sale. The publishers have evidently spared no pains to make this edition of an invaluable text book quite "up to date" in all the requirements for the study of pharmacy and its kindred subjects. The publication of a new U. S. Pharmacopœia has rendered necessary very many changes in the work which have been done with a completeness which must commend itself. The Metric System, the New Chemical Nomenclature, the Atomic Weights of Meyer and Seabert, together with changes in Botanic Nomenclature, all appear in the present edition.

*A Practical Photography for Amateurs.*—Crown 8 vo., cloth Price, 1s. Barclay & Sons, limited, publishers, 95 Farington-st., London, England. This work is one that should be in the hands of every amateur photographer as well as the dealer in supplies. Full instructions are given in all branches of the art and an "appendix" contains a number of formulae which to druggists who deal in photo supplies are alone worth many times the price of the books.

### Current Topics.

The Chicago Magazine of *Current Topics*, the popular home magazine, is resplendent with interesting articles upon subjects of immediate interest to every thinking reader, by writers of world-wide reputation. The contents of the March number are The Wilson Bill, by Hon. Wm. E. Mason; After Mr. Gladstone—Who? by Charles Robinson; Medical Expert Testimony, by L. Harrison Mettler, A. M., M. D.; Civic Federation, Ada C. Sweet; Poem, "The Daily Creed," by Hon. Benj. S. Parker; Municipal politics, John M. Stahl; Recent Progress in Glacial Geology, by Henry B. Kummell; Scenes From an English Country Parish, by Lilian Sprat; Sketch of the Late Geo. W. Childs (illustrated), by J. O. Jackson. These, with other interesting articles, among which are short stories, poems, etc., by authors of national reputation. 80 solid reading pages. \$1.50 per year. Single copy, 15 cents.

### "The Young Man in Business."

Edward Bok's successful article in the January *Cosmopolitan* on "The Young Man in Business" has been reprinted in a tasteful and handy booklet form at 10 cents by the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. To this reprint Mr. Bok has added some 14 pages of editorial matter answering "Three Uncertain Young Men."

### Scribner's Magazine.

*Scribner's Magazine* for March opens with the second article of Joel Chandler Harris on "The Sea Island Hurricanes"

this one dealing especially with the great relief work which is being conducted by Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross Society. The distress in these islands is likely to increase until the first crop shall be gathered in the late Spring, so that the necessity is apt to be direst at a time when the public has, for the most part, lost interest in the catastrophe. Mr. Harris, in his tour for *Scribner's Magazine* through all these islands, has presented not only the distressing part of the catastrophe but the humorous side of it which the sea-island negro so plentifully furnishes. He has used the finest literary skill in depicting these strange islands and their picturesque inhabitants, so that, after reading the article, one feels that he has actually lived in new and curious surroundings. The striking illustrations by Daniel Smith, made from sketches on the spot, add to this impression of reality.

### The Ladies' Home Journal.

The personality of a famous man can at times be brought delightfully close to us, and this is particularly true of the picture we get of Nathaniel Hawthorne in his youngest daughter's description of "My Father's Literary Method" in the March *Ladies' Home Journal*. Truly is the curtain that has so long hidden Hawthorne from view gently raised. Many mothers will have cause to thank Mrs. Burton Kingsland before she finishes her series of articles on the wisest training of "A Daughter at Sixteen," the first article appearing in this issue. The Rev. Lyman Abbott writes vigorously and critically of the different relations of a church to its choir, and Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney gives the second of her delightful "Friendly Letters to Girl Friends." The biography of the number consists of an interesting sketch, with portrait, of Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, and of an equally delightful one, with portrait, of President Tyler's daughter, who was at one time Mistress of the White House. Mr. Stockton carries "Pomona" still further in her travels abroad, and makes her adventures funnier with each letter. "My Literary Passions" continues to afford Mr. Howells opportunity for expressing his estimate of books and their authors, while the editor discusses with much force three or four phases of a young man's life in the outer world. The cover of this March issue, typical of Phillips Brooks' doves, which always hovered round Trinity Church, and do still, the work of Henry Sandam, is most artistic and makes this magazine a thing of real beauty. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

### The Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Who are the most famous writers and artists of both continents? *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* is endeavoring to answer this inquiry by printing a list from month to month—in its contents pages. This magazine claims that notwithstanding its extraordinary reduction in price, it is bringing the most famous writers and artists of Europe and America to interest

its readers, and in proof of this claim, submits the following list of contributors for the five months ending with February: Valdes, Howells, Paul Heyse, Francisque Sarcy, Robert Grant, John J. Ingalls, Lyman Abbott, Frederick Masson, Agnes Repplier, J. G. Whittier, (posthumous,) Walter Besant, Mark Twain, St. George Mivart, Paul Bourget, Louise Chandler Moulton, Flammarion, Tissandier, F. Dempster Sherman, Adam Badeau, Capt. Cing, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Georg Ebers, De Maupassant, Sir Edwin Arnold, Spiellagen, Andrew Lang, Berthelot, H. H. Boyesen, Hopkinson Smith, Lyman J. Gage, Dan'l C. Gilman, Franz Von Lenbeach, Thomas A. Janvier. And for artists who have illustrated during the same time: Vierge, Reinhart, Marold, F. D. Small, Dan Beard, Josie Cabrinety, Oliver Herford, Remington, Hamilton Gibson, Otto Bacher, H. S. Mowbray, Otto Guillonnet, F. G. Attwood, Hopkinson Smith, Geo. W. Edwards, Paul de Longpre, Habert Dys, F. H. Schell. How this is done for \$1.50 a year, the editors of *The Cosmopolitan* alone know.

### Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The leading article in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for March is a picturesque account of the four leading "European Parliaments"—those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy—by that experienced observer and graphic writer, Frederick S. Daniel. The illustrations accompanying this paper are as timely and up-to-date as the text, including views of Gladstone in the House of Commons, the scene in the French Chamber of Deputies on the occasion of the explosion of Vaillant's bomb, the stormy session at Monte Citorio at the time of the recent Italian Cabinet crisis, and the projected new palace of the Reichstag at Berlin. J. William Fosdick illustrates, with a series of elaborate drawings, his own entertaining descriptions of "An Artist's Winter at Fontainebleau." Other notable illustrated articles are "Tasmania," by E. Trowbridge; "Fort Hamilton," by Don C. Seitz; "Horrors of Capital Punishment," by W. H. Garrison; "How to Get Married, though in France," by Dr. B. Sherwood Dunn; "A True Eskimo Romance," by Dr. J. M. Mills, Surgeon of the Peary Relief Expedition; and an appreciative review of the life and work of the late Professor Tyndall, by Henry Tyrrell. A new serial story, entitled "The Silver Shafts," by Frances Swann Williams, begins in this number. There is also, amongst the complete short stories, a peculiarly striking one by Maley Bainbridge Crist, called "The Woman's Story of Tolstoi's 'Kreutzer Sonata.'" "

GLYCERIN Suppositories may be prepared from 10 parts of glycerin, 5 parts of water, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of gelatin. When properly prepared this mixture may be poured into moulds. As soon as hard the suppositories should be removed and be dipped into melted wax and cocoa butter, which gives them a durable covering.

# Special Circular to the Trade.

Toronto, January 20th, 1894.

**R**ADAM'S MICROBE KILLER having made such immense headway during the last six years throughout America, Australia, Great Britain, and Canada, with sales constantly increasing, it has been found necessary that some one uniform package should be used, to be handled exclusively by the Trade; and, therefore, all arrangements have been now perfected by which we can supply the Trade with the remedy in 40-oz. square glass bottles, amber color, with the "name and trade mark" blown in the glass on one side, and the other three sides covered with a handsome label. Each label will have on it the "trade mark" and give the names of the ingredients used in the manufacture of this wonderful medicine, also explicit directions how to use, and the price, \$1.00.

Retail druggists are requested to order through their wholesaler, if desirable, or direct from headquarters. The price to the Trade will be \$7.50 per dozen bottles net, 5% off 30 days. No orders for less than a dozen will be filled, however, from the factory.

P. S.—Of course we shall also continue to put up the remedy in wine gallons, same as heretofore. Prices on application.

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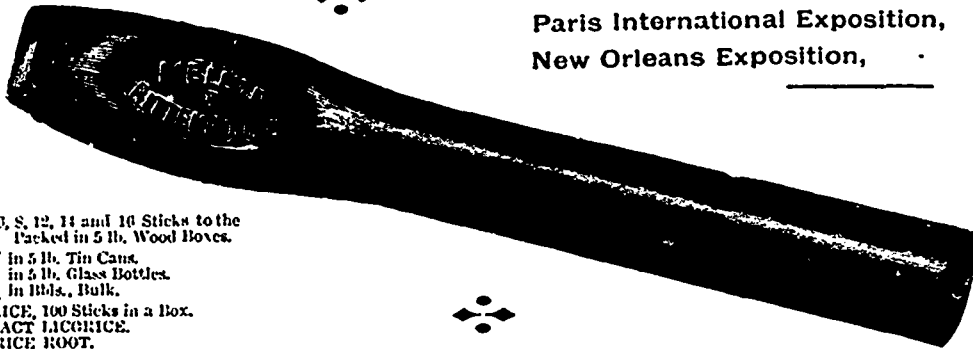
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Dr. William Moor, a specialist on therapeutics, in New York City, has discovered that permanganate of potassium is an antidote for morphine poisoning, and that it will counteract within a reasonable lapse of time the effects of any of the salts of opium. Dr. Moor, in the presence of twelve members of the clinic, swallowed what is ordinarily a fatal dose of morphine, took his antidote, and did not suffer the least nervous excitement.

To PREVENT DISPENSING MISTAKES, says the *Chemist and Druggist*, "Luminous stoppers appear to be growing into favor with Dublin chemists, several establishments having recently adopted the inexpensive and precautionary plan of ornamenting with luminous paint the stoppers of such bottles as contain poisons. By this means the assistant has a double safeguard against nocturnal mistakes, and the chances of dispensing wrong medicines are reduced to a minimum."

ANTI-NICOTINE-COTTON is a new introduction from Constantinople, said to possess the property of completely neutralizing the nicotine effect if inserted in a cigar holder or pipe-stem, where it absorbs and holds the noxious and injurious principle. The cotton is impregnated with vegetable acids, the nature and composition of which are held secret by the inventors, two Turkish chemists. About 0.05 grm. (or  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain) of the cotton suffices for a cigar or pipe; the smoker readily accustoms himself to the use of the cotton, and subsequently notices the injurious effects promptly if he dispenses with the use of the cotton.—*Lyon medical.*

## Business Notices.

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

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

### How to Push Your Business.

To do business in times of close competition it is necessary to keep yourself and your business before the public, and one of the best ways of doing so is through some special and distinctive medium of your own. Such a medium is Davy's Advertiser which is furnished to druggists with their own advertisements and special notices as coming direct from themselves. See advt. and write the Canadian agents, mentioning this paper.

### A Long Farewell to the Pill.

Such is the heading of a descriptive pamphlet issued by Utard & Co., advertising their Cachets, a most pleasant and desirable form of administering medicines in powder form, and one which promises to be largely used by all first-class pharmacists. The Canadian Specialty Co., of 38 Front st. East., Toronto, have been appointed sole agents in Canada for these goods. See full page advt. showing descriptive cuts of cachets and apparatus for filling, etc.

### Glasscine Labels.

Lansing & Wood have established an agency in Windsor, Ont., for their patent Glasscine Labels. See advt. opposite page 2 of this issue.

### Toothache Gum.

Have you a stock of Gibbon's Toothache Gum? If not, send to your jobber for a 3 dozen lot and get an automatic case sign and stock-holder combined.

### Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Dodd Medicine Co., of Toronto, will supply advtg. matter for their preparations to any druggist sending an application.

### Pennyroyal Tea.

Slocum's Pennyroyal Tea, which has been but a short time on the market, has already secured a large sale, and the prospects are that it will be one of the most popular of this class of proprietary remedies. Have you read the advt.? See it.

### Death of Mr. A. W. Ball.

The death of Mr. A. W. Ball at Denver, Colorado, on the 13th January, removes from the register of the Ontario College of Pharmacy a young man of bright promise, genial disposition and strict integrity of principle. With all, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, he was personally popular. His temperament was of that decisive character which always lends an impression of force and energy; and which, when accompanied by natural generous impulse, inspires confidence, respect and tras re-

gard. For a period of five or six years past he battled against physical infirmity; and, with a determination which knew no yield, he didn't give in until advised about six months ago to seek a southern clime in the hope that a tendency to consumption might be averted. Accompanied by his devoted wife he removed to Denver, where, after a sojourn of five months, he peacefully sank to rest. His remains were brought to Kingston by his wife for interment in the family burial plot at Catarqui.

Mr. Ball entered the drug business as an apprentice with Mr. A. Leach, of Millbrook, in 1874, remaining with him afterwards until he graduated in the spring term of 1885. In the same year he purchased the drug business of Mr. G. A. Devlin, at 1094, Queen-st. west, in the city of Toronto, and conducted it for three or four years with marked success. In 1888, he was appointed to succeed Mr. J. E. Kennedy as examiner in dispensing for the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Shortly after failing health induced him to sell out to Mr. O. F. Botsford, and he travelled for a time representing Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal. After regaining his health somewhat he opened a new business at West Toronto Junction, and, a year or two later, disposed of it for the same reason as before. For a time he engaged with Messrs. Hooper & Co. as manager until failing health induced him to relinquish that position also. At a later period he became manager of the Gladstone Pharmacy and only gave that up upon being advised to go South in the hope of recovery.

His devotion to his family was a marked characteristic of his life, and it is understood that insurance and bequests will lead to him leave them in comfortable circumstances. He married Georgina A., daughter of James Reid, Esq., Kingston, in 1886, and she, with their two sons, still survives him.

### A Substitute for Olive Oil.

The United Consul at Stuttgart reports that on account of the great expense and difficulty in procuring pure olive oil for table purposes, there have been many attempts made in Germany to produce from other substances than the olive, an oil which, having all the qualities that recommend olive oil, could be sold at a lower price. In Southern Germany, for some years past, oil has been produced from the beech-nut; it has given great satisfaction, but has not come into general use, because the production has been small, and the oil has never been pushed on the market. One reason why more has not been done in the production of beech-nut oil has been the great scarcity of the nut in certain years. The beech-nut contains but 22.77 per cent. of oil, but when the nuts are plentiful, the ease with which they can be gathered, the fact that there is no other expense, except

the pressing, and the good prices that have been received for the oil, have made the production of the oil very profitable. It is only of late that the seeds of the Linden tree have been used for the production of the oil. According to the report of Dr. C. Muller to the German Botanical Society, this oil has a number of excellent qualities, which appear to make it certain that the seed of the Linden tree will hereafter be considered one of the principal sources for obtaining table oils. The Linden tree is a certain bearer, so that a large quantity of seeds may be counted upon each autumn. It is maintained that the oil has a peculiarly fine flavor, free from all bitter or aromatic taste, and that it has the appearance of olive oil. It belongs also to the oils which do not evaporate. Oil made from Linden seed will never become rancid. It has no tendency to oxygenate. It will stand a great degree of cold without freezing, as Dr. Muller exposed it to 3 below zero without noticing any change. *Chemist and Druggist*

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

**WANTED** By a graduate of the O. C. P. a situation as Assistant or Manager, eight years' experience, good references. Address—"Druggist," Stayner, Ont.

**MANAGER** A graduate of the O. C. P. who has had several years' experience as manager of different stores, wishes to secure a similar position. Is willing to take a share in the business. Satisfactory references. Address—Box 55, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy, Ont.

**SITUATION WANTED** As assistant, by a young man with nearly two and a half years' city experience. Good dispenser; best of references. Address—"W. W. G." Box 97, Brantford, Ont.

### WANTED.

**DRUG BUSINESS WANTED**, preferably in Western Ontario. Give all necessary particulars. Address H. E. LANNIN, Box 86, Beeton, Ont.

**WANTED**—Soda Fountain in good running order. Give full description and price. W. A. JONES, 758 Bathurst St., Toronto.

### FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE** Arctic Fountain (8 syrups) also Generator and two Copper Cylinders, all in prime condition and nearly as good as new. A snap for cash. STORT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Small Drug Stock, Fancy Goods and Stationery, in new south-western town. Good chance for single man. Terms cash. Box 45, Estevan, N. W. T.

**BUSINESS CHANGE.**—A splendid opportunity for a young druggist whose expenses will be light. For sale an old established drug business in a thriving village in the County of Middlesex, on the main line of the G. T. R. Store and dwelling excellent. Stock small, clean and well selected. Expenses light, and business satisfactory and practically all cash. Reasons for selling failing health and a desire for retirement. Present proprietor owns both store and dwelling, and will make terms right to suitable person. For further information apply to W. Mercutson, 1418 Queen St. W., Toronto.



**Estimation of Uric Acid.**

The estimation of uric acid in urine is not an easy task, and good methods for it are always welcome. An accurate and fairly simple process was recently communicated to the Royal Society by F. G. Hopkins, B.Sc. of Guy's Hospital, which depended on the complete insolubility of the uric acid in a saturated solution of ammonium chloride. Messieurs Arthaud and Butte have just published the following method, involving the use of hyposulphite of copper. The process was brought out some little while ago, but improvements have been effected in it, so that it is now as follows: 100 grammes of the urine are taken, and carbonate of soda added to precipitate the phosphates and to dissolve any precipitated uric acid. It is best to operate with warm solutions. Half of the filtered liquid is taken for the estimation. The following two solutions are prepared:

- A
- Sulphate of copper..... 14.84 grme.
  - Tartaric acid ... .. traces.
  - Distilled water ..... 1000 grms.
- B
- Sodium hyposulphite..... 80 grms.
  - Rochelle salts ..... 160 "
  - Distilled water ..... 1000 "
  - Phenol ..... traces.

For the estimation, 2 parts of solution A are mixed with 8 parts of B, which gives a solution containing a known

quantity of copper hyposulphite, of which 10 cc. precipitate exactly 2 centigrammes of uric acid. To effect the precipitation 50 cc. of the filtered urine are titrated gradually with the copper solution. To determine the end reaction, it is necessary to filter a few drops of the mixed liquids until the point arrives when the filtrate gives no precipitate with more copper solution. It is also important to see that no excess of copper has been added. The calculation is then simple.—*Repertoire.*

**Aluminum.**

Aluminum, when reduced to powder and mixed with a solution in water of gum lac, gives a metallic paint which covers well and may be shaded with aniline colors dissolved in water. The solution of gum-lac is made by bringing to boiling point a mixture of gum-lac and borax and an alkali, such as soda or ammonia. The solution must contain at least from 15 to 20 per cent. of gum-lac. Aniline colors are added to produce the shade desired, and aluminum is added in sufficient quantity to produce a paint sufficiently fluid for application with a brush. The color is brilliant, very durable and impermeable, and may be applied to metals, paper, wood and woven materials. It may be rendered supple by the addition of a small quantity of glycerine.

—: OUR:—

**Latest Importations.**

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

Your Orders Solicited.

**Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.**

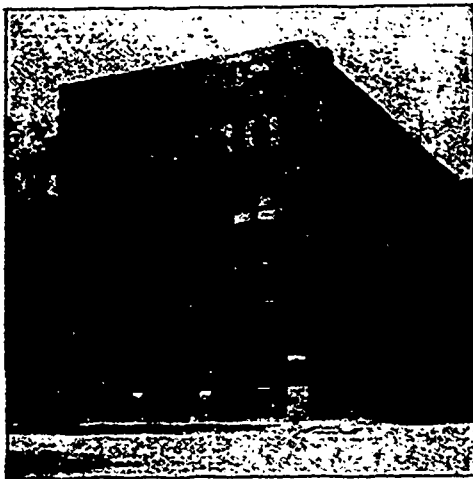
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London, - Ontario.

ESTABLISHED  
IN 1862.

**Seely, The American Perfumer.**

{ DETROIT, MICH  
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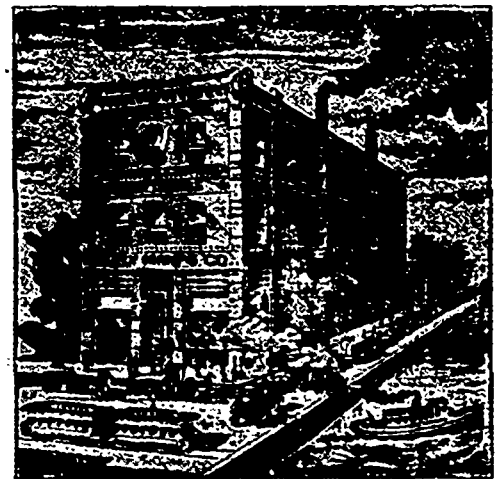


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- Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.
- J. Wiener & Co., Hamilton.
- J. A. Kennedy & Co., London.
- H. P. Baird, Woodstock, N. B.
- T. B. Barker & Sons, } St. John, N. B.
- S. McDiarmid, } St. John, N. B.
- Brown & Webb, } Halifax, N. S.
- Simson Bros. & Co. } Halifax, N. S.
- Hole, Wynne & Co., Winnipeg.
- W. Brunet & Co., Quebec.
- Langley & Co., Victoria, B. C.



OUR CANADIAN LABORATORY.

*Should you need an assortment of Seely's Perfumes before our representative calls upon you, mail your order to one of the above mentioned firms, or send direct to us, and they will receive prompt attention. Thanking our friends for past favors, and wishing them all a prosperous New Year, we remain,*

*Yours very truly,*

**SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.**

# BRAMWELL'S

Extra Purified

# EPSOM SALTS

Specially Prepared for Druggists.

FREE FROM MOISTURE.

FREE FROM DIRT.

## The Finest Quality Made.

THESE SALTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO., London.

--

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.

J. WINER & CO., - - - Hamilton.

--

H. SKINNER & CO., - Kingston.

AND OTHER LEADING HOUSES.

E. BRAMWELL & SON., St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng.

Manufacturers of:—Hyposulphite of Soda, Sulphite of Soda, Glauber Salts, and Sulphate of Potash.

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO MARCH 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
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	15	17
ALON, oz.....	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18
ALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50
Copaiba, lb.....	65	75
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17
Canella, lb.....	15	17
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	65	70
Yellow, lb.....	35	40
Pale, lb.....	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18
Ground, lb.....	17	20
Powdered, lb.....	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15
BRANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.....	7 50	8 50
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	75	80
powdered, lb.....	85	90
Juniper, lb.....	10	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60
Cassia, lb.....	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	70
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20
CARSIUM, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50

CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	16 00	17 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb..	10	12
Precip., seo Calcium, lb.....	10	12
Prepared, lb.....	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25
CLOVE, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45
COLLODION, lb.....	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	25	30
Crocosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40
DEXTRENE, lb.....	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb...	13	14
Pounds, lb.....	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20
Calendula, lb.....	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35
German, lb.....	40	45
Elder, lb.....	20	22
Lavender, lb.....	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.....	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.....	75	80
Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb.....	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb.....	16 1/2	18
GUARANA, lb.....	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50
GUM ALGAE, Cape, lb.....	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50
Socotrine, lb.....	65	70
Assafetida, lb.....	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb.....	65	70
Powdered, lb.....	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb.....	40	45
Sorts, lb.....	25	30
Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb.....	75	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	95	1 20
Kino, true, lb.....	45	45
Myrrh, lb.....	45	48
Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Opium, lb.....	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb.....	40	45

Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb.....	45	75
Thus, lb.....	8	10
HEAN, Althca, lb.....	27	30
Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Hearhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Sage, Ozs, lb.....	18	20
Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb.....	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Bay, lb.....	18	20
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
Short, lb.....	22	25
Coca, lb.....	55	60
Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
Hyosegamus.....	25	30
Matico, lb.....	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
Lecurus, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
Licochiz, Solazzi.....	15	50
Pignatelli.....	35	40
Grasso.....	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30



## The Decline in the Gum-Arabic Trade and Its Lesson.

There has long been a saying to the effect that no man was absolutely indispensable, no matter how much he might appear so. There never was a man yet who understood a business so well, but that, if necessity arose, some one else could be gotten to fill his place satisfactorily, and we may add, that as a usual thing, when emergencies do arise by which such changes are rendered necessary, they result in permanent benefits that could have accrued in no other way. As with men, so with matter, and a striking instance of the truth of the principle is furnished in the case of the gum-arabic trade during the last thirteen years. The *Pharmaceutische Post* of a recent date, has the following:

"From the year 1875 to 1880, the normal prices of gum-arabic ranged, in Trieste, according to quality, from 65 to 75 Austrian florins per 100 kilograms (200 pounds), the Gehziri gum bringing from 45 to 55 florins. The immense arrivals of gum from the Soudan, in the beginning of 1882, ran prices down to 38-42 florins for the better class, and from 26 to 30 florins for Gehziri gums.

"The Egyptian insurrection again brought these prices up some 10 or 15 florins respectively and the immediately following revolt in the Soudan, and the edict forbidding exportation, at once raised the price of Soudan gums already in Europe, to 300 florins, and prices continued to advance until 600 florins per 100 kilograms was reached.

"The existing stock was soon exhausted, even at this price (about \$1.50 per pound), and for a time Europe was absolutely without gum-arabic, or even of Gehziri gum. In 1885-86 the first lot of Gehziri gum arrived, via Cassana, but this source of supply was soon shut off by the Italian-Abyssinian war.

"In 1890 gum-arabic and Gehziri gum again appeared in the market, not in very considerable quantities, but sufficient to bring the price for the first down to 100-140 florins, according to class, and the latter to 50-70 florins.

"In 1892, notwithstanding the importations were not any more considerable than in the preceding year, there was a drop of 20 per cent in prices, and gums fell back to the prices of twelve years previously. The diminution of importation of all varieties (Arabic, Gehziri, Senegal, etc., which in 1881 amounted to 40,000 quintals, and averaged 30,000 quintals for years) continued, and last year but 10,000 quintals of gum, of all sorts, were imported."

This constant decrease of demand for gum-arabic is due mainly, and almost solely, to the discovery of cheaper substitutes for the gum in the arts and industries, and these substitutes have proven so satisfactory that, notwithstanding the present low prices, there is a demand for only 10,000 quintals per annum, or only

one quarter of the amount of gum needed in 1881. The probability is that had the scarcity, and consequently enormously high prices, not have occurred, the world would have continued to use 40,000 or 50,000 quintals per annum, and the effective substitutes would still be unknown.—*Nat. Druggist*.

## Cod Liver Oil Report.

FROM JOH. RYE HOLMBOE.

Tromsø, Norway, Feb. 7th, 1894.

Stormy weather has continued to impede the winter fisheries, which may now be considered nearly ended with a yield of cod liver oil probably not exceeding one third of last year's production.

The Lofoden fishery has commenced with pretty satisfactory prospects. It is, however, alarming to note, that the livers are unusually poor. A catch of 600,000 codfish has only yielded 1350 hektoliters of livers against last year 1950 hekt. out of the same quantity of fish. I calculate that it will need 40 millions of cod or 10 millions more than ever caught at Lofoden to make up a total quantity of cod liver oil similar to the aggregate yield in 1893 from the Winter & Lofoden fisheries.

In spite of these facts the foreign importing markets have been slack and I have heard of sales at 60 sh. cif. I wish to see a little more of the Lofoden fishery before quoting firm, fearing if stormy weather should continue as hitherto, it will be impossible to execute orders at the above figure.

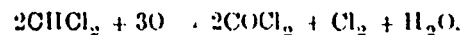
In the meantime I book orders at competitors' prices and will quote firm on enquiries by letter or wire.

**BORO SALICYLIC ACID SOLUTION**, containing four grammes each of boric and salicylic acid in a liter, proposed by Cesaris and Carcano, has been found of such value in an Italian hospital that it completely replaced the mercuric chloride solution. The addition of the boric acid adds permanency to the salicylic acid solution; the strength of the solution can be increased so as to contain six grams salicylic acid per liter, although this solution was only occasionally used.—(*Bollet. Chim. Farm.*) *Pharm. Ztg.*

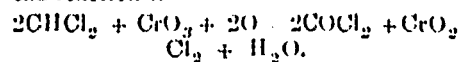
**ACETIC ACID FOR THE PREPARATION OF EXTRACTS.**—F. Hoffmann proposes to replace alcohol by acetic acid in the preparation of extracts. The fluid extracts so prepared contain about 25 per cent. of extractive, 30 per cent. of acetic acid, and 45 per cent. of water. They are very aromatic, and their preparation is very economical. Experiments with nux vomica and belladonna have been very successful. The extraction is more rapid than with alcohol, and at the same time more complete, and the percentage of alkaloid is high and fairly constant, and decomposition products appear to be less frequent than when alcohol is used as the solvent.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie*.

## THE DECOMPOSITION OF CHLOROFORM.

Erdmann, who has been investigating the action of oxidising agents on chloroform, disputes the results obtained by Emmerring and Lengyel who stated that the decomposition by means of chromic acid was as follows:



Erdmann, however, states that no trace of free chlorine is to be found, but that the reaction is



since he was able to distil over a brownish oil, which could be identified as chromyl chloride. —*Apotheker Zeitung*.

**NEW PILL EXCIPIENT.** Prof. Charles (*Bull. de la Soc. de Pharm. de Bordeaux*) gives the following process for preparing pills of alterable medicaments, such as potassium permanganate, silver nitrate, gold chloride, the iodides of mercury, etc., which with this excipient do not change in appearance and preserve the active principle indefinitely. Triturate, kaolin, 2; anhydrous sodium sulphate, 1, and water, 1, the mass remains plastic during 6-10 minutes, but after fifteen minutes becomes so hardened that it can be thrown on the floor without danger of breaking. With this mass the medicament in fine powder is incorporated.

**CRYSTALLINE** is a kind of collodion, in which the ether and alcohol employed as solvents for pyroxylin, are replaced by methyl alcohol. It differs from collodion, in that the solvent evaporates more slowly, and in forming a transparent film, which allows the part it protects to be seen and the progress of the treatment followed. An elastic crystalline can be obtained by adding 20 gm. crystalline to 5 gm. castor oil and 10 gm. Canada turpentine. Crystalline dissolves pyrogallol and salicylic acids, chrysarobin and other medicaments. The only disadvantage of its use is its odor.—(*Semaine Medicale*).—*Amer. Journal of Pharmacy*.

**ANTISPASMIN** is a remedy formed by the combination of one molecule of the sodium compound of narceine and three molecules of sodium salicylate. It contains 50 per cent. of narceine. It is a white, slightly hygroscopic powder easily soluble in water. Exposed to the air it deposits narceine, owing to the absorption of carbonic acid with the formation of sodium carbonate in which narceine is very insoluble.—*Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers*.

In pills containing creasote, according to a correspondent of the *Pharm. Post*, the creasote should be thoroughly mixed with twice its weight in powdered liquorice root, and then adding sufficient glycerin until the desired consistency is reached. By this method a plastic mass results, in which the creasote is equally distributed.

Bromide, lb.....	55	60	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Lemon, lb.....	2	75	3	00
Carbonate, lb.....	14	16	THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Lemongrass, lb.....	1	50	1	60
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	23	30	VERATRINE, oz.....	2	00	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	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	8	00
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75		
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec'd, lb.....	65	70	Rue, oz.....	25	30		
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	30	32	Anise, lb.....	2	75	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	Savin, lb.....	1	60	1	75
SALICIN, lb.....	3	75	Cade, lb.....	90	1	Spearmint, lb.....	6	00	6	25
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1	90	Spruce, lb.....	65	70		
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Tansy, lb.....	4	25	4	50
Fused, oz.....	1	00	Caraway, lb.....	3	50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1	80	1	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1	40	Wintergreen, lb.....	3	00	3	50
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2	75	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1	50	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	60	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>				
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1	60	CASTOR, lb.....	9	11		
Hypo-sulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1	50	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....	90	1	00	
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	5	00	Norwegian, gal.....	1	00	1	25
Salicylate, lb.....	1	80	Cumin, lb.....	5	50	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	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	65	67		
SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Fennel, lb.....	1	60	Raw, gal.....	63	65		
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	60	Geranium, oz.....	1	75	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1	00	1	10
STROXTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Rose, lb.....	3	20	OLIVE, gal.....	1	30	1	35
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1	00	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4	50	Salad, gal.....	2	25	2	40
SULFONAL, oz.....	32	34	Wood, lb.....	70	75	PALE, lb.....	12	13		
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3	00	SPERM, gal.....	1	75	1	80
Pare precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Garden, lb.....	1	50	TURPENTINE, gal.....	65	68		

The Standard Brands.  
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND  
Sold Annually.

'Cable Extra' 'El Padre' 'Mungo' and 'Madre e'Hijo' { S. DAVIS & SONS,  
MONTREAL P. Q.

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

D. RITCHIE & CO., Montreal.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is very good, considering the impassable state of country roads this spring.

- Quinine maintains high price.
- Cocoa Leaves, lower.
- Oil Cubebs, lower.
- Ergot, easier.
- Oil Lemon, declined.
- Opium maintains high price. Morphin shows signs of sympathizing with it.
- Cream Tartar, which has been very low during the month, has advanced, and shows signs of a further rise in price.
- Silver shows signs of advancing.
- Vanillas are worth more money.
- Camphor steady, usually advances about this time.
- Flax seed is high.

England.

London, Feb. 27th, 1894.

There has been a slight improvement noticeable in both home and export trade, but no indications of the reviv-

val which was expected. Prices are for the most part unaltered, the chemical market remaining very steady. The recent drug auctions have passed off with fair demands.

Opium is hardening and will probably advance; in fact, agents here decline to execute orders at previous rates. The American demand, in view of \$1 duty, is given as the principal cause.

Jaborandi leaves are scarce, although several parcels are expected.

Cocaine is dearer, a sharp rise having been notified by manufacturers.

Chloral hydrate makers have also advanced their prices.

Morphia manufacturers have advised an advance, but so much remains in second hands that it is hardly carried out.

Jalap is in good demand at full rates.

Ipecacuanha is slightly easier but well maintained.

Senega Root, Cubebs and Camphor are falling somewhat.

Chlorate of Potash is gradually climbing down and Citric Acid is offered at lower prices.

Phenol Sulphuricinate is a solution of 20 parts pure phenol, i. e., carbolic acid, in 80 parts sodium sulphuricinate.

Cod Liver Oil Report.

FROM JOHN RYE HOLMBOR.

Tromsøe, Norway, Feb. 21st, 1894.

Reports from Lofoden are very discouraging. It appears we are stepping into a period of small fish with lean livers and as a matter of course a fall off in the yield of cod liver oil—similar to what last happened in the years 1883 and 1884, when prices rose to an enormous height.

Up to date there have been caught at Lofoden 3 millions fish yielding 1330 hektoliters cod liver oil besides 3170 hekt. livers for the production of cold drawn oils. The corresponding figures last year were 2,900,000 fish, 1914 hekt. cod liver oil and 4842 hekt. livers, showing a decline in the yield of livers and the fatness of the same of about 30 per cent.

Stormy weather is still prevailing on the grounds and fish appear to be scarce.

Prices have risen considerably during the last fortnight and a further rise must be expected.

My last sales have been effected at 65 sh. but this price can hardly be maintained. Seeing the probability of the next reports causing a further considerable rise, I dare not quote firm to-day, but beg my customers will please to wire their wants, when I shall promptly quote firm by telegraph.