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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 6.

STRATHROY, NOVEMBER, 1894.

No. 11.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

PUBLISHER.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 6th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

EUROPEAN AGENCY:

Brock & Halifax Aldermay House, Watling St.

LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

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### Notice of Removal.

*It has been decided to remove the office of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST to Toronto Ontario, at the beginning of the new year. The issue of January fifteenth will therefore be from our new office in that city. Our readers and advertisers will please bear this in mind.*

### Where is Canada's Contribution?

The physicians and pharmacists of Victoria, N.S.W., have forwarded to the Pharmacopœia Committee of Great Britain the recommendations adopted by them, which we had intended inserting in this issue but were prevented by want of space.

What, we ask, are the recommendations from Canada? Surely we, the foremost of Britain's Colonies, should have something to say in the preparation of such an important work as "An Imperial Pharmacopœia." True, we have not as pharmacists been officially notified and requested as properly constituted legislative bodies to formulate and present our views—only the general circulars being vouchsafed to us,—but we should take it upon ourselves as an important portion of Her Majesty's dominions to say what should or should not appear in any work designed to be the official guide of our actions. Let our various Provincial Associations take prompt action in this matter, and, we would suggest, submit any suggestions to an appointed Dominion Board comprising a delegation of physicians and pharmacists who will finally submit the propositions to the Pharmacopœial Committee. Who will act first?

### Hours of Business.

We have never yet heard an objection urged against the drug business which did not in some way bring up the lengthened hours supposed to be necessarily devoted to it. The work in itself is not hard. The character of it is agreeable, but the monotony of a business which affords no hope of rest or holidays is irksome in the extreme. We would not like to say that

it is entirely the fault of the public that the confinement is so generally prolonged. We doubtless have ourselves largely to blame. We will not shorten our hours because we think our neighboring druggist is not inclined to, and he credits us with a like perverseness. The public use us because we afford the convenience and not because they would not wait our convenience if we taught them to. It is very doubtful if the volume of our business is one dollar greater at the end of the year because we toil three hours longer each day than other tradesmen. They work energetically while at it and enjoy their rest when the day's work is done, while we drag the day into the night and are neither tired nor rested, but listlessly weary of things in general.

The druggist is by nature and ability like other mortals possessed of equal educational advantages, and could doubtless win in other spheres of labor a healthier, happier and wealthier condition than it is now his lot to enjoy. Those who like the drug business and who succeed well at it should stick to it, because some one must do the work, but we are confident that there are hundreds in the business to-day who would be better and do better out of it.

### Physicians Speak Determinedly.

At a recent meeting of the Montreal Medical Alliance, the committee appointed to consider the relations with druggists presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"1. Instead of using the prescription blank supplied by the druggists, each physician should have some of his own, on which there should be an inscription forbidding the druggist from renewing the prescription without first obtaining the authorization of the physician.

"2. A prescription being the property of the licensed physician signing it as decided by Judge Morris, of New York, the medical board of the province should be requested to take legal proceedings against every druggist who shall, without due authorization, repeat a prescription.

"3. The College of Physicians should also be requested to take action against the druggists who give prescriptions, and to have the law amended so that all licensed physicians living in cities may keep a public pharmacy."

## Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

### Preliminary Examinations.

The next preliminary examinations for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 LaSalle Street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, January 3rd, 1895.

Candidates must give notice to the Registrar, in writing, of their intention to present themselves, at least ten days before the date fixed for the examination.

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

The Council of the Association having instructed the Registrar to strictly enforce the ten days' notice rule, no application will be accepted after the 24th day of December, 1894.

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

### A Specimen Order.

The following telegram was received by one of our wholesale houses the other day:

"Please send first express one truss following measurements: From one anterior superior spinous process of ilium to other twenty-one inches, right anterior superior spinous process to rupture six inches, length of spring twenty-one angular process with water pad six inches."

This very definite order is a sample of what jobbers have to strive with very frequently. What would any of our readers have supplied?

### Prescribers and Dispensers.

Abstract of a paper read before the American Medical Association, by Prof. W. M. Searby.

Notwithstanding the cordial relations which in general exist between the professions of medicine and pharmacy, it was admitted that a good deal of friction occurred at times, because each imagined that the other was trespassing unduly upon his province. While in a general way the physician is the only one who should prescribe, it was shown that the public prescribe largely for themselves and their friends. This was an evil that neither doctors nor druggists could prevent. It was admitted by the writer, who is a pharmacist, that druggists also prescribe more than they ought to do. On the other hand, it was contended that pharmacists, in a general way, are the only ones who should dispense, but it was shown that physicians do more dispensing than is consistent with harmony. It was contended that the disposition manifested in certain quarters by physicians to dispense their own medicines was a retrograde movement, that the science of medicine had become so vast that no one man felt himself capable of attending to every case that

came before him, that specialism was the order of the day and was becoming so more and more. Under these conditions it was manifestly inexpedient for physicians to attempt to acquire a knowledge of pharmacy sufficient to enable them to correctly, that is, scientifically, do their own dispensing. Nevertheless, it was claimed that more latitude should be allowed on both sides, so that the views entertained by both parties should be so moderate that neither should be expected to conform to ironclad rules, the druggist being free to give such information concerning the medicine he sells as is customary in other lines of business where the dealer is usually better informed than the purchaser. A few doses of medicine for trifling ailments, which the patient himself diagnoses, should not be considered a violation of medico-pharmaceutical ethics. In like manner the physician who keeps in his office a few favorite remedies for emergencies, or for the purpose of preventing dangerous repetitions as in the case of narcotics, or for other purposes, not being intended as a substitute for a legitimate pharmacy, should be free to dispense these occasionally without pharmacists feeling that he was violating the code. Thus common sense and a mutual regard for the other's interests would regulate both professions, and the friction now too common would cease.

The writer took exception to the practice of many physicians of allowing patent-medicine proprietors and manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties to do the prescribing for them, and showed that the medical profession are responsible for having aided the sale of many quack medicines, by prescribing them when first introduced. The proprietors of these preparations having, through the aid of physicians, established a sale for their wares, in some cases throw the profession overboard and publicly advertise their goods in the daily papers and by other means, so that the public is led to supply itself with these goods and use them independent of medical advice.

He urged that physicians and pharmacists, instead of quarreling with each other on matters of minor moment, should unite for mutual protection against abuses which are greatly damaging to both. Among these he mentioned the manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties and many of the charities that exist all over the land which, as now abused, monopolize a large share of the business which should fall to legitimate pharmacists and physicians, to the special injury of the younger members of the medical profession.—*Pacific Medical Journal*.

Russian physicians and pharmacists will be required to employ the decimal system of weights and measures after the expiration of the present year.

The medical profession is represented in the new French cabinet by Doctor Viger, Minister of Agriculture, and Doctor Lourties, Minister of Commerce.

## Drug Clerk's Column.

### Keep on Filling the Register.

There is still room for a large number of names in the column devoted to the registering of drug clerks' names and addresses. We are satisfied that the names published are scanned carefully in each issue, not only by clerks but by druggists, who would often communicate with former employees if they knew where to address them. We know by the receipt of your name and address for this purpose that you appreciate our effort to maintain a connection with old associations, and we are gratified to have you use freely what we give freely—our space. Fill up the list.

### An Offer to Give and Take.

During the next three months we would like to secure a set of original rules for conduct and guidance of the clerk behind the dispensing counter, and, as we prefer to get it from our young friends who are more especially interested in the Drug Clerk's Column, we make an appeal to them to contribute it for us. We will publish the copies sent us, and to the person sending the best set we will forward a copy of "The Art of Dispensing" in return.

We anticipate something good and original, so now, boys, put on your thinking cap and prepare it for us.—**EDITOR.**

### A Good Recipe Wanted.

At this season of the year many druggists prepare their own emulsion of Cod-Liver-Oil. Some have really good ones, while others again are very indifferent. We believe that in a matter of this kind those who are in possession of a first-class formula should not hesitate to give their fellow druggists the benefit of it, and, as we are sure it would be appreciated, we ask those who are willing to do so to send us copies of recipes which they have found perfectly satisfactory.

### Query.

#### AROMATIC CASTOR OIL.

"A. W. H." asks for a formula for aromatic castor oil. The following has been recommended:

Oil lemon .....	5 drops
Oil neroli .....	3 drops
Oil peppermint .....	2 drops
Vanillin .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain
Glycerin .....	1 dr.
Castor oil .....	4 ozs.

Ft. mixt.

Over 600 new cases of leprosy are annually registered in Russia.

Doctors Tizzoni and Luciani have been awarded \$4,000 by the king of Italy for their experimental research on the functions of the cerebellum.



**THE LATEST.**

THE ROYAL REMEDY & EXTRACT CO.'S

**Celery & Pepsin Chewing Gum.**

- Sweet Wheat.
- After Dinner.
- Banana.
- Mountain Teaberry Tolu.
- Pine-apple.
- Blood Orange.
- Merry Bells.
- Royal Tablet Tolu.
- Royal Pencil Tolu.
- Kiss-tuee.

**TOLU SUGAR PLUMS** {

**JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEF BOXES** }

**JAPANESE GLOVE BOXES** - - }

6 Plums in sliding Box, retailing at 5 cents.

Containing  
100 SWEET WHEAT  
and  
100 AFTER DINNER

**BEST LINE** of Chewing Gums in the market.  
**HANDSOME** finely polished Oak Frame Show Cases.  
3 sides glass, 3 glass shelves, 24 in. high, 8 in. wide, 7 in. deep.

Send for Price List.

**Also for Christmas Trade:**

French, Cayo & Co.'s "Sweet Chimes" Perfume in 1/2, 1, 2, 4 and 8 oz. bottles; "Sweet Chimes" Sachet Powder; F. G. & Co.'s Concentrated Extracts, for making Toilet Waters, in 4 and 8 oz. bottles; D. & P. Rock Candy in 5 lb. boxes and in pails; Cachous, Swan Down Face Powders, etc., etc.

**THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.** - 38 Front Street East, TORONTO.

**Shuttleworth's**

- FLUID EXTRACTS.....
- ELIXIRS.....
- MEDICINAL SYRUPS
- LIQUORS.....
- TINCTURES.....
- GREEN SOAP.....
- CHLORODYNE.....

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

Apply for Price List and Special Discounts to

**T. MILBURN & CO.**

TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

**Reinhardt Manufacturing Co.**

767 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

**Hair Brushes & Mirrors.**

See our 75c. Set

**Celluloid Brush & Mirror**

Or our \$1.00 and \$1.25 Set.

*Celluloid Combs, Dressing Cases,  
Odor and Shaving Setts.*

CUT & PRESSED BOTTLES—LARGE VARIETY.

Sole Agents for Collapsible Tin Tubes and Sprinklers.

**Druggists' Paper Boxes**

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

RESULT

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



Write for Prices and Samples.

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

Are you interested in

**Regalias**

or Lodge Paraphernalia of any kind?

If so, write for particulars and prices to

The Dominion Regalia Co.,

76 York Street, TORONTO.

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

**DO YOU SELL**

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

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

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.

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

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.



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

**WM. ELLIS,**

Sole Manufacturer for the Provinces of  
**ONTARIO and QUEBEC,**

The factory having been removed from Toronto.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

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

**T H E B E S T** Hair, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Bath, Cloth, Infants' **B R U S H E S**

MANUFACTURED BY

**A. Dupont & Co.**  
**PARIS.**

Agents for Canada—

**J. PALMER & SON,**

1747 Notre Dame Street, - MONTREAL.

ASK for the

**"LONDON"**

**Hot Water Bottles**

—: AND :—



**Fountain Syringes.**

The best in the market for the money.

**The London Drug Co.**

LONDON, ONTARIO.

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

TORONTO, - ONT.

We are going out of Tube Colors and offer the following

**Rowney's Tube Colors**

to clean out stock at special prices. If you are in want of any, drop us a card, and Colors can be sent with your next order.

ALL ORDERS SUBJECT TO STOCK.

- 3 dozen Brown Red.
- 1 1/2 " Crimson Lake.
- 2 1/2 " Indian Red.
- 1 1/2 " Light Red.
- 5 1/2 " Scarlet Lake.
- 9 " Venetian Red.
- 3 1/2 " Purple Lake.
- 5 1/2 " Antwerp Blue.
- 3 1/2 " Chinese Blue.
- 5 " Chrome Green, No. 1.
- 3 " " " 2.
- 5 " " " 3.
- 2 1/2 " Emerald Green.
- 2 1/4 " Sap Green.
- 2 " Terra Vert.
- 2 " Verdigris.
- 4 1/2 " Chrome Yellow, No. 3.
- 4 1/2 " " " 4.
- 1 1/2 " French Naples Yellow.
- 2 " Gamboge.
- 1 1/2 " Italian Pink.
- 2 " Kings Yellow.
- 2 " Naples Yellow, No. 1.
- 2 " " " 2.
- 1 " " " 3.
- 4 1/2 " Raw Sienna.
- 2 " Yellow Lake.
- 11 " Yellow Ochre.
- 2 " Asphaltum.
- 6 3/4 " Burnt Umber.
- 2 1/4 " Caledonia Brown.
- 5 3/4 " Raw Umber.
- 3 " Vandyke Brown.
- 2 1/2 " Blue Black.
- 1 1/2 " Ivory Black.
- 3 1/2 " Lamp Black.
- 3 1/2 " McGuilp.

75c. per Dozen.

- 22 doz. Vermillion - @ \$1.20 doz.
- 3 " Vermillion, Chinese, 1.65 "
- 2 1/2 " Madder Lake, - 2.25 "
- 2 1/2 " Rose Madder, - 2.25 "
- 1 1/2 " Brown Madder, - 2.25 "

WE MANUFACTURE

**Concentrated Spirits Nitre.**

One part of Concentrated to nine parts by weight of Rectified Spirit to make 10 parts Spirit. Etheris Nitrosi.

## Trade Notes.

John K. Poplow, druggist, Selkirk, Man., died last month.

W. G. Pettingill is opening a drug store at Regina, N.W.T.

B. F. J. Smith, druggist, of Northfield, B. C., is giving up business.

W. L. Clarey is opening a drug business at Moosomin, N.W.T.

L. A. Gamsby, Orono, Ont., has sold his drug business to Mr. Gillfillan.

The death is announced of H. B. O'Connor, druggist, Teeswater, Ont.

Dr. D. Johnston, Iroquois, Ont., has sold his drug business to B. F. Smith.

E. W. Knowles, Brampton, Ont., has sold his drug business to W. R. Sharp.

G. Butchart, druggist, Cypress River, Man., has sold his business to N. Little.

John W. Livers, druggist, Kaslo, B.C., has sold his drug business to S. A. Drake.

F. W. James has purchased the drug business of Dr. R. A. Clark, St. Thomas, Ont.

The drug stock of J. Ogden, Toronto, Ont., has been sold at 60 cents on the dollar.

Alonzo M. Wright, druggist, Parliament St., Toronto, Ont., has made an assignment.

E. Scarlett has sold his drug business at Montou and Pilot Mound, to R. W. McQuigg & Co.

J. H. Nicholson, who recently sold his drug business in Essex, Ont., has gone to Detroit to study medicine.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Man., have applied for incorporation as wholesale druggists.

W. Crooks is opening a new drug store at Port Arthur, Ont. He was formerly with W. J. Clarke of that place.

Mr. Allan, senior member of the wholesale drug sundries firm of Allan & Co., 53 Front St. E., Toronto, died Oct. 15th.

D. W. Bole, of Bole, Wynne & Co., wholesale druggists, is mentioned as a candidate for the mayoralty of Winnipeg.

Herbert Reynolds has purchased the drug business known as the Wellington Medical Hall, at Point St. Charles, Montreal, P. Q.

Dr. J. A. Hamel, druggist, Quebec City, has assigned. He moved from Fraserville in 1893. Liabilities about \$2000.

Albert M. Todd, the "peppermint-oil man," of Kalamazoo, Mich., was the prohibition candidate for Governor of Michigan.

C. H. Allison, class '93, O. C. P., formerly with C. D. Daniel & Co., Toronto, has purchased the drug business of T. C. Nichols, Port Perry, Ont.

A. J. Roos, for many years assistant for S. Snyder, Waterloo, Ont., has bought the drug business of W. H. Bowman, Berlin, Ont. Mr. Bowman, one of the

old landmarks in the drug business of Waterloo County, is going to give all his attention to C. P. R. business.

G. Lugsden, of Port Colborne, Ont., has purchased the drug stock of J. Ogden, at Queen and Bathurst Sts., Toronto, Ont., and will continue the business there.

J. D. Mathieson's drug store on King St. West, Toronto, Ont., was entered by burglars on the night of Nov. 7th, and goods estimated to be worth about \$100 stolen.

On the night of Nov. 7th, fire occurred in the photograph gallery over W. J. Dyas' drug store, Strathroy, Ont. There was a slight damage to some of the drug stock by water.

Wm. Gerry, of London, Ont., lately with Henry S. Saunders, druggist, London, Ont., left with his wife on Saturday last for Vancouver, B. C., where he intends opening a business.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold, so widely known as the proprietor of Helmbold's Buchu, which at one time had an enormous sale, died in the New York State Asylum, Oct. 24th, aged 56 years.

David Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal, Que., has declined to allow his name to be submitted for re-election as president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Henry Hogan, hotel-keeper; J. Stirling, accountant; J. Gustave Laviolette, physician; Joseph Barsalou, auctioneer, all of Montreal, and Henry P. Schnellback, glass manufacturer of Steubenville, Ohio, to manufacture and deal in glass and glass wares of all kinds, by the name of "Dominion Glass Company," with a total capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 1000 shares of \$100 each.

Jas. Clark, of Renfrew, Ont., moved into his new drug store a few days ago. The store is claimed to be one of the finest drug stores in Canada, the cities not excepted. The shelving, counters, etc., are all made of British Columbia cedar finished in the natural wood. The front store is sixty feet long and in the partition dividing the front from the rear stands a British bevel plate mirror over seven feet high and nearly six wide. The building is heated by steam, and everything in the building is designed with a view of providing comfort and convenience in doing business.

The drug store of W. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg, Man., was completely gutted by fire on the night of Nov. 15th.

### Pharmacy Examinations.

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their semi-annual examinations in Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, when fourteen candidates for the major and eighteen for the minor examination presented themselves.

Of these the following in order of merit passed successful examinations and are entitled to be registered as Licentiates of Pharmacy and Certified Clerks respectively, namely: As "Licentiates of Pharmacy," James Shea, Quebec; H. W. Reynolds, F. O. Anderson, A. Hendrie, R. N. Miller, A. Savard, Montreal; Alphonse Martineau, Quebec. As "Certified Clerks," J. V. Levesque, A. Brillon, A. Carruthers, Roch Des Isles; Joseph Bontin, A. C. Paquette, Wilfred Giroux, Montreal; Damaso Joliceur, Quebec; Wilfred Herbert, Three Rivers; F. L. Wooley, Montreal; E. Brodeur, St. Hyacinthe; Alphonse Viellieux, Quebec. The candidates were examined in written and oral Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Pharmacy, Reading of Prescriptions, Practical Dispensing, and Weights and Measures. The examiners were Messrs. S. Lachance, W. A. Chapman and J. R. Parkin, Montreal; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

### Nova Scotia Notes.

G. B. Sutherland, the well known and popular druggist of New Glasgow, was married a few days ago. We feel sure we express the sentiments of his many friends in wishing Mr. Sutherland and his bride long continued happiness and prosperity.

D Tremaine, of Halifax, has lately accepted a position with Stewart Burns & Son, of Sydney, C. B.

R. O. Christie, of Amherst, is about again after his severe illness. We were pleased to see Mr. Christie in Halifax a few days ago, looking like his old self.

George V. Rand, of Wolfville, is about moving into his new and commodious premises. This fine store is a credit alike to the proprietor and the town of Wolfville.

Geo. C. McDougall, who was for some months sojourning in the United States, has returned to Kentville and taken over the business formerly managed by him in that town.

E. L. Nash, of Lunenburg, has lately moved into his new store, corner of Lincoln and Cornwallis Streets. Mr. Nash's business is deserving of the success he has attained.

H. A. Taylor, the veteran druggist of Halifax, has recovered from his late illness and is now to be seen at his accustomed post. Mr. Taylor was lately the recipient of a valuable jewel, a token of esteem from the Independent Order Odd-fellows, on the occasion of his retirement from the position of Treasurer which he worthily filled for many years.

J. A. Craig, of Yarmouth, returned from a trip to the United States a few days ago. "Poor Craig" seems to be looking as well as usual.

Twelve Englishmen in every 10,000 die of gout.

## Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We are constantly seeing suggestions in the drug journals that manufacturers of proprietary preparations should meet the druggists by supplying \$20 worth of their articles at their lowest rates. This is a method which is stated to have been adopted by Pears for their soaps for several years and the result has been very satisfactory. Many druggists make it a rule never to stock new preparations until they are absolutely obliged by their customers. This plan, if generally adopted, would place all tradesmen on the level with stores, etc., but it is impossible to expect that it will be universally approved. This attempt to do business direct with the manufacturer fails because the manufacturer naturally prefers one or two large accounts with the patent medicine houses to several hundred small accounts all over the country. The only way in which it could be accomplished is by the co-operation of druggists themselves. Thus if all the druggists in a town were to put their orders together they could frequently buy on the same terms as the best wholesale firms. In one part of London I know of four neighboring druggists who have done this for years, not only with patents or proprietaries, but with drugs. The saving effected in the year has been very considerable. They make out their list of wants for a month, unite them together, and submit them to one or two leading firms, and the lowest quotation is accepted. The result is naturally mutually satisfactory.

Some idea of the method by which the "cutting" drug stores manage to flourish has been revealed by a correspondent to a newspaper. Attracted by an advertisement of cheap drugs, he proceeded to the store and noticed a large poster which stated that Epsom Salts were only 2 cents per lb. Not requiring a dose for cattle, he asked for a small packet and was informed the price was the same. Not satisfied with this, the assistant strongly urged him not to take "such nauseous, griping stuff as Epsom Salts, but to try their Cascara syrup," which, it was added, was identical with Siegel's Syrup. The result was that he paid 24 cents for the imitation syrup when he could have procured the genuine article at the same shop for 20 cents.

According to a decision of some local justices, a pharmacist who is engaged as teacher of pharmacy, or as laboratory manager to a wholesale firm, or manager of a hospital dispensary, is not engaged in the practice of pharmacy. It arose in this way. The chemist to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., who appears to be a pharmaceutical chemist, found his name on the register of those liable to jury service. Now, according to the Jurists' Act, pharmaceutical chemists "in actual practice" are exempt from service. He therefore applied for release, but was met with the above expression of opinion.

Curiously enough, the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society also went out of his way to assure this gentleman that, in his opinion, he was not practising pharmacy. This was rather rough upon him, as at least he might have expected that the Society should support him in his contention. It certainly seems ludicrous that hair-splitting should take place upon such a subject, but this is very close to it. A doctor is not deprived of his right of claiming exemption because he prefers a hospital appointment to a consulting practice. The conundrum, when is a pharmaceutical chemist not a pharmacist? will have to be answered, when he is engaged in any of the higher branches of his calling.

The annual exhibition of the brewing and allied industries is always of interest to pharmacists, as the goods shown are of very varied use and description. I have just returned from a careful inspection of the present exhibition just concluding at the Agricultural Hall. Quite apart from beer and barrels, there is much interesting machinery and appliances to be seen, whilst the mineral water industry each year occupies more space and greater prominence. It is because of the mineral water makers being present, I suppose, that some of the manufacturing chemists, who make soluble and fruit essences a specialty, are also exhibiting. Amongst the latter are Messrs. Bush & Co., Stevenson & Howell, Martin Perles, of Messina, and many others. All of these have bright displays of essential oils and soluble essences. Disinfectants are also represented by sanitas and its junior rival, izal. Why disinfectants should claim to appear in a brewers' exhibition, it is difficult to say. Probably the Extract of Meat people, like Armour, Brand, Mason, Booril, etc., claim that their preparations are the hot drinks of the winter season. In the machinery portion I noticed Gardner's mixing and sieving machines, which are extremely handy for pharmacists who have a large trade in powders, required to be mixed. They claim that 1 oz. of turmeric added to 56 lbs. of flour and passed through their machine will emerge in a few minutes a uniform pale yellow tint. The automatic weighing machine is also very useful where packets of goods like Epsom salts, granular effervescent preparations, &c., require to be put up in large numbers at a time. Bottle washing machines are also innumerable, and one of special utility, inasmuch as it really washes and not rinses the bottles, was exhibited by T. Hills, of Anlaby Road, Hull. This consists of a wheel which rapidly rotates the brush under water, the bottle being held by the hand. As the bottle is pressed forward the brush cleanses all the inside perfectly.

In connection with essence of lemons, the attempt to sell it by a chemical standard of about 8 per cent. of citral, is openly derided by the leading houses. It appears that this arbitrary standard was fixed by a couple of enterprising analytical chemists, whose business methods of

writing analytical puffs I have drawn attention to before. They are very anxious to assist the trade by supplying analytical reports of a favorable character—for a consideration. In connection with essence of lemons, without any practical knowledge of the industry and merely upon the examination of specimens supplied to them, they suggested this standard, which no one of leading importance recognizes. Whilst the application of chemical tests for adulterations is of immense importance, the nose and mouth remain the principal reliable reagents for determining the quality of essence of lemons when adulteration has been proven to be absent. After all, the matter is simple enough, as although adulteration undoubtedly takes place with the cheaper produce of disreputable houses, the universal diluent is turpentine shipped direct from Bordeaux to Messina. No vast amount of analytical talent is required to detect any considerable proportion of turpentine, and it is an indisputable fact that a guarantee of 8 per cent. of citral in an essence of lemon is by no means indicative of the entire absence of turpentine.

The production of diphtheria antitoxin serum is now being undertaken by the British Institute of Preventive Medicine. Already one horse is supplying a considerable quantity of serum and another will shortly be ready. As the work is under the supervision of Sir Joseph Lister, F. R. S., and is carried on without regard to profit, the genuine article will shortly be offered in quantity at about one-tenth of the price charged by the continental makers. This will be a boon to the poor in our hospitals and elsewhere.

Formalin, the name given by Schering's to a 40 per cent. solution of formic aldehyde in water, is attracting some attention. It is a powerful antiseptic and deodorant and is employed at the hospitals, particularly in the post mortem departments. It has the special advantage of not injuring metals, wood or linen, whilst its germicidal properties have been proved when diluted so that it contains but 1 per cent. of formalin. It is besides, a cheap disinfectant, as it is supplied in 1-oz. glass bottles at 60 cents. per doz., or in gallon jars at \$5 each.

The eternal rage for highly-concentrated preparations is illustrated by the latest liquor for the extemporaneous production of Easton's syrup. Messrs. Cooper & Co. have introduced a liquor, Eastoni, which is stated to mix with syrup of phosphate of iron, in the proportion of 1 part of liquor to 7 parts of syrup, and form the B. P. C. Syrup Eastoni. Previously manufacturers appear to have been satisfied with a 1-3 article, but the tendency to further concentration is well illustrated by this latest novelty.


Motion has been conveyed by electric wires a distance of 120 miles.

Edison claims it to be possible to measure the millionth part of a second.

---

# Archdale Wilson & Co.

## HAMILTON,

Are now offering an unusually large assortment of 

### **SOLID BACK HAIR BRUSHES.**

As sole Canadian Agents for one of the largest Continental makers we can save our customers all intermediate profits, and we therefore court close comparison in **QUALITY, STYLE and PRICE**, in the belief that our Brushes are far superior in value to any others on the market.

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### **C. N. & C. CONFECTIONERY.**

We have sold all the Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs' Pastilles we could import in time for Xmas trade, and are now booking orders for February and March delivery.

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### **C. N. & C. BOILED GOODS.**

Our stock is large and well assorted, including the popular **BLACK and REGULAR COUGH DROPS.**

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### **CHAMOIS VESTS.**

See our New Styles and compare prices before ordering.

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### **ARTAUD'S PERFUMES**

Have proved a grand success. Those who want really first-class goods at moderate prices are to try them. They can be retailed at good prices and afford a large profit.

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### **DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

Our stock at this season of the year is always large. Please write for quotations.

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## **ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,**

**Wholesale Chemists & Druggists,**

**- Hamilton, Ontario.**



# LEATH & ROSS'S

Well-known Brand of

# Homœopathic Medicines.

IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE. NO CHEMIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

PARCELS ENCLOSED DAILY to any of the London Wholesale Houses to Save Carriage.

OUR  
**£5**  
HANDSOME AND  
ATTRACTIVE  
**CASE**  
Fitted Complete,  
**NO CHARGE**  
Whatever  
for  
The Case

## THIS HANDSOME AND IMPROVED BENT-GLASS CHEMIST'S COUNTER SHOW-CASE

Stands unrivalled for style, convenience, and beauty; occupies but a small space on the counter, or front, to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

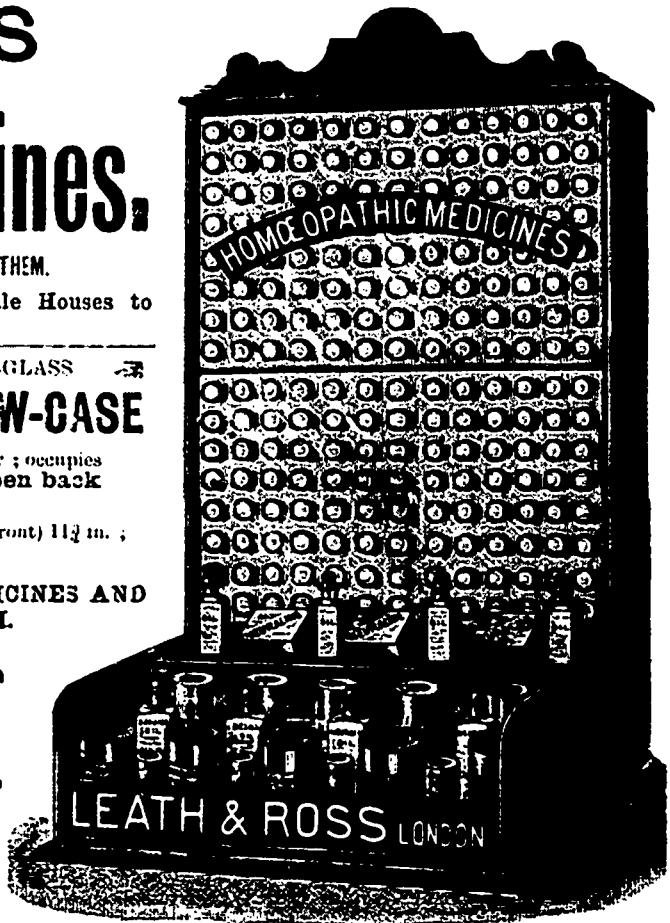
DIMENSIONS—Length 19 3/4 in.; Width (from back front) 11 1/2 in.; Height 32 1/2 in.

NEARLY 3000 CHEMISTS STOCK OUR MEDICINES AND FIND A READY SALE FOR THEM.

## Tinctures, Pilules, & Camphor

**1/-** Size in great demand everywhere, and can be had in any strength from the mother, 1x, 2, and upwards. **3/6** per doz. Cash

LEATH & ROSS, Wholesale Export Homœopathic Chemists,  
9, Vere St., Oxford St. W. (WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT) { LONDON, Eng.  
And Jewry House, Old Jewry, E. C.



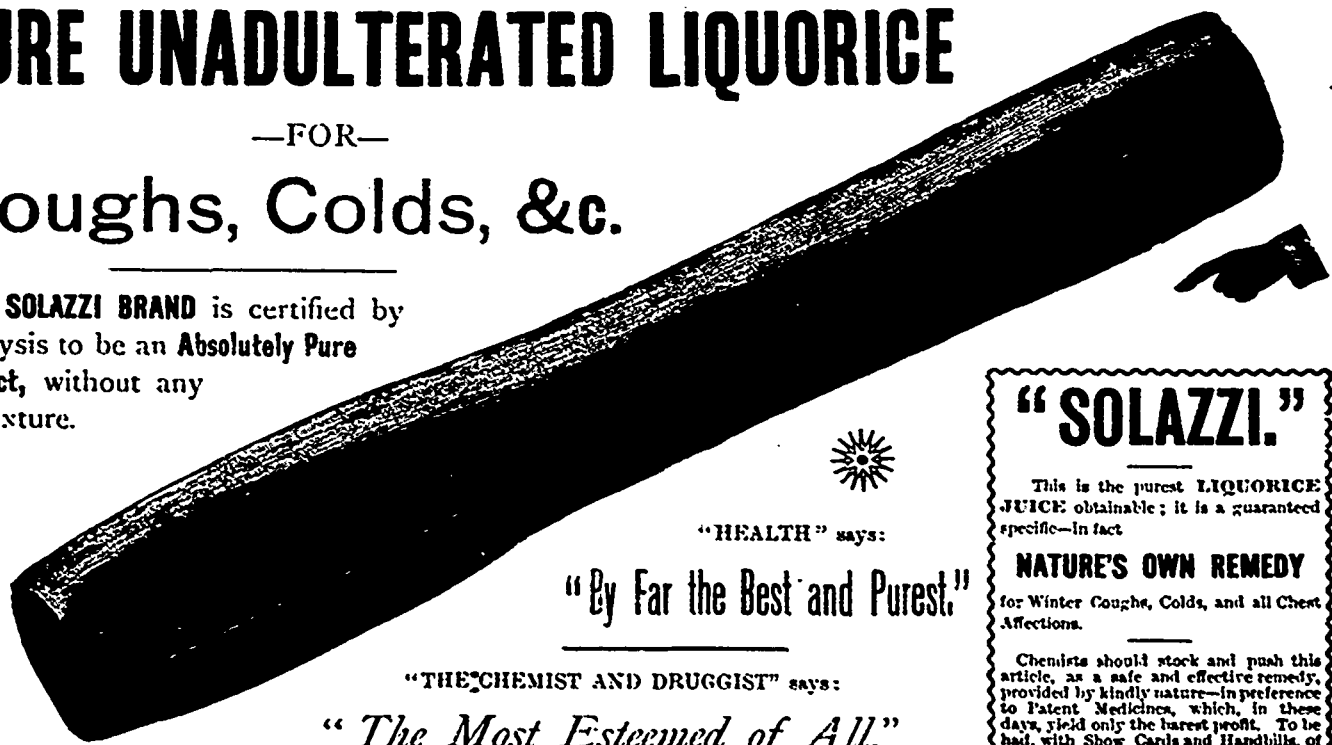
ONE OF THE BEST SOOTHING AGENTS OR DEMULGENTS KNOWN.

# PURE UNADULTERATED LIQUORICE

—FOR—

# Coughs, Colds, &c.

The **SOLAZZI BRAND** is certified by Analysis to be an **Absolutely Pure Extract**, without any admixture.



"HEALTH" says:

"By Far the Best and Purest."

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" says:

"The Most Esteemed of All."

## "SOLAZZI."

This is the purest LIQUORICE JUICE obtainable; it is a guaranteed specific—in fact

### NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

for Winter Coughs, Colds, and all Chest Affections.

Chemists should stock and push this article, as a safe and effective remedy, provided by kindly nature—in preference to Patent Medicines, which, in these days, yield only the barest profit. To be had, with Show Cards and Handbills, of

ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

### The Toronto Drug Store Burglars.

The police and detectives, of Toronto, are jubilant. For a long time they have been worried about drug store and hotel robberies. Hardly a week passed without several cases of this kind being reported, and plain clothes policemen and midnight watches on suspected characters failed to secure any results. But on Saturday they struck it rich, to use a cherished Western phrase, and now they think they have all the gang implicated in the robberies under lock and key.

The men arrested are Albert Kupitz, John Riordan, and Fred. Collie.

The detectives have been on the lookout all along for the stolen goods, but they could not find out where the thieves were disposing of them. Finally on Saturday information was given to the department to the effect that some of the stolen property was in the drug store of A. McLaren, next to St. Andrew's church, on King street west. A search warrant was procured, and several of the druggists whose stuff was stolen, were notified to attend at the detective office. In company with the druggists, Detective-Sergeant Reburn and Detectives Burrows and Davis visited McLaren's drug store and produced their authority to search. Some of the stolen goods were first found in a glass case, and Mr. McLaren told them he had a lot of stuff which he had bought from three men in the back room. The stuff was identified as that stolen from some of the hotels and drug stores, and consisted of cigars and liquors, besides perfumery and drugs. Mr. McLaren then gave the names and a description of the men to the detectives, and Detective Davis started out, and in a few minutes he had Kupitz in custody. He took him to Police headquarters and locked him up. About an hour later Riordan was found in a pool room on Queen street west, and he was also locked up for the night. Mr. McLaren gave some further information, and the detectives started out to recover the stolen property. They visited a room on Adelaide street west, and found it packed from ceiling to floor with stolen goods, such as perfumery, tooth-brushes, pills, whiskey, champagne, brandy, cigars, and other valuable articles. About \$1,000 worth of goods, all told, were recovered. Then Mr. McLaren visited Police headquarters and identified Kupitz and Riordan as the men who sold him the stolen stuff, and only another arrest remained to complete the case. Detectives Davis, Porter, Curry, and Burrows lay in wait all evening about the house of Fred. Collie, who is an expressman, on Farley avenue, and about ten o'clock he showed up. They at once arrested him and he was also locked up at Police headquarters. The thieves alternated hotel and drug store robberies, and had they succeeded in disposing of all their plunder they would have made a good thing out of it. Among the places robbed were the following:—Andrew Dow's drug store, corner

of Augusta avenue and St. Patrick street; Mathieson's drug store; corner of King and York streets; Jackson L. Little's drug store, corner of Spadina and King street; A. E. Kennedy's drug store, corner Queen and McCaul streets; Messrs. Botham & Hall's drug store, corner of York and Queen streets.

Besides these burglaries the police think that the confidence game was worked by the same individuals. On September 27th, Messrs. Elliott & Co., wholesale druggists, Front street, received a telephone message purporting to be from a well-known druggist, asking them to make up an order for him, and send it at once. The messenger that was sent with the goods was met by a man who said he had been sent by the alleged purchaser, and he would take the goods. The whole thing was a fraud. On October 3rd, Messrs. Lyman Bros. were defrauded in a similar manner out of \$20. worth of goods. It is supposed that Kupitz and Riordan were the parties who worked this confidence game.—*Mail*.

### Pharmaceutical Bacteriology,

By ROBERT G. ECCLES, PH. G., M. D.

Read at the Asheville meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The impression prevails that medical men alone should interest themselves in bacteria. It is assumed that the subject contains nothing of interest to pharmacists. It requires no prophet to foresee that this attitude is not likely to be maintained very much longer. The indications are that pharmaceutical bacteriological laboratories are a certainty of the future, and that they may exceed in vastness and importance those now conducted by the medical profession. As yet we have only hints of what is in store for us. Here and there a rift in the cloud which obscures the future from our vision lets through an illuminating beam of light.

It is said in Holy Writ that "that which hath been is now, and that which is to be hath already been." In the vast laboratory of nature, long before man had synthesized a single remedy or combined, *secundu m artem*, a single pair of synergistic remedies, plants had done the same. Yes, and more; it can now be maintained with a formidable array of evidence that the aim of such combination was precisely that of the pharmacist and physician when a remedy is compounded for a patient. In both cases the overcoming of pathological disease germs was the ultimate result and object aimed at, if there was any aim. The resins, the essential oils, the tannins, the alkaloids, the glucosides, the bitter principles, are all so many bacterium killers or inhibitors devised by plants, or produced by the direct action of bacteria themselves that in the economy of nature serve to give immunity to plants against the ravages of other organisms. As if quinine was not enough to shield the cinchona and other synergists:

With morphine is combined codeine, narcaine, and a host of other alkaloids having analogous effects. The life history of these plants casts a flood of light on this subject, and if we had anything like a perfect geological history of any genus there can be but little doubt that it would fully confirm all we are able to infer from the immediate data at our command.

In the cinchonas we have an especially abundant supply of material on which to base an inference in this respect. Their habitat is a region of perpetual fog and drizzle. For months a ray of sunshine seldom if ever reaches them. The region is utterly unfit for human habitation, and intermittent and remittent fevers are the penalty paid for a temporary residence in the vicinity. Now the fact so thoroughly established, that plants are as frequently the victims of the parasitism of micro organisms as are animals, placed beside the fact that their home is such an ideal one for micro organisms, would naturally lead us to think that if the trees owe their immunity to some chemical secreted by them, we should be able to discover it. Now let us add the further fact that quinine and these other alkaloids they secrete are powerful antiseptics and do destroy just such germs, either out of or within the body, and the conviction begins to grow upon us that something like a purpose is manifested in this arrangement.

But on reasoning further we learn more. These alkaloids are always found in the very parts of the plant where the attack of the germs would be most likely to occur, and when occurring would prove most injurious to the tree. Why is there not a good supply of these alkaloids in the wood or in the corky layer of the bark? Why are they in the very part of the bark where *a priori* we would expect them to do the most good?

Now let us add another fact. The yield of these alkaloids is always greatest, the greater the danger from such invasion. The season of maximum fog and drizzle is the season of maximum yields of alkaloids, and especially of quinine, the most powerful one. What is quite remarkable, too, in this connection, is the fact that the cinchona tree seems to have the power of anticipating the bacterial invasion by the very method that we would be likely to use in anticipating it. The increase of alkaloids evidently occurs prior to the invasion of the germs, and following the advent of the conditions which make such invasion possible. The cutting off of their sunshine by fog is their signal for an increased supply of alkaloids, and especially of quinine. In India, where cinchonas are now cultivated and where fogs are not so common, the cultivators cover the bark of the trees with cotton and shield them from direct sunlight to increase their production.

The dark, warm and damp forests where heavy growths of pine abound would surely prove miasmatic but for the good offices of the pines themselves. They load the air with germ destroying terpenes

the oxidation of which gives forth a rich supply of ozone. These vestiges of the primitive world tell us of their struggle against disease germs, and survival by virtue of this protection.

It seems a rather singular fact that when plants or animals do not produce destructive agents by which to vanquish bacteria, they are sure sooner or later to bring into existence a product destructive to themselves. When we pause to think that "the mill cannot grind with the water that is passed," nor the fire to burn with the carbon dioxide produced, we see it is a universal fact in nature. The germ that runs sugar down into alcohol, soon perishes in that alcohol. Following it comes the vinegar germ, giving us acetic acid in sufficient abundance to stop its own activity. Next follow one by one other germs to carry the changes farther and farther down the hill, till in every instance they work their own destruction—or at least cessation of activity. Each of these products, final to some definite species of germ, is an antiseptic to that germ, and therefore a medicinal agent for the subjugation of that germ when it becomes pathogenetic. It took us a long time to learn that all our alcohol, wines and liquors were the products of germs. Even when "mother of vinegar" was handed from house to house and manufacturer to manufacturer, they did not for centuries suspect that they were handling germs. Many druggists do not yet know that ergot is the product of a disease germ. It is only lately that we have discovered that we owe our nitric acid, saltpetre, sweet spirits of nitre, and all our nitrates and nitrites, to the useful labors of humble bacteria. Much of our ammonia, some of our benzoic, hippuric and lutyric acid, we owe to their kind offices. As our knowledge of micro-organisms widens, our respect for their pharmaceutical and chemical skill increases. Within a year Dr. Carl Wehmer has reported the fact that he has isolated a species that converts sugar into citric acid so that eleven pounds of sugar will produce six pounds of the crystallized acid. The cost of such conversion is so trifling that it is scarcely worth considering. A discovery like this will work little short of a revolution. Sugar is cheap, and the acid is bound soon to be sold for little if any more than the price of the cheapest sugar. Of course we will have to wait till the patents run out for such a consummation.

When we pause to consider the fact that in the plant world the cells build up the countless numbers of organic compounds from simple carbonic acid, water and nitrogen compounds, and when we further consider that the bacteria are isolated cells capable of duplicating much or all of such work, we can gain some idea of the possibilities that lie before us. We have to supply them with the raw material for their food, and without money and without price they will do the rest. We only need to isolate the special kinds in relatively pure cultures, and set them to work. When mixed, one kind undoes

the work of another, so that no useful results occur. Professor Conn, of Wesleyan University, has lately isolated the special bacterium that produces the essential ether to which is due the rich flavor of our highest quality of butter. Following his directions, the butter maker can now at will produce a ripened cream possessing the highest, richest aroma of prime butter. If we have successfully produced one such product, who can say what the end is? The highly prized aromas of wines and liquors, the rich flavors of roots and flowers, may all be within our power to produce in the same manner. If we can call these pigmy workers to our aid in making alcohol, acetic and citric acid, why not for other acids, other alcohols, and other organic compounds? We have found that through the magic of their power certain leguminous plants are able to draw from the atmospheric nitrogen their necessary supplies of that refractory gas. May we not utilize their services in a similar manner? Will not our pharmaceutical chemists of the future supply these same bacteria with what the leguminous plants provide them, and on a vast scale procure our nitrates, nitrites, ammonia and ammonium compounds, at the same time giving to the farmers all they need to enrich the soil of their farms? All the rich mines of Golconda never contain such wealth as is promised in this direction.

Man first learned of the winds as his foes, but soon he harnessed them and they became his friends. At a later date he gained power over fire, and in the conquest found he had a mighty agent to do his bidding. Still later, and the lightning that he had so long dreaded as the bolt of heaven, came within his grasp, and we are beginning to realize the majesty of such a victory. Now he has just begun his conquest of the most direct force he has ever had to fight—the microbes; and if our vision is not distorted he will find a power here second to none of the rest in the benefits it can bestow upon him.

**New Reactions of Chloral-Hydrate.**

If 12 centigrammes of resorcin are dissolved in a dilute aqueous solution of chloral hydrate and the liquid is superstratified with a pipette over dilute sulphuric acid, a few colored rings appear, amongst which a brown one is distinctly visible. On shaking, the mixture turns brown; it is clear at first, but becomes turbid on cooling. On superstratifying with concentrated ammonia, the uppermost alkaline stratum turns yellowish-red.

—(2) Nessler's reagent produces, in an aqueous solution of chloral hydrate, a brick-red sediment, which gradually becomes brighter and finally assumes a dirty yellowish green color.—(3) If 30 centigrammes of potassium sulphocyanate are dissolved in 2 C. c. of chloral hydrate solution (the latter to correspond to 3-6 centigrammes of chloral hydrate), and the

solution is heated to ebullition and then mixed with 3-5 drops of normal potassa solution, it assumes a light-brown color, deposits a dark-brown precipitate, and is gradually more or less decolorized. On the addition of ammonia, the solution turns light-brown, but does not become turbid.—(4) If  $\frac{2}{3}$  centigrammes of sodium thiosulphate are dissolved in 2 C. c. of chloral-hydrate solution (as above), and this fluid is heated, the latter will assume a brick-red color and become turbid; and on adding a few drops of normal KHO, the solution turns a clear brownish-red.—(5) If 6-12 centigrammes of phloroglucin are dissolved in  $\frac{2}{3}$  C. c. of hot distilled water, and if the solution is mixed with 9-12 centigrammes of chloral hydrate, heated to ebullition and at once mixed with 16 drops of normal KHO solution, it turns a deep brownish-red. If the cooled liquid is acidulated with hydrochloric acid and shaken with amyl alcohol, the latter turns a brown-red or deep-brown. Chloroform yields under the same circumstances (phloroglucin being dissolved in hot 90% alcohol) a dirty brown color in 2-4 hours.—A. JAWOROWSKI, in *Pharm. Ztsch. f. Russl.*

**Chologogues.**

For a long time our knowledge of the chologogue properties of drugs was more or less empirical or derived from clinical experience. The physiological experiments of Rutherford, Vignal, and Rohrig, however, gave us a scientific basis on which to work. The following is Rutherford's classification of the drugs which have the power to stimulate hepatic function.

**POWERFUL HEPATIC STIMULANTS.**

Croton oil.	Calabar bean.
Rhubarb.	Minisperm.
Magnesium sulphate.	Tannic acid.
Castor oil.	Acetate of cad (lessens).
Gamboge.	Jaborandi.
Ammon. chloride.	Sulphate of manganese.
Scammony.	Morphine.
Taraxacum.	Hyoscyamus.
Rochelle salt.	Diluted alcohol.
Sodium bicarb.	Calomel.
Potassium iodide.	

**MODERATELY POWERFUL.**

Leptandrin	Hydrastin.
Jalap.	Juglandin.
Sodium sulphate.	Benzoic acid.
Baptisin.	

**HAVING LITTLE OR NO EFFECT.**

Podophyllin.	Ipecacuanha.
Aloes, in large doses.	Sodium Phosphate.
Colchicum, large doses.	Potassium sulphate.
Enonymia, (Wahoo).	Phytolaccin.
Irisin (Blue Flag).	Sodium benzoate.
Sanguinarin.	Ammonium benzoate.
Colocynthin, large doses.	Sodium salicylate.
Nitrohydrochloric acid, dil.	Ammonium phosphate.
	Mercuric chloride.

—Therapy.

Pupils in the schools of France quench their thirst with sterilized water, and the floors of scholastic buildings are cleaned with moist cloths instead of dry brush and broom.

# 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.

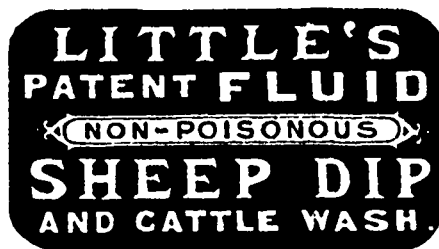
Order of your wholesale house and specify

**JOHNSON & JOHNSON.**

Prices and all information on application to

**THOS. LEEMING & CO.,**

25 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.



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.

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

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

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

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

# Toilet = = Papers

\$7 to \$16 Per Case

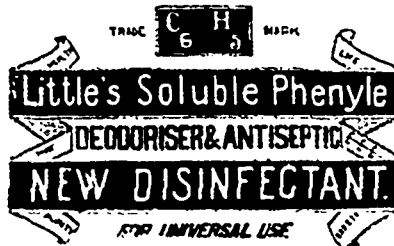
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PLAIN AND PERFORATED  
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At Mill Prices

ALSO **FIXTURES.**

The **E. B. EDDY CO.**

BRANCHES:  
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

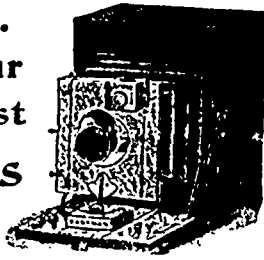
A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

The . . .  
Amateur  
Camerist  
Begins  
Well



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## Weights and Measures.

By D. B. Dorr.

The question of introducing the metric system of weights and measures into the Pharmacopœia is now prominently brought forward, and deserves full discussion and consideration. The introduction of the metric system is recommended on two distinct grounds; first, that of its essential superiority to the British code, and secondly, on what may be called the cosmopolitan ground, that because other nations have adopted the system, it is convenient that we should do so also.

It is too much the fashion to speak as if the British system were everything that is bad, and the metric everything that is good. It may readily be admitted that the adoption of the metric in place of the avoirdupois system would be an advantage, as it would greatly simplify calculations, yet its introduction would have other drawbacks besides the trouble involved in making the change. I remember Sir Frederick Bramwell, from an engineer's point of view, objecting to the decimal system, because it did not conveniently lend itself to sub-division by halves. No doubt there is something in that objection. By the unfortunate fad of fixing the size of the metre from a proportion of the earth's meridian, a standard has been got which is inconveniently long. As Professor Tait says:—"Any cloth merchant will tell you that." Similarly, the kilogramme and litre are inconveniently large. To many minds, also, the nomenclature, however systematic, is clumsy and long-winded. All our English names for weights and measures are short, mostly monosyllabic, unlike "cubic centimetre," while the very similarity of such names as decigramme and dekagramme suggests confusion. It also seems worthy of note, that it is easier for a man to bear in mind such a quantity as 3 lb. 13 ozs. than, say, 1725 grammes (see U. S. Pharmacopœia). But the chief weakness of the metric system is just in the same fact in which consists its strength, viz., that it is a decimal system, dependent wholly for its accuracy on the position of a point. It is, indeed, not a system of different denominations, as grains, drachms, ounces, but a system of one denomination multiplied or divided by the placing of a point. I am aware it has been denied that there is any more liability to error in the one system than the other. That is a matter of opinion. From a pretty constant experience of both methods for twenty years, I think there is a decided balance of accuracy in favor of the British system. A man is more apt to write .01 gramme instead of 001 gramme, than he is to write gr. j. instead of gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , and when the writing is preceded by a calculation there is even greater liability of the decimal point going wrong. I am, therefore, of opinion that for prescribing and dispensing the British system of weights and measures is to be preferred, while for analytical work the metric is more convenient.

The British system, as we now have it, has one serious defect, which is noted in the Pharmacopœia itself. "It must be admitted that the absence in the present system of any denomination of weight between the grain and the avoirdupois ounce of 437.5 grains, and the fact that the ounce is not a simple multiple of the of the grain are grave defects." It might be added that the difference in volume between the minim and grain measure is an anomaly and absurdity. The old troy weight, or that modification of it which used to be called apothecaries', is a system complete and perfect in itself. Who it was that conceived the idea of mixing up two different systems and so producing confusion I do not know, but it was not a happy thought. Surely the trifling trouble of keeping two sets of weights, one for dispensing purposes and one for ordinary trade transactions, would be preferable to working with a hybrid mixture which is no system at all.

It is proposed that in the new pharmacopœia the proportions of ingredients should be given in the metric as well as in the British system. Of course the present method of stating "parts" and "fluid parts" is practically the same thing. In the volumetric tests it would be scarcely worth while to refer both to grain measures and cubic centimetres. It would probably be sufficient to give only the metric equivalents. In the present pharmacopœia the strength of a preparation is sometimes indicated by percentage, sometimes by grains in a fluid ounce, or some other amount. It would be distinctly better to invariably give the percentage, or in the case of liquids, it might be grammes in 100 c.c. For the convenience of prescribers it is quite appropriate to state in the account of a preparation the number of grains of the active ingredient in the fluid ounce; but under "characters and tests" the strength should be systematically stated by percentage—*Phar. Jour. and Transactions*.

### A Physician on Incompatibilities.

By C. C. HERSMEN, M.D.

A certain amount of chemistry, medical chemistry, is essential to the physician, and is not always to be gotten in books. He who would ignorantly combine sulphuric acid and a carbonate would certainly need to restudy his chemistry. I wish only to point out a few principles and some of the errors in prescriptions which are committed daily.

#### MIXTURE OF SOLUBLE SALTS.

Two soluble salts in solution which can by decomposition form and throw down an insoluble salt, such as an iodide, a chlorate or a bromide and sulphate of morphine or strychnine, etc., etc., should never be combined, unless the compound is desired for its therapeutic effect, such as acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc, or lead and opium wash, etc. A tyro in pharmacy might filter such prescriptions and thereby thwart your object. A dan-

gerous habit is to prescribe an alkali and an alkaloid, always bad pharmacy. I have seen prescriptions of the following kind: Cocaine hydrochlorate, glycerole of pepsin, syrup and lime water, which is also bad pharmacy.

#### CAUTIONS TO PRESCRIBERS.

Glucosides, such as santonin, colocynthin, etc., should never be prescribed with free acids.

Tannic acid is incompatible with alkaloids, albumin, gelatin, etc.

Iodine and Iodides should not go with the alkaloids.

Death has been caused by the combination of iodide of potash and sulphate of strychnine.

Iodide of potash should be prescribed with no drug except iodine and bichloride of mercury; with the latter it forms a double salt, biniodide, but as it is soluble in the excess of iodide it is not objectionable.

Bichloride of mercury is incompatible with almost everything. As a rule it should be prescribed in simple syrup, it being incompatible even with compound syrup of sarsaparilla, as it forms calomel.

Syrup of squills is incompatible with ammonium carbonate, but not with ammonium chloride.

#### MERCURY AND IODINE.

One of our South Side druggists, just at the beginning of his apprenticeship, recently received a prescription for mercury (liquid) and iodine (resublimated), with instructions to triturate the two and add other ingredients. The drugs fused with an active emission of smoke or fumes, leaving the residue a hardened mass to be broken up with the pestle.

#### INCOMPATIBLE PRESCRIPTIONS.

Many members of the medical profession daily write prescriptions which are incompatible. If a little judgment and forethought were exercised there are very few but would know better. The following is an illustration:

Tincture ferri chloridi,  
Potassii chloratis,  
Syrupi toluanti,  
Mucilaginis acaciæ.

In this mixture the acacia, acid and iron are incompatible.

The following prescription was a favorite for years, and some physicians are still writing it. It is a very good one to ex- and make trouble for the druggist:

Ferri pyrophosphatis,  
Aque bullientis,  
Syrupi zingiberis,  
Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ,  
Acidi phosphorici diluti.

Unless prepared after a special process this will form a gelatinous mass.

On a certain occasion when I was in a drug store the following came in.

Mentholi, ʒ ss.  
Aque ammoniæ,  
Colloidi,  
Tincture iodii aa f ʒ vss  
Ft. liii.

In place of a liniment a plaster is the result.

During my experience in the apothecary business I received the following:

Potassii chloratis,  
Sacchari aa ʒ i.

Triturate, and acidulate with a drop or two of sulphuric acid and add water sufficient to make three fluid ounces.

If the instructions for preparing this are carried out active combustion is bound to result.

#### CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE AND STRYCHNINE.

Occasionally a physician may order a solution of strychnine sulphate and bichloride of mercury, *aa*, gr. 1 to the drachm. If the pharmacist uses a solution of bichloride of mercury, in which ammonia is a usual ingredient, the mixture becomes semi-solid, caused by the ammonia used to hold the mercury in solution. A common mistake is as follows:

#### QUININE, LIQUORICE AND SULPHURIC ACID.

Quinine sulphatis gr. x,  
Acidii sulphurici aromatici q. s.,  
Extracti glycyrrhizæ fluidi ʒ i.

The acid in this is incompatible with the liquorice. It precipitates and renders tasteless the sweet principle. A better method is to suspend the quinine in the liquorice.

I have filled the following a number of times, but it is decidedly unsafe:

Potassii permanganatis ʒ ss.,  
Glycerini,  
Aque destillatæ aa ʒ iiii.

Not long ago I saw the following:

Morphine hydrochloratis gr. ii,  
Ammonii chloridi ʒ ii,  
Tincture aconiti ʒ xx,  
Aque camphoræ ʒ i.

The camphor water should be replaced by some other vehicle, otherwise there will be a deposit formed.

Finally, "as directed" is a perfunctory direction often added to prescriptions. As the memory of the nurse or patient is likely to be weak, errors may be easily made under such lax directions.—*Pittsburgh Medical Review*.

#### The Pharmacist as Philosopher, Poet and Author.

That portion of the annual address of President E. L. Patch delivered before the American Pharmaceutical Association at the recent meeting at Asheville, N.C., treating of pharmacists in literature, will probably be read with not a little interest.

The question has been publicly asked, the speaker said, whether a pharmacist was ever known to honor his country by attainments as a poet, an orator, or a statesman.

Any one familiar with our craft would see in the intense application to petty details which is essential to conscientious service the reason for non-development in general lines. An ex-lawyer or ex-physician who acquires distinction in public service obtains reputation for his profession, but, putting aside the undeniable fact that the members of these professions have a much higher average of general culture than pharmacists as a class are

permitted to reach, the latter leave their calling and their relation to it forgotten.

With professions and vocations as with men we pass without comment the theory that blood tells, and ignoring all achievements of ancestry we concern ourselves with the quality and character of the individual who to-day stands before us and honor him for what he is and for what he does and not for what his fathers were or did. Yet there have been great men who were ex-pharmacists. Moses, the law giver, must have been trained in pharmacy at the priestly schools at Heliopolis; Aristotle left his home in Stagira to become an apothecary at Athens, but association with Plato fitted him to become tutor of Alexander, Galen was quite as much apothecary as physician. The unfortunate poet Keats was a drug clerk at Edmunton for five years of his too short life.

George Crabbe, the English author, was a druggist. Louis Desire Veron, the French author and journalist, began life as a pharmacist. Carl Wilhelm Scheele, the Swedish discoverer of manganese, chlorine, barium, oxygen, prussic acid, etc., lived and died a pharmacist. Serturmer, who by the discovery of morphine revolutionized the practice of medicine, was an apothecary.

Sir Humphrey Davy was an apothecary's apprentice to M. Borlass, at Penzance, England, but the chance reading of "Elements of Chemistry" by the martyr French chemist, Lavoisier, led him into his broader career.

Did any of you who visited the marvelous White City and were attracted by the remarkable exhibition made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad showing the evolution of the locomotive realize that the world was largely indebted to an apothecary of Baltimore, William Morris, for the first practical six-wheeled locomotive, capable of climbing an incline, and that the achievements of his locomotives "Washington" and "Lafayette" at the Columbia Incline, Philadelphia, and the "Philadelphia" at the Lickey Incline, England, led to the establishment of the Royal works at Vienna under his direction?

And as you looked over that exhibition were you not impressed as never before that nearly all advance is by very short successive steps, the present building upon the past?—*Western Druggist*.

#### Ginseng.

The products of Corea are but little known in the commercial world. Trade in that country is carried on by means of markets or fairs, and transactions are hampered by the deficiency of the currency. Foreign commerce there is none, unless the annual fair held at Pien-men is to be counted an exception.

Among the products of Corea peculiar to itself is that of Ginseng, a root of great medicinal value. The demand for it is so great that many other roots are substituted for it, especially a kind known in commerce as American ginseng, imported from the United States. The finest

kind of root grows wild in the mountains of Manchuria. At one time this particular kind was considered of so fine a quality and, in consequence of becoming scarce, that an Imperial edict was issued prohibiting its collection. Its value varies from three to twenty pounds sterling per ounce. Roots of this latter quality can only be purchased by the wealthy. The real Manchurian ginseng is only found in the upper valley of the Usuri, where ruined towns and forts mark the cradle of the race, which seven centuries ago ruled over China from the Yellow River to the great wall.

Ginseng loves moisture, and in the densest of the forests which cling to the slopes of the hills, it nestles in recesses, which the rays of the sun have never penetrated, and which are as pathless now, as in the days when the golden Tartars were dwelling in, and cultivating the plain. The genuine Manchuria, consists of a stem from which the leaves spring, and of two roots branching off at the same point from each side of the centre root. The stem somewhat resembles the head and neck, and the side roots the shoulders and arms of a man; the main root represents the body, and a fork which the roots frequently form, the legs. The Coreans, with a not ungraceful feeling, believe that a plant, which thus expands into the human form amid thickets and jungles, on which the foot of man has never trod, must be intended to alleviate the sufferings of the human race. Its precious qualities are increased and intensified by age, and a plant is of no great value until it has been growing and gathering strength for at least an ordinary lifetime. The age, and, consequently, the value of a plant, are ascertained by a careful examination of the upper portion of the centre and side roots. These portions should be covered with rings, and the thicker and more numerous the rings the greater the age. The value of ginseng in no way depends upon its length, thickness or color. The upper portions of the root also possess healing power. The stem which appears above ground, on the other hand, ought not to be eaten. It is supposed to be hurtful rather than beneficial. In former years the collection was in the hands of some forty merchants, who, on payment of a heavy fee, obtained the necessary authority from the Tartar general. In addition to this fee, every merchant was bound to hand over to the Government a certain weight of the object of his search. This continued from May 1st to September 30th. In the gathering of the root, merchants employed outlaws. These men underwent great hardships, and incurred frightful dangers. Forced to wander far from the patches of millet they had raised for their support they were even menaced by starvation as well as by the wolf, tiger or leopard, and not unfrequently these hardships were endured in vain, for ginseng becomes yearly more scarce, and plants of any great age are but rarely found. Finally, in order to arrest its utter extinction, the collec-

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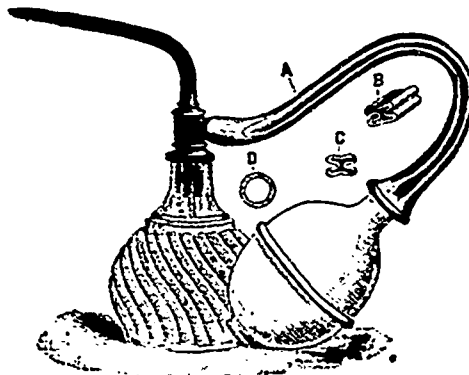
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25% Discount to all Doctors who mention the "Canadian Druggist," if in Gold with chain and pin, \$2.00 net.

For Sale by—S. B. CHANDLER & SON, Toronto, Canada.

tion of the wild root was prohibited by Imperial edict. Steps were taken in Kirin to carry out this order and to prevent the admission of the root into China. Notwithstanding, a small quantity is clandestinely collected, hence its prohibitive price. At one time, it was proposed by some Russians to establish ginseng plantations, with a view of growing the root as an important article of trade with China. It has been cultivated in Japan, but with little success. In appearance ginseng is translucent, very brittle, taste mucilaginous, sweet, slightly bitter and aromatic; its supposed virtue is that of restoring verile power to the aged. A visit to a ginseng merchant is thus recorded. Opening the outer box the merchant removed several paper parcels which appeared to fill the box, but under them was a second box, or two small boxes, which, when taken out, showed the bottom of the large box and all the intervening space filled with more paper parcels. "These parcels," he said, "contained quicklime, for the purpose of absorbing any moisture, and keeping the boxes quite dry, the lime being packed in paper for the sake of cleanliness." The smaller box, which held the ginseng was lined with sheet lead; the root was further enclosed in silk wrappers and kept in small silken covered boxes. Taking up a piece he requested his visitor not to breathe upon it, nor handle it, and then dilated upon the many merits of the drug and the cures it could effect. In Corea and China the ginseng is often sent to friends as a valuable present; in such cases accompanying the medicine is usually given a small, beautifully-finished, double kettle, in which the ginseng is prepared. The inner vessel is made of silver, and between this and the outside kettle, which is a copper jacket, is a small space for holding water. The silver kettle, which fits on a ring near the top of the outer covering, has a cup-like cover in which rice is placed with a little water. The ginseng is put into the inner vessel with water, a cover is placed over the whole and the apparatus put on the fire. When the rice in the cover is sufficiently cooked, the medicine is ready and is then eaten by the patient, who drinks the ginseng tea at the same time. The dose of the root is 60 to 90 grains. During the use of the drug, tea drinking is forbidden for at least a month, but no other change is made in the diet. It is usually taken in the morning before breakfast and sometimes in the evening at bed-time.—G. D. in *British and Colonial Druggist*

**ANYTINES AND ANYTOLS.**—By the action of sulphuric acid on mineral oils, resin oils or hydrocarbons, bodies are obtained which, either in the pure state or as salts, are soluble in water and in alcohol. These bodies are being termed anytols, and the original bodies which yield them are the anytines. There is nothing new here except the names, which are likely to be used extensively. Creolin belongs to the group.—*Reperloire de Pharmacie*.

## Window Dressing.

By L. H. FOSTER.

With respect to advertising, a pharmacy is in a measure handicapped, it has not the latitude of the large department stores of the city, which advertise one particular line and incidentally sell a dozen others. If a man goes into a drug store to buy liver pills, a shelf full of cough mixture does not appeal to him in the least. It may be that the retail druggist of the future will be forced to carry a general line of merchandise to which his drug stock will be merely an adjunct, but to-day the profession looks to each individual pharmacist to protect its dignity and demonstrate its ability to stand alone.

One might as well be a dead man as a nonentity in business. The merchant must make himself known, and if, as is the case with the druggist, his advertising resources are limited, he must fall back on an attractive establishment to invite the public within his walls. He must make a landmark of his store, give it an individuality, and have it known for its reliability and high standard. Not enough attention is paid, as a general rule, to the dressing of show windows, and this is really so important a feature the druggist cannot afford to overlook it or grow careless in his displays. It is a mistake to fill a window with a heterogeneous collection of elixirs, pills, perfumes, cigars, corn-cure and hair brushes, it may be a fine exhibit of first-class stock, but it is too confusing a mass to make any impression on the passer-by—there is nothing to catch the eye. On the other hand, if the druggist will clear out his window, and into the empty space unload carelessly in a heap a barrel of stick liquorice, a monkey-skin of aloes, a quantity of some crude drug, or some other one thing, it is comprehended at a glance, and serves as a reminder to the pedestrian of something in the drug line he ought to have.

A window in one of the popular New York pharmacies presents a very attractive appearance. The background and floor are covered with Turkish towels; the pyramid of rock salt boxes flanked on both sides with loofahs, two meeting in a point at the apex; sponges festooned from the ceiling, and soap, flesh-brushes, etc., dropped promiscuously about, the whole making an attractive, and just now seasonable, display.

It is a good thing to keep window decorations "up to date"—that is, commemorating current festivities and celebrations with appropriate designs and colors. In selecting colors, harmony is of course the main thing, and the following combinations may be used with artistic effect:

Orange and black.  
Pink and Olive-green.  
Lavender and mauve.  
Golden brown and yellow  
Cherry and white.  
Light blue and mahogany.  
Yellow and white.

On class days, and occasions that arouse public enthusiasm, as foot-ball games,

boat races, etc., the college or club colors may be adopted in the window dressing. These color-display arrangements are exceedingly dainty, and involve only the expense of a variety of drapery silks, which will last almost indefinitely if removed carefully and laid away smoothly after each time of using. The draping may be more or less elaborate according to the talent of the dresser, a simple method being a half-length curtain hung on a brass rod at the back, and the floor covered loosely with silk of the complementary shade. One week the exhibit in the window may be toilet articles—perfume, face-powder, tooth-brushes, manicure implements; another week, bronchial lozenges, in bulk and packages, the next week, an array of witch hazel, or what ever is seasonable. Rose pink draperies and black liquorice in a window would tempt any man to buy.

A very clever device, and one which at once attracts the eye and could be used in these color windows effectively, is long satin streamers, attached to bottles or packages or to miniature flag-poles, and kept flying festively in the breeze created by a concealed electric fan.

A marine window for the advertisement of the various cod liver oil products, is good. In this a complete model of a ship—schooner, sloop, or other fishing boat—is used as a centre piece, and around it, in classified groups, bottles of pure cod-liver oil, emulsion, capsules, malt and oil—any preparation that contains a percentage of oil. Sea-weed, star-fish, or any aquatic curiosity, may be used for additional decoration.

This method of advertising admits of almost inexhaustible variety, but even in this the question of environment must be considered. One must study the taste of his patrons to learn what style is most likely to win their attention; he must look at the subject not only from his own standpoint but also from that of the class of trade his locality commands.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

## Strawberries as a Medicine.

Strawberries have for a long time had a well established reputation as a remedy for the gout. Dr. A. George, in the *Annales de la Societe Horticole de l'Aube*, tells us that in the last century the great botanist, Linnaeus, who was gouty, had much cause to extol the action of the fruit in this disease. At this epoch, when uric acid was unknown, he had the prescience that the chemical cause of gout was identical with that of gravel, and he expressed himself in a picturesque manner to one of his friends when he wrote to him: "I have the gout and you have gravel; we have married two sisters." The only method that Linnaeus found of easing his gout was by an abundant use of this fruit, to which he has made a graceful acknowledgement in his writings.—*Science Signings*.

# Canadian Druggist

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1894.

## The Medical Society's Request.

A number of Toronto druggists were recently surprised to receive a copy of a resolution, which appears elsewhere on this page, passed at a late meeting of the Toronto District Medical Association, in which the general practice by druggists of repeating prescriptions without authority from the prescribing physician was unanimously condemned, and in which they were requested to desist from a continuance of the custom. A meeting of the Druggists' Association was called to consider the matter, but, as it was felt that the Association could not as a body bind its members to any course which they, as individuals, might not care to adhere to, it was considered wisest to leave to each the manner of replying which his judgment and policy dictated.

Enquiry amongst the druggists showed that they felt that the Medical Association had asked too much in requiring a portion of them to stop a practice which was so universal. They were at all times willing to refuse to repeat specific prescriptions which the physician ordered should not be repeated, as, in such cases, he would share with them the responsibility of refusing; otherwise, they felt that they should be permitted to conduct their business as demands determined.

Interviews with prominent physicians elicited the information that while many of them used their own prescription pads, having printed thereon instructions that the medicine ordered should not be repeated, the instructions were not adhered to, and that copies of those prescriptions had in many cases been given by the druggist to their patients. They further claimed that copies thus given were being hawked all over the Province to friends at a distance, and served purposes for which they were never intended. They believed that a practice which had become so general would be difficult to overcome, but thought that the bringing of the matter to the attention of druggists would be productive of good and would lessen an injustice to themselves and a danger to the community.

### What Shall the Answer Be?

The Toronto Medical Association's request to the druggists of that city is one which is likely to provoke a considerable amount of feeling and discussion in the ranks of both parties interested. Looking at the matter from the druggists' standpoint, we cannot well see how any druggist could honestly reply his acquiescence. When the druggist receives from his customer a prescription to be filled he feels that he is dealing entirely with that customer and not with any physician, un-

less a scalping arrangement exists between them. He fills the prescription, charges his price, retains the original if permitted to, or returns it or a copy if so requested. If the prescription has written upon it instructions from the prescriber that it is not to be repeated, the instruction certainly binds him in case a renewal is sought, but does not enable him to retain the prescription, which may be dispensed elsewhere and in as many different places as the person having it may desire. When, however, the prescription is given to the druggist by the physician with an order for a delivery of the medicine to the patient, the prescription is in that case subject only to the will of the prescriber, although it is rarely exercised.

When the physician gives into the hands of his patient any prescription his claim to it ceases and is supplanted by a fee charged or paid. That written order for specific medicine represents his skill and value to his patient, and is carefully preserved for that very reason. If the patient does not wish to use it he is at perfect liberty to destroy it, so that his right to possession is unassailable. When he appeared before the physician he brought to him only his individuality and paid him for the prescription written for it. When he afterwards appears before the druggist he brings to him not individuality but a prescription and pays him for the medicine he supplies upon it—in both cases only paying for what he did not bring to either, and retaining what neither has the slightest claim to,—the prescription.

Having reached this point we get back to the question at issue. The physician wants the druggist to stop repeating. He cannot ask his former patient not to have his prescription repeated because that party is absolutely independent and can do as he pleases. The druggist, being in a measure dependent upon the good will of the prescriber, has, perforce, to check his independence of spirit and co-operate. In those cases where a refusal to repeat would be for the benefit of the party refused, it would be well to do so, but, if for no better purpose than to fatten the field we most unhesitatingly say no. What shall the answer be?

### Physicians Denounce Repetition.

The West Toronto Medical Territorial Division Association, composed of all licensed practitioners of medicine residing west of Yonge street, Toronto, Ont., held their regular meeting a short time ago in Broadway Hall on Spadina avenue, with Dr. George H. Carveth acting as Secretary.

That it was an important meeting will be readily seen by the following resolution, which was moved and seconded by prominent West End physicians and carried unanimously:

Resolved, "That the secretary be instructed to write all the druggists west of Yonge street, informing them that the matter of repeating prescriptions without

authority had been formally considered by this association and unanimously condemned, and that each and every one of the druggists be asked if he will desist from this time the practice of repeating prescriptions without the knowledge and consent of the prescribing physician."

### As Outsiders View It.

One of the Patron leaders says that the next move of the physicians will be to ask for legislation to prohibit druggists from filling a prescription more than once. The result of this would be to increase materially the receipts of doctors, since it would be necessary to pay for a fresh prescription each time the medicine was required to be duplicated. If such a proposal is entertained, which is extremely unlikely, it might as well be abandoned, since the Legislature would not consider it for a moment. It looks as if some one had been making a man of straw for Mr. Haycock and his followers to combat.—*Toronto Mail.*

### Doctors, Dentists and Druggists.

They are a drug in the market. You find them in every hole and corner, especially in our cities, many of them having all the evidence externally of hard times. In Quebec, it is the ambition of the *habitant*, who perhaps can neither read nor write, to make some of his sons priests doctors or lawyers. It seems to us that this thing is overdone in Canada, especially in Ontario and Quebec. It is only by raising the standard that it can be restrained. Unfortunately, however, there seems to be a factious desire to cheapen education. We fully expect to see our profession reduced again to the ranks of the peddling "tooth-carpenter."—*Dominion Dental Journal.*

### Drug Store Burglars in Toronto.

The noise of the falling of a large pane of glass, which had been neatly removed and placed standing on end by burglars, probably saved Mr. A. M. Dow, at the corner of Augusta avenue and St. Patrick street, about \$200. Mr. Dow reported to the police that his drug store had been entered during the night and \$40 worth of perfumes taken. The burglars had worked under the full glare of an electric light. They removed a heavy plate glass panel from the front door, and, after placing it on end on the pavement, entered. While they were operating inside the pane, which leaned against the door, fell, and the crash evidently frightened them off the premises.

When Mr. Dow's clerk came to the store at 7.30 in the morning, he found the glass smashed to atoms, and about \$200 worth of goods, which had been taken from the drawers, lying piled up behind the counter. The proprietor states

# Holiday Perfumes.



No. 282-2 OZ.



No. 282-2 oz. Boxed ..... \$ 9.00  
 No. 282-4 oz. " ..... 16.50  
 No. 282-8 oz. Not Boxed .. 27.00  
 No. 282-12 oz. " " .. 37.50

SATIN BOX.

SATIN DOX.

4 oz. Ball Stopper..... DOZ. \$15.00  
 8 oz. " " ..... 30.00

No. 1016-1/2 oz. Bottles..... \$ 9.60  
 No. 1017-1 oz. " ..... 15.00

## SEELY'S

# CELEBRATED PERFUMES.

EXQUISITE ODORS.

BEAUTIFUL PACKAGES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

DETROIT,  
MICH.

= Seely the American Perfumer, =

WINDSOR,  
ONT.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Readers, please mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST when writing or buying.

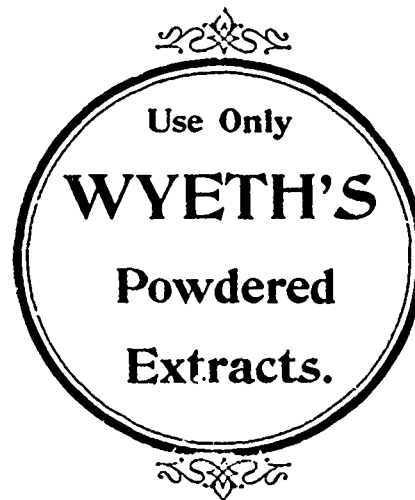
# WYETH'S

# Standard Powdered Extracts.

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

Long experience enables them to Manufacture Extracts of Unimpaired Virtue.

MANDRAKE  
 OPIUM  
 ACONITE  
 ALOES  
 BELLADONNA  
 BUCHU  
 BLACK HAW  
 COCA  
 CALABAR BEAN  
 ERGOT  
 CASCARA  
 JALAP



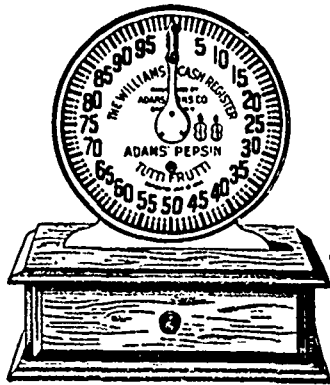
WAHOO  
 NUX VOMICA  
 GENTIAN  
 HENBANE  
 SENNA  
 RHUBARB  
 LOBELIA  
 VALERIAN  
 RHATANY  
 COLOCYNTH  
 DIGITALIS  
 SERPENTARIA

Scrupulous Care Used in the Selection of the Finest Drugs.  
 A Preliminary Assay accurately made of the Value of the Drug.  
 Perfect and Modern Appliances for Evaporating in Vacuo, and Drying Scientifically at a Regulated Temperature

When Ordering Powdered EXTRACTS, always SPECIFY WYETH'S.

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

INCLUDE ONE OUNCE IN YOUR FIRST ORDER TO YOUR JOBBER.



# What You Want.

## ADAMS' Tutti-Frutti Cash Register.

A substantial and reliable article.  
Send for descriptive circular.

ADAMS & SONS CO.,

11 and 13 Jarvis Street,  
TORONTO, ONT.

### Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

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

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

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario.

### Radlauer's Antinervin.

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

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

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

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

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

Wholesale Agent for Canada.

## THE MONTREAL OPTICAL COMPANY

The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians  
in the Dominion.

### Prescription Work a Specialty.

Country orders filled with care and promptitude.

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

## To the Trade.

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

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

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

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

Toronto, March 1 1894.

that he locked up the premises at 12 o'clock.

The crooks, it would appear, must have awaited the opportunity afforded them by the constable on duty being at the far end of his beat, for that official did not see any person in the neighborhood, nor did he hear the crash of breaking glass.

A gang of drug thieves are evidently operating in that part of the city, for within less than a month four drug stores have been entered. The list is as follows: Little's, corner King street and Spadina avenue; Kennedy's, corner Queen and McCaul streets, and an attempted entrance into Gibbard's drug store on the corner of King and John streets.

It is thought that the same gentry who last month used the telephone to order parcels of goods from the wholesale houses and who stopped that plan after a couple of days' successful operations are at the bottom of this new phase of rascality. On those occasions only staple stock was ordered and in such quantities as to excite no suspicion, while in the recent burglaries only the choicest goods in perfumes and drug sundries were taken, showing that the thieves are as expert in judging as in stealing. So far the police are said to have no clue whatever as to the perpetrators.

#### To Remove the Ammoniacal Odor from Solutions of the Polybromides.

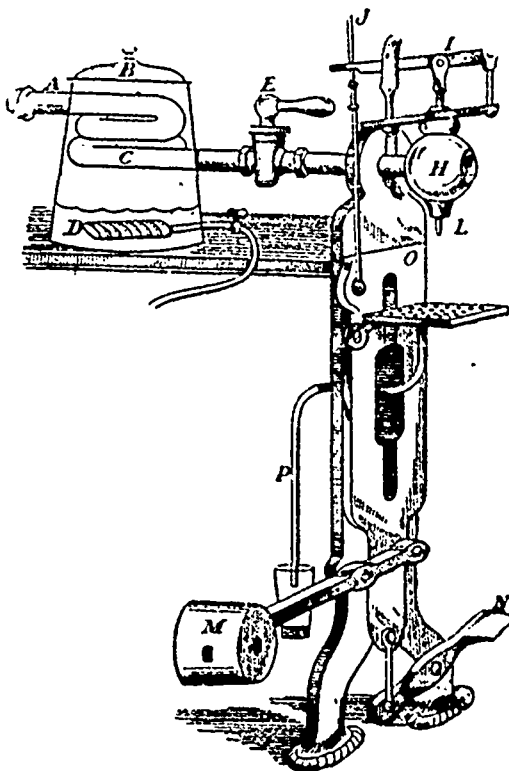
When, says M. Dugung, in the *Union Pharmaceutique*, a solution of the three bromides (potassium, sodium and ammonium) is prepared by the cold method, it gives off a very unmistakable ammoniacal odor, and it is easy to determine the presence of free ammonia by the use of a rod carrying a drop of Nessler's test. The same phenomena is produced when an ammoniacal salt is brought into contact with the alkaline iodides, or with the bromide and iodide of strontium. The freeing of ammonia in these cases is due, evidently, to the alkalinity of the bromides and iodides used. According to the researches of the author the quantity of ammonia is very feeble, and the therapeutic value of the medication can be diminished only very slightly, if at all. In order, however, to obtain a solution that does not present the phenomenon spoken of, it is necessary merely to dissolve the salts in a small quantity of distilled water, and to bring this concentrated solution to active ebullition for a moment. You can then finish the operation by adding the necessary volume of water to the solution. In this manner you can prepare an inodorous solution, and the method has the advantage of neutralizing the free alkali of the bromides and iodides used.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Small incandescent lamps, using secondary batteries weighing about half a pound, are used in the German army for night duty.

#### Apparatus for Filling Bottles.

The accompanying sketch, taken from the *British and Colonial Druggist*, is that of a machine devised for rapidly filling bottles with thick liquids, such as Castor Oil, Glycerine, or other heavy oils. The machine is simple in construction and appears to be very easy to work.

It will be noticed the machine consists of a one inch feeding pipe, which can be readily attached to the tank, tin or vessel containing the liquid it is desired to bottle. The pipe passes into a coil, covered with a sheet-iron jacket, lined with asbestos; beneath this is a specially-designed Bunsen burner, by means of which the liquid passing through the coil can be



A. Feeding pipe. B. Cover for coil. C. Copper coil. D. Bunsen burner. E. Stop valve. H. Valve. I. Lever for valve. J. Rod attached to slide to open valve. K. Stand and dripper. L. Nipple. M. Balance. N. Foot lever. O. Slide which raises bottle and dripper. P. Pipe to convey drippings.

rendered thinner in cold weather if necessary. The coil is connected by a one-inch pipe with the main upright stand, the pipe being divided by a stop-valve to regulate the supply of liquid, and prevent waste by accident. The stand supports the main cut off valve to which nipples of various sizes, from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch aperture can be screwed in order to fit the neck of the bottle. This valve is controlled by a lever to which a rod is attached connecting it with a slide arrangement supported by the main upright stand. The slide is raised and lowered by means of a foot lever, which opens the valve to release the liquid on pressure, and closes it by means of a weighted balance. The connecting rod also carries two nuts, by means of which the opening of the valve may be regulated to a nicety. Affixed to the

slide is a stand and dripper, from which a pipe runs to convey any drippings into a receptacle placed behind the machine. The pipes are lined with block tin, and the machine may be easily cleaned by passing steam, spirit, or any liquid through it, according to the nature of the body which has been used. It may even be employed for bottling liquids as viscid as diamond cement. The inventor claims that 1,500  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles of glycerine or castor oil can thus be filled in the course of an hour, 4-oz. bottles being filled at the rate of 16 to 24 a minute. The machine has been patented by the inventor, Mr. Robert, of Bolton, England.

#### Limeseed Oil.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, in an article dealing with this oil, says: "More than a hundred years ago the importance of the fine sweet oil made from the seeds of lime trees was mentioned, but no attempts were made to procure this oil on a large scale, and later on the matter was forgotten. A few years ago limeseed oil was, as it were, discovered for the second time, and the experience then acquired justified great importance being ascribed to the industry. Lime trees blossom so abundantly every spring and produce such a multitude of seeds, which fall to the ground in autumn, that it would be easy to collect large quantities under every lime-tree avenue. The seeds possess 58 per cent. of oil, and are in this scarcely surpassed by any other seed; only slightly by the para-nut, the coconut, and the hazelnut. The percentage of other important oil yielding seeds is far less. The oil of the lime-tree seed, which can be pressed in 11 sorts of ways, is distinguished by a beautiful clear color and fine taste, has not a trace of bitterness or aromatic flavor, and may be justly compared to the finest olive oil. It never becomes rancid, and can be left exposed to the air in open vessels without the slightest change in taste or state of preservation. It is an oil that does not dry, and has not the least inclination to combine with oxygen. It is, therefore, not only valuable as a food oil, but also for industrial appliances. It does not freeze at any degree of cold temperature known to us, and is not changed at even 21° Centigrade. It is remarkable that this valuable oilseed has not been more utilized, for it would not be difficult to find the proper places for obtaining the seed in quantity, and collecting it cheaply. The lime-tree produces the same enormous quantity of seed almost every year, and therefore there would be no stoppage in the regular manufacture of the oil."

An English surgeon says that people who use rocking chairs become deaf the soonest, and that rocking also hurts the eyes and makes people nearsighted.

## An Improved Method for Preparing B. P. Tinctures.

By CHARLES E. DODSLEY.

Everyone who has had any experience in the manufacture of tinctures is aware of the great loss of spirit entailed by implicitly following out the directions of the B. P.; this is not, however, the only unsatisfactory point. The process of maceration and percolation as directed is as follows:—A given portion of a drug is ordered to be macerated in a certain measure of spirit for a given time, then the mixture is transferred to a percolator, and when the supernatant fluid has passed through and ceased to drop percolation is continued with the remainder of the spirit. Press the marc, filter, mix, and add sufficient spirit to make up the measure. But little consideration is necessary to pick out the weak points. The first thing that will occur to most is the loss of spirit; this certainly is great during the three transferrings from one vessel to another; there is loss both by evaporation and also in numerous particles of the drug which are saturated with liquid adhering to the sides of the vessels. In the second place, how much dissolved extractive matter and how much spirit is left in the marc after pressing? Another objection to expression is the amount of useless-suspended starchy and mucilaginous matter which is forced out. Especially is this noticeable in treating gentian, rhubarb, squills, calumbra, and others. This extraneous material collecting upon the filter chokes up the pores, retarding filtration and retaining by absorption a quantity of liquid in proportion to its bulk. All this loss and waste has then to be made up. This is decidedly unscientific; the object of all true science is utilitarian in its aim. Thus we arrive at this fact that the process, as set down in the Pharmacopœia, is, from a strictly pharmaceutical and business standpoint, unsatisfactory. With a perfect process a definite measure of liquid, in which is dissolved a soluble portion of the drug, should, when finished, equal the measure of liquid plus the bulk of dissolved matter. Instead, the direction in every case is, add sufficient spirit to make up to the original volume. In the last place, is the drug exhausted by this process? In most instances it is not.

The improved process which I now propose to lay before the readers of the *B. and C. D.* is not a matter of theory, but the result of practical work extending over a lengthened period. The method is to do away with separate maceration, and also pressing, the whole of this part of the process being conducted in one apparatus by repeated and continuous percolation. Briefly a tincture may be described as a spirituous solution of the active principles and soluble portions of a drug or drugs, representing a definite uniform strength.

In preparing a tincture it is necessary first to consider the most suitable physical condition in which to subject the drug for treatment. This the B. P. provides

for in ordering the various degrees of comminution into which the drug is to be divided. And in the second place, the best means of exhausting the drug with the least amount of waste, and to give the best results in every way. For convenience I have tabulated the whole of the B. P. tinctures, under four headings or groups, as under:

Group 1. Simple solution of one or more ingredients.

Group 2. By exhaustion of a single drug (simple tinctures).

Group 3. By exhaustion of a number of ingredients (compound tinctures).

Group 4. Complex tinctures.—Under this heading are included all which do not come within the limit of the other three. This group is sub-divided into three divisions, *a, b, and c.*

*a.* Exhaustion of a drug and solution of one or more ingredients.

*b.* Solution or exhaustion of one or more drugs in a compound menstruum.

*c.* Simple mixtures of other compounds.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TINCTURES.

Complete list of all tinctures in the British Pharmacopœia:

R. signifies Rectified Spirit. P. Proof Spirit. D. Dilute.

#### GROUP I.—SOLUTIONS.

Aloes. P.	Podophylli. R.
Cannabis indica. R.	Benzoin. co. R.
Nucis vomica. D.	Myrrhæ R.
Asafœtida. R.	Tolutana. R.
Iodi. R.	

#### GROUP II.—SIMPLE PERCOLATES.

Aconiti. R.	Geleemii. P.
Arnica. R.	Hyoscyami. P.
Aurantii. P.	Jaborandi. P.
† Aurant. Recent. R.	Jalapa. P.
Belladonna. P.	Laracis. R.
Buchu. P.	† Limonia. P.
Calumbæ. P.	Lobeliæ P.
Cantharidis. P.	Lupuli. P.
Capsici. R.	Opii. P.
Cascarilla. P.	Pyrethri. R.
Chirette. P.	Quassia. P.
Cimicifugæ. P.	Krameria. P.
Cinchona. P.	Sabina. P.
Cinnamon. R.	Scilla. P.
Cocci. P.	Senega. P.
Colchici sem. P.	Serpentaria. P.
Conii. P.	Stramonii. P.
Croci. P.	Sumbuli. P.
Cubebæ. R.	Valerian. P.
Digitalis. P.	Veratri virid. R.
Ergotæ. P.	Zingib. R.
Gallæ. P.	Zingib. Fort. R.

† Both prepared from fresh peel, but one directed rectified spirit the other proof spirit; the reason why, it is difficult to fathom.

#### GROUP III.—COMPOUND PERCOLATES.

Cardamomi co. P.	Rhxi. P.
Cinchona co. P.	Sennæ. P.
Geutian co. P.	

#### GROUP IV.—COMPLEX TINCTURES AND SIMPLE MIXTURES.

A.	B.
Camphoræ comp. P.	Guaiacum.
Catechu. P.	Lobeliæ atheria.
Lavandul. co. R.	Opii ammoniata.
	Quinina ammoniata.
	Quinine.
	Valerian. ammon.
	Kino.

C.

Chloroformi et morphina.
Chloroformi comp.
Ferri acetatis.
Ferri perchloridi.

Group 1 includes four tinctures, which may be classed as typical, *i. e.*, a stable solution of the active portion of the drug of a definite strength. First is nux vomica, a solution of the standardized extract representing a definite percentage of alkaloidal value; cannabis indica, not standardized; podophyllin, a solution of the resin of podophyllium; and iodi, a solution of iodine and iodide of potassium. I find the best method to adopt in making Tr. myrrh., is to digest the gum in spirit for the stated period, transfer the undissolved portion to a cylindrical percolator, and pass the remainder of the spirit through; when the last portion is added, and has sunk about half an inch below the top of the residue in the percolator, gently pour on a sufficient quantity of water to displace the spirit remaining in the residual mass, by this means the whole available amount of tincture is collected. Asafœtida may be treated in a similar manner. In the case of aloes and tolu, the amount of undissolved matter is so small that the quantity of spirit held in solution is practically nil. From Tinct. benzoin. co. there is a much larger quantity of undissolved matter. With this tincture displacement with water is not applicable. Where these resinous tinctures are prepared in any quantity, say gallon lots, the residues may be reserved in a suitable well-closed vessel and the spirit distilled off at some future time.

Group 2 now claims our consideration. With the exception of tincture of catharides, which is strictly according to B. P., these may all be prepared by the same process, *i. e.*, maceration and repercolation. The *modus operandi* is as follows:—The new displacement apparatus of the York Glass Co. is the most suitable for small quantities. Pack the prepared drug in the percolator (the upper part of the apparatus) taking care that no powder falls to the bottom, or the pores of the muslin or lint will be choked up. Where rectified spirit is the menstruum, first pour over the drug a sufficient quantity of spirit to cover it, and set aside until it is absorbed, and the drug thoroughly softened; now pour on about half the quantity of spirit that is to be used, and digest for two days, after which allow the liquid to percolate through, taking care that the liquid does not fall beneath the level of the marc;\* pass the percolate through again and reserve. Repeat the process with the remaining spirit, retaining 1 or 2 ounces or more, as the bulk is more or less, which is to be used for washing the exhausted marc, and then displaced with a quantity of water equal to that retained in the marc. These directions are applicable to all rectified tinctures under Group 2. It is necessary to slightly alter the process for proof spirit tinctures. As an example, we will take Tr. calumbæ, using B. P. quantities to produce 1 pint. Take 2½ ounces calumbæ root, cut small, *i. e.*, about the size of a hempseed; put this in-

\*It is important always to watch this point, to avoid air bubbles getting in, and also to prevent forming channels through the marc.

to the percolator of suitable capacity, the bottom of which is covered with a piece of fine muslin, which has been washed; close the air outlet of the receiver, and pour on to the calumba root a mixture of 5 ounces of S. V. R. and 2 ounces water. Allow this to thoroughly permeate and swell out the root, and then add a further portion of 5 ounces spirit and 3 ounces water, and allow to macerate for two days. Allow this to percolate through, and then re-percolate with the same, remembering the injunction not to let the liquid fall below the top of the marc; now pour on 2½ ounces spirit and 1½ ounces water, reserving 1 ounce of water to displace the spirit with; when this has passed through add just sufficient water to make the percolate measure 19½ ounces; put this to one side and continue percolation with water until the calumba is exhausted. Evaporate this watery percolate to half an ounce, and when cold add to the reserved portion, which should measure exactly 20 ounces. The only tincture under this group calling for special note is Tr. opii. Use a coarsely-powdered opium, which digest for half an hour in hot water before placing in the percolator (of course using the water as a portion for percolating with), and then proceed as above.

We are now come to Group 3.—Compound tinctures. The same process is employed as for simple tinctures. The preparation of the drugs and the order in which they are packed in the percolator have much to do with the ease or otherwise with which the process will be effected, and also with the resulting product. All these compound tinctures differ in some minor respects from each other; we will, therefore, consider them separately in the order in which they occur. The first is Tinct. cardam. co. The best plan, after opening the raisins, is to boil them in a portion of the water until the fruity pulp is detached from the skin; then rub through a sieve. By this means the seeds and tough enveloping skin are left behind, and only the useful portion enters into the making. The ingredients being all prepared, pack into the percolator in the following order: At the bottom place the broken cinnamon bark, cochineal, cardamoms, and carraways, and proceed as directed for Tr. calumbæ, using the watery solution of raisins in place of a corresponding portion of water.

*Tinct. Cinchonæ Co.*—I find the most satisfactory results if the ingredients are placed in the following order: Saffron, orange-peel, serpentine root, cochineal, and lastly the cinchona.

*Tinct. Gentian. Co.*—Unless the gentian root is very dry, it is much easier to cut small than to bruise, as it simply flattens out, without breaking it at all soft. Pack orange-peel, cardamoms, gentian.

*Tinct. Rhei.*—Instead of powdering the rhubarb root, a much better plan is to soak it in boiling water until quite soft, then cut very small; use the water in which it has been soaked in place of water for macerating and percolating

with. Pack first the saffron, coriander, cardamoms and rhubarb, and proceed as for the others.

The last of No. 3 group is tincture of senna. In preparing this tincture let the raisins be prepared in the same way as for tincture of cardamoms. Place the bruised coriander at the bottom of the percolator, the mixed senna and carraway seeds above, and proceed as directed for Tr. card. co.

The next and last group we must notice under the divisions A. B. and C.

A. This division includes three only, the first and last of which call for little comment. Tr. catechu should be treated similarly to Tr. myrrh.; macerate for the specified time and then transfer to cylindrical percolator and displace with water.

B. *Tinct. opi ammoniata*, commonly known as Scotch paregoric. My experience of this has been that it is practically obsolete. Tinct. lobelia etheris and valerian. amm. may both be prepared in the same way as simple rectified tinctures as directed under Group 2.

C. These are all simple mixtures, and call for no special note, coming more under the province of dispensing.

As mentioned in the earlier part of this paper, a tincture prepared from a standardised extract, as nux vomica, may be regarded as a typical high-class pharmaceutical preparation. But why should not all tinctures of simple drugs be prepared in a similar manner, more especially those possessing more powerful properties, as aconite, belladonna, digitalis, ergot, hyoseyanus, jaborandi, opium, &c.? For some years now I have prepared Tr. camph. co. from Tr. opii and sp. camph., thus always ensuring a definite strength of morphia with the additional advantage of being prepared in a few minutes, a saving of both time, trouble and waste. The addition of 40 m. sacch. ust. to the gallon gives that color which pleases the public eye.

There is always room for improvement, and even those who have but little opportunity for practical pharmacy or research may, if they will only keep eye and ear attentive, observe and note daily something new, which, if followed up, will lead to some real advantage or improvement in pharmacy, and that is what we are all striving for. Our calling has many troublesome details and drawbacks, but if we will make use of every opportunity which offers we may all leave it better than we found it, and not regret having been a private in the army of pharmacists.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

#### Laboratory Notes.

Potassium Stearate in Turpentine Liniments.

By F. C. J. FORD.

Read before the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The compounds of stearic acid with the alkali metals possess in a high degree the property of forming gelatinous solutions

with water, the presence of a very small proportion of dissolved stearic soap being sufficient to render a liquor almost solid. It was thought that this might be turned to account in the preparation of a liniment containing turpentine and ammonia as its chief constituents, which, after repeated trials with *sapo mollis*, had proved unsatisfactory, and had invariably separated. Potassium stearate in solution was at first used, but with little success. When, however, stearic acid was dissolved in the turpentine, and the mixture of ammonia and distilled water added, agitation instantly produced a milk white emulsion of admirable consistence, and showing no tendency to separate. In this case the large excess of ammonia exerted no disturbing influence, but appeared rather to increase the emulsive powers of the stearate. The proportion of stearic acid necessary for a given quantity of turpentine varies from 1 to 2 per cent., according to the amount of water present, increased water requiring a larger proportion of stearic acid. The acid should be melted on a water bath, a little turpentine added, the mixture warmed till clear, and then poured into the remainder of the turpentine.

The same process may be applied to the preparation of lin. terebinth., B. P., the formula for which would stand as follows:

#### LIN. TEREBINTHINÆ.

Oil of turpentine	.....	16 fl. oz.
Camphor	.....	1 fl. oz.
Stearic acid	.....	80 grs.
Solution of potash	.....	½ fl. oz.
Distilled water	.....	1½ fl. oz.

Melt the stearic acid, with a little of the turpentine, on a water bath, and add to the remainder in which the camphor has been previously dissolved. Mix the solution of potash and distilled water in a bottle of sufficient capacity, add the turpentine solution, and shake vigorously for a few seconds. The result of this formula is a milk white liniment, which is always of uniform consistence and does not separate. The advantage of employing definite materials, as liquor potasse and stearic acid, in place of the *sapo mollis* of the present official formula, with its varying percentage of water and free alkali, is obvious, ensuring, as it does, a liniment which is always of uniform consistence and appearance. The small quantity of stearic soap required to effect the emulsification of the turpentine, and the ease and rapidity with which the liniment can be prepared, are additional points in favor of this formula. One grain of stearic acid requires about 3 minims of liq. potasse for neutralization. This corresponds to the formation of the neutral potassium stearate, and is the proportion which succeeds best with ol. terebinthina.

It has been shown that with the official process slight variations in manipulation, even with the same materials, will produce widely differing results, but working in several different ways with stearic soap, I have not succeeded in altering the character of the liniment.



## DISTILLED WATER.

The quality of the distilled water used in pharmacy has from time to time given rise to much discussion, which, at all events, has had the effect of drawing attention to the very unsatisfactory condition in which this article is often met with. Distilled water containing ammonia is very prone to develop fungoid growths, and there are many apparently obscure cases of fermentation and decomposition, causing much trouble and loss, which may be traced to the presence of fermentative bacteria and fungoid germs as impurities in the distilled water. The subject merits more attention than it usually receives, as organic matter of this description is almost more objectionable for many pharmaceutical purposes than inorganic salts.

A still of large capacity was formerly necessary to furnish sufficient distilled water for average requirements, but the small stills on the continuous principle, which have of late years been placed on the market, are far more convenient in use, and need but little attention. Evidently, in a continuous still, the first portion of the distillate cannot be rejected, and the product will always contain ammonia, unless an acid be placed in the still to retain it. To effect this, and at the same time destroy organic matter and nitrites, various substances have been proposed, such as alum and potassium permanganate, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, potash and permanganate of potash, and permanganate acidified with sulphuric acid. This last combination is the most effective with a second-rate water, but the distillate always acquires a peculiar odor, which for certain purposes is objectionable. With the view of avoiding this odor if possible, I tried the substitution of potassium bichromate for the permanganate, and obtained a distillate which was odorless, and answered the pharmacopœia tests. Suitable proportions for use in a continuous still are 10 grains of bichromate and 6 fluid drachms of sulphuric acid for each gallon of the still's capacity. With water from the London mains, sulphuric acid alone, or even oxalic acid, will furnish a very pure water, which, if properly kept, never becomes cloudy or develops fungoid growths.

A microscopical examination of samples of distilled water containing fungoid will also show small particles of vegetable tissue, introduced as dust, which have formed nuclei for the growth of bacteria. The appearance of fungi in distilled water is generally attributed to ammonia in solution, but they probably quite as often rise from the fragments of vegetable debris, always to be found in the dust of a pharmacy, which form a weak infusion very favorable to their development.

A useful form of vessel for the storage of distilled water consists of a large glass bottle with a stoneware tap and narrow neck, the latter being plugged with cotton wool and surmounted by a loosely-fitting tin cap. Storage tanks constructed on this principle preserve their con-

tents in a perfectly sweet and clear condition, however warm and unfavorable the situation in which they may be placed.

## "Jumping Beans."

By PROF. L. E. SAYRE.

A short time ago the writer received from Trinidad, Col., a letter of inquiry concerning the so-called "jumping beans." Briefly stated, the answer given to this inquiry was as follows:

The jumping bean is obtained from a Mexican plant of the natural order euphorbiaceæ, which is habitually infested with the larva of a small moth, *carpocapsa saltitans*, West, and by some means not well understood this larva is inclosed within the walls of the seed, of which there are three, making up the berry or fruit of the plant infested. The imprisoned larva when it is warmed makes the seed roll about on a flat surface, or even jump a slight distance in the air.

The larva develops into its second stage in January or February, and the moth soon after issues through a hole previously cut by the larva.

The larva of the insect *carpocapsa* is very destructive to fruit, such as apples, pears, etc., depositing its eggs in the fruit as soon as set. The seed of the euphorbiaceæ, however, seem to be the most frequently infested by this pest.

The following reply was made by my correspondent:

"Yours received in reply to my inquiry concerning the so called 'jumping beans,' *carpocapsa saltitans*. Please accept thanks.

"The information concerning the destructive habits of the insect leads me to address you again, hoping that a word of warning from you may save the country from being literally over-run with this pest. On or about August 15th there came to my employer fifteen of these bug-infested beans, sent out by parties who claim to be the sole agents for the United States and Canada. These goods are offered only as a curiosity, and with the consignment came many copies of letters from widely scattered localities in the United States and Canada stating that the beans sold readily, some parties ordering one and two hundred, etc. It has recently come to my knowledge that there passed over the Santa Fe by express 10,000 of these pests, presumably to be sold over our country, and your statement being true, the farmer will have another evil to fight. To make matters worse the druggists are made the distributing agents, and like myself and my employer are innocently scattering the pests.

"A word from me of warning to the profession would not amount to much, but your influence might arrest the evil.

Our Department of Agriculture should be warned. The mails are being used to make the distribution."

In reply to this warning I would like to say that I do not think there is any occasion for alarm at present as the particular species of *saltitans* does not attack

plants of economic value. Still it might be wise to be on guard fearing this species might change its habits.

The plant which it attacks especially was not described until late in 1891. This plant is named by I. M. Rose as *sebastiania palmeri*.

Attention was called to the insect by C. B. Riley, Government entomologist, at a meeting of the Entomological Society held at Washington in 1891.

Regarding the matter of spreading the pest I would say that so far as my observation has gone, 90 per cent. of the larvae die before they leave the hands of those whom they have served to amuse as a kind of toy.—*Druggists' Circular*.

## Storax Oil.

The first sensation obtained when smelling storax or storax oil, is that of an odor resembling benzol. This is due to styrol, a very volatile hydrocarbon, chemically related to benzol. Styrol constitutes the principal part of storax oil. When the oil is employed for perfumery purposes, it is necessary that the styrol should first be volatilized, in order that the remaining oily parts, which possess a pleasant odor of cinnamic ester and vanillin, and volatilize with great difficulty, may develop their odor.

The quality of the oil may be most easily estimated by placing a few drops upon a piece of filtering paper and inhaling the odor after the styrol has evaporated.—*Schimmel & Co.'s Report*.

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When every man has become so thoroughly a creature of habit that he will certainly buy this year where he bought last year.

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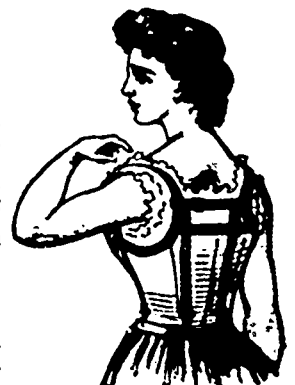
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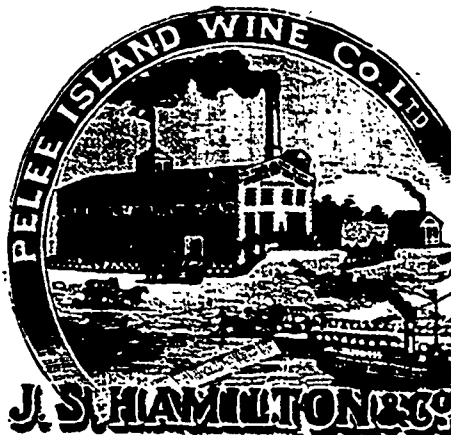
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## Pharmaceutical Notes.

TO INCORPORATE THE EXTRACTS IN VASELIN.—Pivert d'Audray states that the addition of 1 part of lanolin to 60 parts of vaselin renders the instant incorporation of the extracts with the latter an easy matter. Even extract of belladonna, and of rhatany, can be thus readily incorporated in vaselin. It also facilitates the incorporation of iodide of potassium in vaselin in a remarkable manner.

†††

CALOMEL AND IODOFORM.—Schweissing-er relates in the Pharmaceutische Centralhalle that a mixture of equal parts of calomel and iodoform, kept in a glass-stoppered bottle, gradually became entirely converted into red crystalline mass, not a trace of the original substances being disclosed by the microscope. By double decomposition mercuric chloro-iodide, mercuric iodide, and chloroform had been formed, the latter being recognized by its odor on opening the vial.

†††

INSOLUBLE GUMS RENDERED SOLUBLE BY HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—It is stated (Bayr. Ind. u. Gewerbebl.) that if insoluble gums are treated for three to four hours at from 80 to 100°C. with solution of hydrogen peroxide they will become soluble in water. The proportions given are: Gum, granulated, 220 g.; water, 1000 g.; hydrogen peroxide (12 vol. p. c.), 50 to 60 g. A larger proportion of hydrogen peroxide solution will render the gum completely soluble. Tragacanth is similarly affected.

†††

PERMANENT FEHLING'S SOLUTION.—Rosel proposes the following formula (Schweiz. Woch. f. Pharm.):—Dissolve 34.56 grams of pure crystallized copper sulphate in distilled water; add 150 grams of pure glycerin, then 130 grams of pure caustic potassa, and, lastly, sufficient distilled water to make 1,000 cc. Each cubic centimeter of this solution corresponds to 0.005 gram of glucose. If all the ingredients are pure, it is said that the solution will keep indefinitely.

†††

GUAIACOL, CRYSTALLINE.—Since the careful researches of Behl and Choay on this interesting body, much interest and care have been bestowed on its manufacture. The properties of the pure compound and its derivatives have also been carefully studied. The following results have been obtained in the laboratory of Dr. Thoms. The specific gravity of three pure samples lay between 1.1355 and 1.1370 at 18°C. The melting point of the three samples, taken in capillary tubes, were 28.5°, 28.5° and 28.25°C. Seifert had given 32° as the melting point, which is now considered too high. The solubility in water was found to be 1 in 50. The behaviour on distillation was found to be fairly constant in all three

cases. Of sample No. 1, 88 per cent. distilled at 203.85°C.; of sample No. 2, 90 per cent. distilled at this temperature; and of No. 3, 80 per cent. distilled between 203° and 203.85°C. The solidifying points were 28.25°, 28°, and 27° respectively. The benzoyl compound prepared by the action of benzoyl chloride and potash on guaiacol, when purified by crystallisation from alcohol, was found to melt at 58.5° in all three cases.—*Apotheker Zeitung*.

†††

IODOFORM FOR COLDS has been recommended by Mr. Maurel in Therapeutische Blätter (Pharmaceutische Centralhalle). Small pieces of five or ten per cent iodoform gauze are folded into suitable rolls, which are to be inserted into the nostrils and allowed to remain for several hours. This operation has to be repeated occasionally during the day. The treatment is well borne, and patients soon accustom themselves to the odor. The iodoform vapors kill the micro-organisms, which cause the cold, and according to Mr. Maurel have been found in the secretion of the lung.

†††

TEST FOR IRON IN COPPER SULPHATE.—To detect iron in commercial copper sulphate (contained as an adulterant) a writer in the *Bulletino Chim. Farmac.* recommends the following easy and rapid test:—Make a 20-per-cent solution of the suspected salt in distilled water, and pour 5 cc. of it into a large test tube. To this add an equal volume of a 10-per-cent ethereal solution of salicylic acid. If iron be present the violent reaction of it with salicylic acid at once appears at the plane of junction of the two solutions, its depth of color being proportionate to the amount of iron present. If the copper is free from iron, no color reaction is shown.

†††

NEW UNOFFICIAL FORMULÆ.—At the last meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, held at Oxford, the report of the Unofficial Formulary Committee, stated that since the last meeting of the Conference a new edition of the Formulary had been produced and was now on sale. Four new formulæ have been added, viz.: *colloodium stypticum*, *extractum belladonnæ folii alcoholicum*, *liquor bromochloral compositus*, and *syrupus acidi hydriodici*. Other alterations consist chiefly in lessening the acidity of certain syrups, and in an improved formula for *colloodium belladonnæ*, which is now directed to be made from a solid alcoholic extract of belladonna leaf, assayed at the time it is used so as to obtain a uniform product, instead of from a liquid extract.

†††

ARSENATE OF LEAD AS AN INSECTICIDE. It is well known among farmers and others engaged in bucolic pursuits that Paris green is one of the most efficient insecticides, but it is not always successful, and, moreover, it not infrequently injures the delicate foilage. This new competitor,

arsenate of lead, is said to be more reliable, and can be used in considerable strength without in the least doing harm. A solution containing 24 pounds to 150 gallons of water has been used without injury to the leaves of delicate plants. This fact points to its successful employment in the treatment of diseased conditions, not only externally, but internally, and if some enthusiastic chemist will put it on the market, no doubt it will readily find investigators.—*American Therapist*.

### New Remedies.

ANTITETRAZINE is an addition product of quinine, prepared by Zambletti, of Milan. It is recommended for rheumatic affections and influenza. It is also a strong antiseptic. The hydrochlorate is given in doses of from 10 to 20 grains per diem.

CHLOROIODOLIPOL is a substituted phenol product introduced by the same chemist. It is a well-defined crystalline body, and is recommended for throat affections.

INGESTOL.—This product is introduced by Richter, of Berlin, for the treatment of ague and chronic stomachic troubles, and also for sea-sickness. It is a feebly opalescent liquid of a lemon yellow color. It appears to contain magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate and chloride, potassium sulphate, ether, alcohol and iron salts.

LIGNOSULFINE.—The product formed during the manufacture of sulpho-cellulose receives this name. It contains free and combined  $H_2SO_4$  and certain volatile products of the wood. It is recommended as a disinfectant.

LYCHOAL.—An extract of Quillia supanaria, with its taste masked by appropriate substances, receives this name. It is hardly a medicament, being used chiefly for putting a foam on mineral water beverages.

BORAL AND CUTOLO.—These two bodies are aluminium boro-tartrate and borotannate respectively. The former is soluble in water, the latter is not. They are both strongly astringent, and are designed as medicaments for dermatological cases. Erysipelas and gonorrhœa are two of the diseases which they are chiefly advised for. Cutol contains 76 per cent. of tannin, 13.2 of alumina, and 10.7 of boric acid.

PLASTER OF PARIS is tested by simply rubbing a portion of it between the fingers; if particles of grit are felt, it indicates that the plaster has absorbed water and become deteriorated. A supplementary test may be observed (*Charlotte Med. Jour.*) by taking a pinch of the plaster again and immersing the fingers in water, then rubbing again. If, in both these tests, no grit is felt, and the plaster forms a thin creamy mixture in the water which easily rubs off the fingers, the plaster is fit for use.

## Pharmacy Abroad.

**THE WOMAN DRUGGIST.**—It is generally supposed that the woman druggist is altogether a development of the present day—the direct result of the scientific course of this end o' the nineteenth century college. Nevertheless, it was the other end o' the nineteenth century that saw Elizabeth Marshall of Philadelphia succeed her father, Charles Marshall, to a drug business established by her grandfather, Christopher Marshall, before the Revolution. And she made a success of it, too, as a clever woman will of anything if given a fair chance and a free foot. One of her apprentices was Charles Ellis, subsequently one of the founders of Philadelphia's College of Pharmacy and at one time its president.

\* \*

**THE DRUG TRADE IN CALCUTTA.**—People in the Mofussil, in India, and the great manufacturing trades in Great Britain, can hardly imagine the enormous and lucrative business in drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines that is carried on through the vast Indian Peninsula, more especially in the large metropolitan provincial cities. Men retire yearly with princely fortunes who but a few years before were almost penniless. Drug shops and palatial drug houses form part of the street frontage of every thoroughfare, even to the smallest by-lanes of these rapidly-developing centres of the population. During the past year (1893) the revenue of the custom house in Calcutta alone was estimated as drawn against an import trade in drugs equal to sixty-four lakhs of rupees, while that on patent medicines ran as high as ninety-six lakhs of rupees. This, to the export industry of Great Britain and America, is a most salutary and promising commentary. Some idea of the vastness of the drug trade in India may be estimated from the statistics of Calcutta alone. There are in this city no less than 756 drug stores. These may be graded into three classes. The first would include large and old established European houses and a few immensely wealthy but little known Indian import businesses. The second would embrace numerous second-rate recently-established chemists' shops which do little more than general dispensing work. The third class includes hundreds of petty retail chemists' shops which deal in patent medicines and cheap drugs, and buy up and retail the condemned stock of the more respectable firms. In the first class there are about ten houses; in the second about a hundred, and the balance would be relegated to the third class. Some streets are literally crowded with this latter class of petty stores. In College street alone there are 113 drug shops. The great emporium of Calcutta, its royal exchange, so to speak, Chadney Chowk, has not a few of these places, and it is simply surprising to witness the daily sales of drugs and patent medicines in this veritable beehive of

human trade. Here the poor man can get an ounce of steel drops for four pice, bottled, labeled, and all. Here Beecham's pills can be obtained for 40 per cent. less than the price charged in an English place of business. In one of these shops alone in Chadney Chowk we have seen a day's sales often amount to five and six thousand rupees, and here any single drug is imported by the hundredweight. —*Indian Journal of Pharmacy.*

\* \*

**THE PROPORTION OF PHYSICIANS TO THE POPULATION.**—There are more doctors in the United States—physicians and surgeons—in proportion to the whole population than in any other country. The official percentage here is 125 to every 100,000 inhabitants, against 91 in Scotland (the Scotch take high rank as surgeons), 70 in Germany, 69 in Ireland, 64 in England, 54 in Belgium, 33 in Italy, 31 in Spain, 29 in France, 27 in Hungary, 18 in Russia and 14 in Sweden. It may be generally set down as a proposition which is almost universal in its application that doctors are most numerous, in proportion to the population, where the ratio of inhabitants is most dense, and scantiest in thinly populated agricultural countries. It is a somewhat peculiar fact, to which nowhere has attention been called, that in Russia, where the proportion of physicians to the whole population is so low, the number of female physicians is comparatively great. There are about 700 women doctors in Russia, and many of these occupy important positions in hospitals and workhouses, in educational establishments, in factories and works of various kinds and in Government institutions, while others hold appointments from municipal bodies. The remuneration for these different posts averages from about \$1000 a year downward.

\* \*

**ALARMING INCREASE OF CHEMISTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—The returns of the occupations of the people in the colony of South Australia, as ascertained by the census of 1891, have only just been issued. Pharmaceutical chemists and druggists numbered 276, including 18 females; ten years before there were only 191. The population increased about 13 per cent. in the decade, but the chemists 44½ per cent. Medical practitioners numbered 161 in 1881, and 202 in 1891, an increase of 25 per cent.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

### Shark Oil.

Shark oil is exported in large quantities from Iceland to Germany. It is of a fine color, never becomes thick, and is said to possess similar medicinal virtues to cod liver oil; and, no doubt, it is often sold in the name of the latter product. A fleet of 100 boats is engaged in the industry every year, from January to August. They are schooners of from 30 to 50 tons, with a crew of from eight to ten men.

The sharks are captured about 20 miles from the coast in the winter, and in the summer about 100 miles away, in deeper water. Every two or three weeks the boats return to port, with from 100 to 120 barrels of liver, which is boiled in dirty and evil-smelling hovels. The sharks captured by the Icelanders reach 20 feet in length, and 5 feet in thickness. A liver yields up to 5 gallons of oil. The neighborhood of a shark oil refinery is not to be mistaken, as the odor arising therefrom is far from pleasant. The fishermen earn about 35s. per month, with a premium of 6d. on each barrel of liver. The captain gets 2s. 3d. per barrel for the first 100, and 3s. 4d. per barrel for all in excess. Sickness seems to be very rife among sharks, judging from the small quantity of healthy livers, belonging to healthy fish, compared with the greenish ones, from the fish suffering from disease, and the red livers from the thin, ill-conditioned fish. The Icelanders only take the livers from the fish, and they neglect the fins, skin and teeth; but that is not so in the Tasmanian fisheries, as in Sydney fins fetch £28 per ton. They are also saved in the Hawaiian, the Arabian Gulf, and the China Fisheries, in fact, in China the fins of sharks are considered a delicacy. The Iceland shark is not such a difficult fish to tackle as the tiger shark, the terrible "bluepointer" of Australian waters, which, although smaller, is swifter, more ferocious, and furnished with a more massive jaw than his congeners; however, a large number of fishermen fall victims to his voracity and violence. One of the chief sites of the shark liver industry is Slamsund, but when the oil leaves there it is not fit for use, but it is sent on to Christiania, where it is refined, and freed from sanguineous globules and stearin, filtered through paper, and packed ready for the market.

### The Action of Iodoform on Calomel.

Iodoform and calomel, in equal parts, are a favorite mixture for external use. When freshly prepared it has a clear yellow color. After a time, however, it becomes red on the surface, and after some months the whole mass is one of red crystals. It is found that the whole of the mercury has been transformed into the biniodide, or into a mixture of this and of the chloriodide. Chloroform is formed at the same time, which is easily recognized by its odor. The micro-chemical examination of the mixture is interesting. A drop of iodide of potassium on the slide shows the formation of the double iodide of potassium and mercury. After a few seconds the crystals become powdery and dissolve in the excess of KI, and nothing is seen but oily drops of chloroform. Bichloride of mercury and iodide triturated with alcohol give rise to the chloriodide of mercury, which is known as Bouigney's salt.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

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## Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to all those suffering from

*Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Etc.*

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*Invaluable to Orators and Vocalists.*

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

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

### METHOD OF APPLICATION:

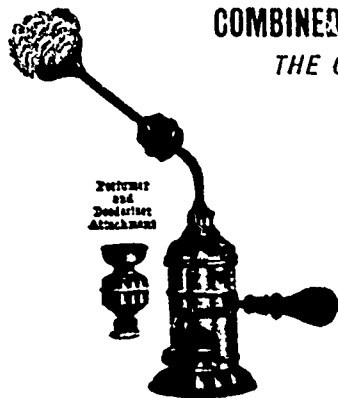
Take 2-4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

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# Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

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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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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.

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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.

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CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

# J. M. FORTIER,

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MONTREAL

## Formulary.

### COLLODION DEPILATORY.

Alcohol.....	48 parts
Iodine.....	3 parts
Collodion.....	140 parts
Oil turpentine.....	6 parts
Castor oil.....	8 parts

This is to be applied to the hairy parts every day for two or three days.—*Union Medicale.*

### MERCURIAL COLLODION.

For the removal of corns the following prescription is given :

Corrosive sublimate....	0.3 grammes
Salicylic acid.....	4.0 grammes
Collodion.....	30.0 grammes

To be applied daily to the corns, care being taken to remove each time the pellicle formed from the previous application. The corns soften readily with this collodion, which is very readily removed. The treatment may be followed by an application of some soothing ointment.

### SALVE FOR SHOE BLISTERS, ETC.

Potash soap.....	52 parts
Water.....	27 parts
Vaseline.....	15 parts
Zinc oxide.....	6 parts
Oil of lavender to perfume.	

Mix and make a liniment.—*Therapeutische Blatter.*

### CRAYONS OF CHRYSAROBIN.

These are coming into considerable use among dermatologists in the treatment of alopecia, barber's itch, etc. The following is Leistikow's method of preparing them :

Colophony.....	5 parts
Yellow wax.....	35 parts
Olive oil.....	30 parts
Chrysarobin.....	30 parts

Melt the wax, rosin and oil together, and stir in the chrysarobin. Cast into pencil form, using paper moulds.—*Nat. Drug-gist.*

### CHILBLAINS.

Oxide of zinc.....	3 ss
Glycerine.....	3 iss
Lanolin.....	3 i-3 iij

To be rubbed in after washing.—*Stern. Ez.*

### TOOTH ACHE.

Dr. Ben. H. Broadnax, of Broadnax, La., packs the cavity with cotton moistened in a mixture thus composed :

Rub together equal parts of

Carbolic acid, (liq.)
Gum-camphor,
Chloral hydrate,
Menthol,
Glycerin.

—*Jour. Mat. Med.*

### HÆMORRHIDS—LOCAL TREATMENT.

Cocaine hydrochlorate....	15 grn.
Morphine sulphate.....	37 grn.
Atropine sulphate.....	3 grn.
Tannic acid.....	15 grn.
Vaseline.....	1 oz.

Apply within the anus.—*L'Un. Med.*

### TINCTURE OF ARNATTO.

The *Sudderische Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following new formula for the preparation of this useful coloring tinc-

ture: Mix 200 parts of arnatto and 200 parts of water and add 3 parts of potassium carbonate and exhaust. Draw off the liquid, again exhaust with a like quantity of water and 1.20 part of potassium carbonate, again draw off, and finally boil the residual arnatto with a like quantity of water and 1.20 part of sodium carbonate. Evaporate the united fluids by boiling down to 120 parts. To the residue when cold, add 24 parts of alcohol, and, after letting stand awhile, filter. The result is excellent.

### ROSE WATER CREAM.

Spermaceti.....	3 ij
White wax.....	3 i
Oil almond, expressed.....	3 iv
Glycerin.....	3 ij
Powdered tragacanth.....	3 ss
Rose water.....	3 vi

### LEATHER DRESSINGS.

#### BLACK—

Yellow wax.....	4 parts
Oil of turpentine.....	16 parts
Castile soap.....	5 parts
Fish oil.....	65 parts
Lamp-black.....	10 parts

Melt the wax and turpentine together in a water-bath, using precautions against the latter catching fire. Rub up the fish oil and lamp black, and add to the melted mass. Finally add the soap, continuing the heat until the latter is dissolved, and agitating until cold to prevent separation. Apply with a brush.

#### YELLOW DRESSING—

Follow the foregoing formula, except that instead of lamp black use 25 parts of yellow ochre. Then dissolve five parts of finely powdered borax in 95 parts of glycerin by the aid of heat, and stir into the solution of fats, continuing the stirring until the material is homogeneous.

#### COLORLESS DRESSING.—

Fish oil.....	500 parts
Beef suet.....	300 parts
Cocoonut oil.....	100 parts

Mix and melt together.

The above is especially suited for reins, fine harness, etc.

#### RED RUSSIA-LEATHER POLISH—

Sandarc.....	20 parts
Mastic.....	10 parts
Venice turpentine.....	4 parts
Gum elemi (soft).....	1 part
Castor oil.....	1 part
Oil birch-tar.....	2 parts
Fuchsin.....	1 part
Alcohol 90-per cent. q. s. ad 100 parts	

Dissolve by maceration the first five ingredients in 85 parts of alcohol. Add the oil birch-tar and fuchsin. Filter the solution, passing sufficient alcohol through the filter to make 100 parts.

Any yellow leather may be made to resemble Russia leather by first cleaning with benzine to remove grease or dirt, and then treating with this solution.—*Dieterich's Manual.*

#### MINERAL WATERS IN CONSTIPATION.—

The mineral waters tend to desiccate the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal; especially is this true of sulphate of magnesium and the magnesium salts generally.

## "Home-Made" Instrument for Urinalysis.

Frank T. Green has described in a recent number of the *Pacific Druggist* an albuminometer made at a cost of 15 cents. Its construction and use are as follows. "It is only necessary to purchase an ignition tube 6 inches long and 9/16 of an inch inside diameter, or a trifle over 1/2 an inch will do. Measure in 25 minims of water at about 20° C., mark the lower end of the meniscus with pen and ink, and number it 1. On top of that put in 17 minims of water, mark a line and number it 2. On top of that put in 15 minims, mark a line and number it 3. Put in 13 minims, line it and number it 4; then 11 minims more, and number the line 5; 75 minims more, line it and mark it U; lastly, 110 minims, marking this top line R. The instrument is ready to be permanently marked and lettered. By means of a sharp triangular file the lines of measurement can be cut on the glass. With a firm, steady hand the figures can be scratched on by writing with the point of the file. The instrument now is known as Esbach's albuminometer. The quantity of albumin in urine is estimated as follows: Fill up to mark U with filtered acid urine; then fill up to mark R with Esbach's reagent; cork and reverse a dozen times; allow to stand 24 hours. The figures will indicate grammes to a liter or parts to 1,000, and, by pointing off one place, will indicate fractions of 1 per cent. For example, suppose the albuminometer read, after 24 hours, 2. The urine would contain 2 parts to 1,000 or two tenths of 1 per cent. The formula for Esbach's reagent for albumin is: Dissolve 2.5 grams of picric acid and 5 grams of citric acid in 255 c.c. of boiling distilled water; when cold add water sufficient to make 250 c.c."

## A Remarkable New Compound.

According to *Die Natur*, a German chemist has discovered a new body which possesses the remarkable property of solidifying under the influence of heat and of becoming liquid again at temperatures below zero. This body, which has received the name of cryostase, is obtained by mixing together equal parts of phenol, camphor and saponine, to which is added a slightly smaller quantity of oil of turpentine. Up to the present there has been no product known that possesses this property of liquefying when cold and solidifying when warm; for, although certain bodies, such as albumin, harden at a slightly elevated temperature, it is impossible to bring them back to a liquid state, even under the influence of very low temperatures.

NICKEL, unknown till 1715, is now very extensively used, having largely taken the place of silver in plated ware, and as an alloy with steel it is superior to any other metal.



## Photographic Notes

### The Artistic Aspect of Photography.

During the course of a lecture before the Woodford Society, J. W. Spurgeon said, "The point of view, suitable angle, and distance are all very important elements in securing a good picture, even when suitable objects are found. The principal object should never be in the centre, but if a rectangle be divided into three equal parts, both vertically and horizontally, an object on either of these dividing lines will attract attention by reason of its position, the strongest points being at the intersection of the lines. Strong lines in one direction should be balanced by those running in opposition, a wedge should always have its apex supported, and a building have more of the picture in front than behind it. Always aim at breadth of effect, and choose the time of day when the lighting is most suitable.

### Developing Gelatino-Chloride Paper.

S. H. Fry's process of developing gelatino-chloride paper or prints, is as follows (*Anthony's Phot. Bull.*, 1894, xxv, p. 306): The prints are exposed, so as to render the image slightly visible, and are then placed in a bromizing solution (potassium bromide, 1 fl. oz.; water, 10 fl. oz.) for about fifteen minutes. They are then thoroughly washed and developed in the following solutions:

- 1—Hydroquinone..... 1 oz.  
Sulphurous acid..... ½ fl. oz.  
Sodium sulphite..... ½ oz.  
Potassium bromide..... 60 grains  
Water..... to make 25 fl. oz.
- 2—Caustic soda..... ½ oz.  
Sodium sulphite..... ½ oz.  
Water..... to make 25 fl. oz.
- 3—Ammonium bromide }  
Ammonium carbonate }  
Water..... to make 25 fl. oz.

Take equal parts of each.—Development should be stopped when the details in the high lights begin to show, as the image rather gains than loses subsequently. The prints are then thoroughly washed, to get rid of all developer, and may then be toned in the usual toning-baths. The prints, when they leave the developer, are of a brick-red color, and are said to tone readily.

### Developing Enlargements with Eikonogen.

A correspondent in *Photography* advocates the following developer for obtaining rich velvety black tones in bromide paper:

- A—Sodium bisulphide..... 60 grains  
Eikonogen..... 120 grains  
Warm water..... 10 ounces
- B—Potassium carbonate..... 240 grains  
Potassium bromide..... 8 grains  
Water..... 10 ounces

(Bisulphite of soda, not ordinary sulphite of soda.)

To develop take three parts A and one part B just before using. With anything approaching correct exposure through a good even negative, development will be complete in three or four minutes. Eikonogen-developed prints should be washed for at least ten minutes before fixing. No acid bath is required to clear, as the water will do this. Fix in hypo four ounces, water twenty ounces, for ten minutes, and wash thoroughly as usual. Always use fresh hypo for each batch of prints, if good tones are to be relied upon.

### Another Sensitive Material.

C. F. T., in the *Photogram*: We must add another to the list of substances sensitive to light. It has been shown that cotton soaked in a five per cent. solution of metatungstate of soda becomes blue on exposure to light. In a dark room the action is reversed, the fabric returning to its original hue. As the color reappears on exposing it again to daylight, there seems a possibility of using the salt in actinographs.

### Photographic Lamp Shades.

Take a sheet of ferro-prussiate paper and cut it up into pieces of pyramid shape; then place the paper under a negative (4 by 5) in the printing frame; if this be done carefully the paper need not be creased much, and the subsequent washing will remove what creases are made. When printed pretty deeply, remove paper, and, placing some circular object—say a jam-pot—over the centre, leave it exposed to the light until the uncovered portion of the picture is effaced; then fix the print by washing in the usual way, and having joined the necessary number of pieces—say six—together by gumming them to strips of tape, the shade is complete.

### Hints for Photographers.

Paper used in developing lamps will fade. For safety, renew them from time to time.

There is no economy in using old and dirty Hypo solution; remember, it will stain the film.

Do not diaphragm too close; the effect is harsh, and not artistic.

Do not use your developing tray for holding Hypo solution, and then hope for clean negatives.

See that the drop which closes the slot when the slide of your plate-holder is withdrawn is in working order. Many plates are fogged from this drop being out of order.

Use only the best, you will find them the cheapest.

A weak solution of perchloride of iron will remove yellow stains from negatives.

Don't put plates face down in a box. Hypo in straw board will injure the film.

Do not attempt to clean the surface of a dry plate by drawing it across the coat sleeve or rubbing it with the hand, but in all cases remove any dust with a camel hair brush.

Do not hurry your negative out of the Hypo bath; it will save you trouble later on.

Drain the Hypo from your plate before putting into wash; it will help to prevent softening.

Do not develop your plates too close to your developing lamp; you may fog them.

In summer, keep your developer cool, and note the clean, clear results.

In winter, keep your developer between 65 deg. and 70 deg. Use a liquid thermometer for this purpose—it will pay.

Keep your stock of dry plates in a dry, cool room—not hot.

Do not dry your negatives in a room having a close atmosphere, but give them a little draft.—*Seed's Manual*.

### Spectrum of the Electric Discharge.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* (quoting the *Philosophical Magazine*) states that Liveing and Dewar have conducted experiments with a view to observing the emission-spectra of liquid oxygen, air and nitrogen, when stimulated by the electric discharge, at temperatures of 180°–200° below zero. Platinum electrodes were employed, and in the case of oxygen the spectrum was chiefly a continuous one, brightest in the yellowish-green, but extending for some distance both on the red and blue sides. The absorption bands were conspicuous on this bright background. Much ozone was formed during the passage of the discharge, and imparted its characteristic indigo tint to the liquid. With liquid air the effects were similar, but oxides of nitrogen were produced, and liquid nitrogen gave a continuous spectrum with three bright lines in the green and yellowish-green, generally resembling those seen in liquid oxygen. For the sake of comparison the spectrum of the spark in distilled water was observed. This also was continuous, with the red line (C) of hydrogen conspicuous, and the F line just visible, and glimpses of the three platinum lines in the green and yellowish-green. The bright lines seen in all cases were traceable to the electrodes, and it seems not unlikely that the continuous spectrum was due to particles thrown off them.

IMPROVED EVAPORATING METHOD.—Penchen and Clarke describe in *Corps Gras Industrielle* an improved method for evaporating liquids. Instead of applying the heat to the bottom of the vessel they suspend the steam-coil near the surface, thus leaving the lower strata unheated (comparatively) and hence less prone to change by prolonged heating. The process is also claimed to be more rapid than the older method.



**"MANLEY'S"**  
Celery Nerve Compound  
—with—  
Beef, Iron & Wine.

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

—: UNEQUALLED :—

AS A HEALTH BUILDER AND HEALTH RESTORER.

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

It is put up in a 10 oz. bottle, contained in an attractive Blue and White carton.

PRICE TO THE TRADE.—\$0.90 (nett) per doz. 5% off on three dozen orders, and 5% off for spot cash.

Sells for \$1.00 a Bottle.

Orders respectfully solicited.

For testimonials, etc., write to the makers.

The LION MEDICINE CO.  
87 King St. East, TORONTO.

**Bole, Wynne & Co.**

Wholesale Druggists

—AND—

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

We would be glad to correspond with Druggists in Western Provinces when in the market.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE **J. R. H. BRAND**

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**NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.**

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Toothache  
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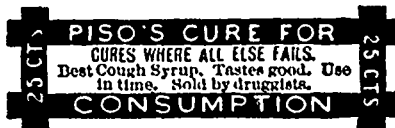
Per doz. \$1.00

1/4 gross 2.75

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

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

TORONTO.



GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

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

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

**THESE SPECIALTIES,**

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

**HENRY R. GRAY,**

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of LaGauchetiere)

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**Major's Cement.**

ESTABLISHED 1876.

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

For repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschmum, Vases, Books, Leather Bolting, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

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Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

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## 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.

## Tablet Triturates.

By D. J. THOMAS.

From a paper read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

Although triturate tablets possess, in many instances, an obvious superiority over pills, they are, however, objectionable in others. For example, in exhibiting the bitter substances, such as strychnine, quinine, aloes, etc. Owing to the absence of a coating it is quite impossible to swallow a tablet containing any of the bitter medicaments without leaving some indication of its bitterness upon the sense of taste. An occasional objection is found in some instances where the active constituent of the tablet is crystalline in character; owing to the recrystallization in the tablet, it becomes hard, and consequently is rendered difficult to reduce to a powder unless subjected to extraordinary pressure; thus destroying, to some extent, one of the advantages claimed for it. Again, if the quantity of adhesive matter introduced into the tablet for the purpose of maintaining its form and holding it together has been used to excess, its ready reduction to powder is impeded. Care, therefore, should be intelligently exercised in their preparation, or, again, their superiority over coated pills becomes weakened. From personal observation it must be admitted that in proportion to the increased demand for triturate tablets there appears to be a decreased demand for pills, capsules, and powders. While there still remains an active demand for pills, powders are being rapidly supplanted by tablets. It is not claimed by the writer that this condition exists wherever tablets have been introduced. The reverse of this condition may exist in many sections.

It is a settled fact that triturate tablets have come to stay, at least until some better means has been discovered that will accomplish the same end. As there is no secret about the modus operandi for the manufacture of triturate tablets they can be produced by the average pharmacist through the employment of ordinary skill and the utensils he now has at hand. With mortar and pestle, glass or porcelain slab, spatula, and a few sets of hard rubber or metallic molds, he finds himself equipped for the production, on a small scale, of any tablet that the large manufacturer is capable of making, with the exception, as in all other things, that they can be made on a larger scale at a greatly reduced cost. The possible danger of ultimate injury to the prescription business can only result where the pharmacist fails to recognize the preference the physician is disposed to show towards the triturate tablets, and refuses to supply them when prescribed.

The electric centrifuge is an apparatus invented by Doctor C. W. Purdy, of Chicago. It is designed for the centrifugal analysis of urine.

## Rice Paper.

The rice paper tree, one of the most interesting of the flora of China, has recently been successfully experimented with in Florida, where it now flourishes with other sub-tropical and Oriental species of trees and shrubs. When first transplanted in American soil, the experimenters expressed doubt of its hardiness, fearing that it would be unable to stand the winters. All these fears have vanished, however, and it is now the universal opinion that it is as well adapted to the climate of this country as to that of the famed Flowery Kingdom.

It is a small tree, growing to a height of less than 51 feet, with a trunk from 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Its canes, which vary in color according to the season, are large, soft and downy, the former somewhat resembling that noticed in those of the castor bean plant. The celebrated rice paper, the product of this queer tree, is formed of thin slices of pith, which is taken from the body of the tree in beautiful cylinders, several inches in length.

The Chinese workmen apply the blade of a sharp, straight knife to these cylinders, and turning them round, either by rude machinery or by hand, dexterously pare the pith from circumference to centre. This operation makes a roll of extra quality paper, the scroll being of equal thickness throughout. After a cylinder has thus been pared it is unrolled, and weights are placed upon it until the surface is rendered uniformly smooth throughout its entire length.

It is altogether probable that if rice paper making becomes an industry in the United States these primitive modes will be done away with.—*St. Louis Republic.*

## Be Wise.

If a man is content to follow in one beaten path all his life; if he is so wise in his own conceit that he thinks he knows it all, and that nobody can teach him anything; if he is content to remain in sodden ignorance because he cannot see that in the knowledge offered him is going to bring him an immediate return in cash—then, and in all such cases, a man cannot afford to pay for a trade journal. But if he would keep abreast of the times in his calling, if he would know what new inventions and discoveries are being made that directly effect his own interests; if he would profit by the experience of others as told in print; if he would know everything possible connected with his own calling, so that he may be able to converse intelligently, not only with his co-workers but with outsiders seeking information—then the trade journal is indispensable. Says the *British Printer*:—It is a power in the land, and he who rejects its friendly aid will soon find himself at the rear end of the procession. He cannot know too much of his own feeling.—*Ec.*

## Vegetable Life a Necessary Condition of Animal Life.

By DR. S. DE BONNIER.

Everyone knows that atmospheric air is composed of twenty-three units of oxygen and seventy-three units of nitrogen, besides five six thousandths of carbonic acid and a variable proportion of vapor of water. This composition is remarkably unvarying, allowing for differences in countries and altitudes. The oxygen is a little less abundant on the surface of the sea, which absorbs some continually for the respiration of fish. It is transformed into carbonic acid in all confined centres where animals breathe. It would disappear from the surface of the globe if the green parts of vegetation were not here to release it from carbonic acid and under the influence of the solar rays to throw it back into the atmosphere.

However, oxygen has not always existed; sulphides and graphite are found in the primitive rocks which would have burned if oxygen had been contemporaneous with them. These rocks have cooled in a medium composed of carbonic acid, nitrogen, and hydrogen. This is the atmosphere in which the first plants have been developed. How do our plants, those of the present day, behave in this medium? This is the problem which has been investigated for some years by an English chemist, J. L. Phipson.

His experiments were tried upon plants of the genera *poa*, *agrostis*, *trifolium*, *myosotis*, *antirrhinum*, and *convolvulus*. He had the roots placed in fertile soil and exposed the upper parts of the plants in glass covers regulated to the light of the sky, with a temperature vary from 15° to 26°C. during the day.

In carbonic acid the plants do not prosper, in hydrogen they do better; the hydrogen is gradually absorbed and disappears at the end of a few weeks. In nitrogen the *convolvulus arvensis* lives for a long time, provided that carbonic acid is kept freely in the water which bathes its roots. In this experiment the roots were kept in water. In nitrogen containing a third part of carbonic acid the vegetation prospered, and after a few weeks the analysis found inside the glass cover nearly the composition of air, without its volume having changed. The plant had made oxygen.

A curious cosmogonic fact results from these experiments; we must attribute the genesis of oxygen to vegetable life, a condition sine qua non of animal life.—*Popular Science News.*

**GENESIS OF NATURAL PHOSPHATE.**—According to Gautier, it has been experimentally established that at least a part of the tribasic calcium phosphate has resulted from the action of ammonium phosphate upon limestone, the ammonium phosphate having itself been derived from the bacterian destruction of ammonium.

## Chemical Perfumes.

Almost all the natural perfumes are of vegetable origin, and are derived from the treatment of flowers and fruits. In this way are obtained the aromatic essential oils of rose, mint, anisi, santal, thyme, cloves, etc., and the perfumes of the violet, iris, and jasmín. Musk is the only important perfume that is of animal origin.

For a long time now, however, the odor of fruits has been imitated with the aldehydes and ethers of fatty acids, such as the acetates, valerianates, benzoates, salicylates and butyrates of methyl, ethyl and amyl, which, mixed in definite proportions, recall the odor of strawberries, raspberries, apples, pears, etc. The following are two examples of such mixtures:—

### PERFUME OF THE PINE APPLE.

Chloroform .....	10 grains.
Aldehyde .....	10 "
Butyrate of ethyl .....	50 "
Butyrate of amyl.....	100 "
Glycerine .....	30 "
Alcohol, 100% .....	(litre) 1

### PERFUME OF THE APPLE.

Chloroform .....	10 grains.
Nitric ether .....	10 "
Aldehyde .....	20 "
Acetate of ethyl.....	10 "
Valerianate of amyl .....	100 "
Glycerine .....	40 "
Alcohol, 100% .....	(litre) 1

The aroma of rum and cognac and the bouquet of wines have also been reproduced artificially. We shall not dwell upon the danger that accompanies the use of these products in a large quantity when they are mixed with beverages and alimentary substances. We shall occupy ourselves here more particularly either with products like those which we find in nature, such as vanilline, or with perfumes such as musk and the odor of violet, which are designed not for alimentation, but for perfumery properly so called.

Among the aromatic products employed as perfumes we may first mention methylsalicylic ether, which reproduces the oil of wintergreen. The oil of bitter almonds, too, has been frequently replaced by nitrobenzine. Nitrobenzine, as regards composition, is absolutely different from the oil of bitter almonds, but it resembles it in odor. Benzaldehyde, likewise, has replaced the oil of bitter almonds in certain cases.

Such substances possess but a secondary importance; but vanilline, on the contrary, which reproduces the odoriferous principle of the vanilla bean, is an object of an extensive and very prosperous manufacture. The first process that gave rise to it was elaborated in 1874 by Messrs. Tiemann and Haarmann. In studying coniferine, these scientists found that it was formed of a glucoside which, under the influence of a special ferment (emulsine) split up into glucose and coniferic acid. This latter, through oxidation, gives vanilline. The coniferine itself, oxidised with a mixture of sulphuric acid and bichromate, furnishes vanilline.

It was by this process that it was first manufactured. The method of purification was very simple. Like aldehyde vanilla possesses the property of forming an insoluble bisulphite combination, which was separated from the mass and afterwards decomposed.

Chemically, vanilline methylprotocatechuic aldehyde.

The arrangement of the benzenic nucleus is of importance, since isouaniline, which is constituted by exactly the same groupings, but differently placed, has no odor. After the formula of vanilline became known, an endeavor was made to employ the neighboring bodies, to add the groupings that were wanting, and to properly place them with respect to each other. A host of methods was proposed to this effect, in making use of eugenol (De Laire and Tiemann), which was oxidised by permanganate; of eugenol and bromide of methylene (De Boissieu); and of guaiacol and pyrocatechine (Tiemann and Reimer). Vanilline is even found in certain natural products, such as the benzoin of Siam, crude beet sugar, assafetida, and opium. A certain number of these processes is employed industrially.

Piperonal or heliotropine is closely connected with vanilline. It is, in fact, the methylenic ether of protocatechuic aldehyde. In order to prepare it, piperic acid is oxidised by permanganate, but it can also be obtained by means of safrol. It is found in the oils of sassafras and shikimal, and can also be obtained from the oil of camphor. Coumarine is the anhydride of ortho oxybenzoic acid. It has been obtained synthetically by Perkin by causing acetic anhydride to react upon the sodium salt of salicylic aldehyde. It is especially extracted from natural products, such as the tonka bean and the "vanilla plant" (*liatris odoratissima*) of the United States.

Spirit of turpentine has likewise yielded a perfume, the terpinol of De Laire. To this effect one can either dehydrate terpene or treat spirit of turpentine directly. This perfume is known under the name of lily of the valley or lilac.

We now come to the two most recent discoverers, viz., the perfume of musk and that of the violet. Natural musk is the product of a secretion of the musk deer, a ruminant mammal that inhabits certain regions of Asia. The perfume is found in a sack which usually contains from fourteen to twenty grammes of it. It is also found, but in much smaller or even minimum quantity, in other animals, such as the civet, the musk rat, the badger, and the martin. Certain plants, too, often possess the odor of musk. This product is of the highest importance, since it is the base of all artificial perfumes, which sometimes contain considerable quantities of it.

The first process of preparation of a product having the odor of musk was discovered by Messrs. Shafer and Hasfeld, who heated a mixture of dimethyl benzene, isobutylic alcohol, and chloride of zinc, which they afterwards broke up and ni-

trated. The truly industrial discovery of an artificial musk dates back to 1889, and was made by Mr. Baur, on the occasion of some researches upon the oil of resin.

In order to prepare the Baur musk chloride of isobutyl is made to react upon toluene (methyl benzene) in the presence of chloride of aluminum. We thus obtain isobutyl toluene, which, under the influence of nitric acid, is converted into trinitroisobutyl toluene, which is the somewhat cumbersome chemical name of commercial musk.

There exists, theoretically, a host of analogues and homologues of this musk. A certain number of them have been prepared from xylene, cymene, and the diphenyl and xylyl methanes. A large number of such products possess the characteristic odor of musk.

A no less important discovery is that made a year ago by Mr. Tiemann, who reproduced synthetically the perfume of the violet (called ionone) after a series of researches of the greatest interest, from a scientific standpoint.

In order to prepare this perfume we start from citral, which is itself derived from the oil of lemon, or from the oxidation of the alcohols of the formula  $C_{10}H_{16}O$  that we find in certain essential oils: geraniol, linalool, aurantiol, and lavendol. The citral is shaken with acetone and barytes, and pseudo ionone is thus formed. This body is odorless and in order to render it odorous it is necessary to convert it into ionone, a product which is very closely related, but which is cyclic while the pseudo-derivative is of the open-chain series. A long series of similar products can be made with other acetones, and these have been studied with the greatest care by Messrs. De Laire and Tiemann.

Messrs. Tiemann and Kruger, on treating orris root with appropriate solutions, have separated various products and, among others, irone, which is the odorous principle of this root, and it was in the wake of these experiments that the synthesis of ionone was made, these two bodies being, in fact, isomeric, and consequently very closely related.—*Le Genie Civil*; through *Chemical Trade Journal*.

**THE INFLUENCE OF CO<sub>2</sub> ON FLAMES.**—From experiments made with naked flames results have been obtained showing that the flames of liquid hydrocarbons burnt from wicks require a proportion of carbon dioxide to air, averaging about 15 per cent. of the mixture, for the extinction of ordinary flames. A coal-gas flame burnt from a jet requires as much as 33 per cent. of carbon dioxide in the air to extinguish it; while the hydrogen flame requires no less than 58 per cent. It is of interest to note that the flame of fire-damp is easily extinguished, requiring the presence of only 10 per cent. of the extinctive gas.—*Chem. Trade Jour.*

# BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP.



Over 2,000,000 Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling Toilet Soap in the World.

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

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

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

**COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,**

185 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

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# Rubber Goods

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RIGHT PRICES.

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

## Sure Selling Specialties :

Carson's Bitters

Pectoria

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Allan's Cough Candies

4 gross boxes at \$1.00 per box.

Soap Bark

12 5c. Packages, 4 gross box, \$1.00 per box.

Full lines of Sundries.

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Ten Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals & Twelve Diplomas.

Awarded at the World's Exhibitions of France, Australia, United States, Canada, and Jamaica, West Indies.

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THEY REFRESH, STIMULATE AND NOURISH.

Recommended by Physicians throughout the Dominion.

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(REGISTERED)

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Catarrhal Deafness, Headache, &c.

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

Price, 25 Cents.

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And all leading Druggists.

**AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE!**  
For Indigestion, Mildeases, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

**RIPANS TABLETS**  
Act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, box 6 1/2 cents, 75c. Package of 100, \$2. For free samples address: **RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.**

YES, IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP

**- DICK'S -**

## Universal Medicines FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

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

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

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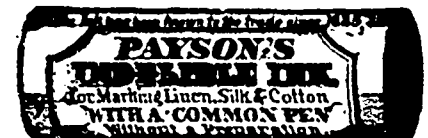
Is a certain and speedy cure for INTemperance, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors

Price: \$1.00

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**S. LACHANCE, Montreal.**

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



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**CURTIS & SON'S**  
Yankee Brand PURE Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED  
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With special devices and jet black carbon ink, these outfits do work exceeding that of the press.

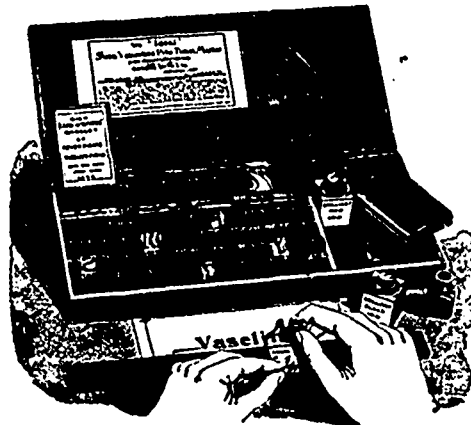
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This Machine does that to

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Complete outfits, \$2.50 up.  
Outfit.—large and small letters, capitals, 3 1/2 in. high, 2 sizes of figures, \$5.00; same 1 1/2 in. high, \$7.00.  
Celebrated DeVine Typo Faces, same style as word "PAYS" this ad. \$1.00.  
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Above is front photo of 7 inch set, with extra set of 1 1/2 inch figures, \$5.00.  
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The import duty on these outfits will cost buyer about 25 per cent. above these prices.



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IF YOU USE THE  
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You will beat your neighbor as no other approaches it for beauty.

Scant 2 oz. (looks like a 3 1/2 oz.) complete open crown sprinkler, at \$7.83 net per gross. Sample sent on receipt of 5 cents to pay postage.

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

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

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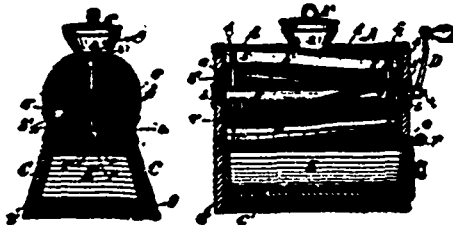
For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Etc.

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

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES :

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

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scent.



Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.

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

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

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

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

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

## 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.

### Malt Liquors.

The well-known brands of "Libatt's" Stout and Ales, which are peculiarly adapted for invalids and convalescents, are advertised on page 281 of this issue.

### Koffno More.

R. & T. W. is the well known brand of Watson's Cough Drops which have increased so largely in their sales year after year, until now, no drug stock is complete without them. At this season of the year it is particularly desirable that you have a full supply. How is your stock?

### Lime Juice.

Messrs. Simpson Bros. & Co., Halifax, N.S., have this year handled over 10,000 gallons of Lime Juice—shipments outside of America going to India, Africa and Australia. The silver medal, the highest award, was awarded to their Lime Juice at the Provincial Exhibition of Nova Scotia.

### Menthol Cough Drops.

The latest addition to the list of cough confections is the Menthol Cough Drop. The presentation of Menthol in this form for the alleviation of hoarseness, sore throat and tickling cough is a happy thought, and we have no doubt their efficacy will be the means of creating a large demand. See advertisement in this issue.

### Walpole Chemicals.

The Walpole Dye and Chemical Co. have appointed Mr. G. Gennert, of 24 E. Thirteenth-st., New York City, sole selling agent for the Middle and Southern States. He will carry a full line of Walpole Hyposulphite, Sulphite of Soda, and Walpole double refined Chemicals in stock. Goods can be shipped either direct from the manufactory or from this agency, as rates of freight favor the purchaser.

### Chewing Gums.

The Canadian Specialty Co. report increasing sales for the Royal Remedy and Extract Co.'s Chewing Gums, which are claimed to be the finest line of gums in the market. Their latest is the Celery and Pepsin Gum, which is very neatly put up, and has proved to be a fast seller. Druggists not carrying these goods in stock should try a sample lot. The Company is furnishing a nice show case with a moderate purchase of their goods.

Washington, D. C.,  
Sept. 11th, 1894.

Gentlemen:—

I desire to thank you for samples, of the drug, often but poorly imitated, made by your firm and known as "Antikamnia."

The adoption of the monogram on the new tablets and the recall of all the old

stock from the market, will prove of benefit to you and the many physicians who may hereafter desire to afford relief by its use.

Yours respectfully,

C. E. POSTLEY, M.D.,  
1429 11th St., N. W.

{To THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL Co.  
St. Louis, Mo.

## Demonstration of the Admixture of Foreign Fats with Vaselin.

La Reolo and Dupin give, in *l'Union pharmaceutique*, the following method of detecting the admixture of animal or vegetable fats with vaseline: A weighed quantity of vaselin, say 5 gm., is rubbed up in a mortar with 5 drops of a solution of potassium permanganate. If the vaselin be unadulterated the rosy color of the solution will remain unaltered, but if animal or vegetable fats be present will turn to a chestnut brown, the depth of which will be in direct proportion to the amount of adulterant present.

## The Behavior of Chloral Toward Water and Alcohol.

Professor Schær, in the *Journal der Pharmacie von Elsass-Lothringen*, shows how instably the water is combined with the alcohol in chloral hydrate in the presence of chloral alcoholate. If an alcoholic solution of chloral alcoholate be poured into water, oily drops immediately separate, which, on first separation, are dissolved only by hard and persistent stirring. If left to stand a while these drops coalesce and form an oily stratum at the bottom of the glass, which, without any apparent change in character, will dissolve upon the slightest agitation. In this manner the nearly insoluble alcoholate, by merely being brought into contact with water, exchanges the alcoholic combination for water. In the same manner a freshly prepared alcoholic solution of chloral hydrate when mixed with water, at once makes a limpid solution. If, however, the same be allowed to stand a short time before being mixed with water, the oily drops, referred to above, separate, and subsequently redissolve. Therefore, the solvent, in both instances, is directly responsible for the interchange of the water and alcohol molecules.

## A Liberal Offer.

The enterprise of the publishers of *The Youth's Companion* of Boston, Mass., has steadily advanced the paper year by year, keeping it always in the front rank of the best periodicals. It fills to day as no other publication the popular demand for a practical family paper, one that is equally valued and enjoyed by old and young, and free from all objectionable features.

The best writers of all lands are engaged to write for its columns. Among the famous contributors for the volume for 1895 are two daughters of Queen Victoria;

Mr. Gladstone, the most eminent living statesman, who has for the third time written an article expressly for *The Companion*; Sir Edwin Arnold, W. Clark Russell, Charles Dickens, Frank R. Stockton, J. T. Trowbridge, Mark Twain, Cy Warman, the famous locomotive engineer, and more than a hundred other writers who are known the world over.

*The Companion* appeals to all, whether in the home, in professional or business life, to the educator and laborer in every department of work. Its sound, practical editorials deal frankly, fairly and concisely with the questions of the day. Every utterance may be accepted without reserve. Full Prospectus and specimen copies sent free on application.

New Subscribers will receive *The Companion* free to 1895 if they subscribe at once, sending \$1.75, the year's subscription price. It comes every week, finely illustrated.

## A Christmas Book.



THE publishers of *Toronto Saturday Night* may well offer to place their Christmas Number alongside anything produced anywhere. The book itself is extremely handsome. The cover

is designed by Mr. John D. Kelly, of Toronto, and is one of the most brilliant and attractive things in the way of a cover ever done in the Dominion. Three pictures, instead of one, are given away with the Number this year, and "Charmed by the Song Bird" has only to be seen to be admired. The subject is a group of children listening to the birds. It was painted by G. A. Reid (whose famous pictures, "Mortgaging the Homestead" and "Foreclosing the Mortgage," our readers will remember having seen at the Toronto Fair) and is reproduced in the cheerful colors of real life by the newly discovered process called photo-lithography. It is a great picture. No. 2 Supplement, "Playmates," is a French pastel and a marvel of dainty coloring. No. 3 is black and white, called "A Difficult Trick," is the first popular reproduction of an old-fashioned steel engraving by T. Webster. On the expiry of the copyright The Sheppard Publishing Co. (Ltd.) at once had a plate made, of which they are proprietors, and what formerly could not be bought for less than ten dollars they now give with the Christmas Number free. As a study in faces it cannot be equalled. The three pictures have been admired by all who have seen them. The leading story in the Christmas Number is by Robert Barr, recently associated with Jerome K. Jerome in publishing the *London Idler*, but better known as Luke Sharp, whose writings made the *Detroit Free Press* famous. His story, *One Day's Courtship*, occupies fifteen pages. The scene is laid in Canada, and the illustrations are capital. Other stories are: *The Shade of Helen*, by Francis Morison; *Lo Loup Garon*, by Clifford Smith; *Why Johnnie Went Back*, by Edmund F. Sheppard; *The Passing of Baggie the Club Man*, by Margaret Harvey, and *An Heroic Imbecile*, by Joe Clark. There are beautifully illustrated poems by J. W. Deaneough and Reuben Butchart, Keppell and James A. Tucker. There are local contributors (if not, someone should take hold of it) and our readers should see the book. It costs fifty cents (pictures and all), and is furnished in tubes ready for mailing.



## Books & Magazines.

### Magazines.

#### Scribner's Magazine.

The November number of *Scribner's Magazine* has for its leading article one of especially timely interest on "Election Night in a Newspaper Office," written by Julian Ralph, one of the *New York Sun's* most valued special correspondents and a newspaper man of wide experience. Prof. N. S. Shaler's article on "The Horse," another of his popular papers on Domesticated Animals, tells in an untechnical and thoroughly interesting way of the development of this fine animal, whose many admirable qualities have contributed so much to man's advancement in civilization. The distinguished French painter Delort has made a series of striking pictures to accompany the text. The frontispiece of the number is a reproduction of Louis Deschamps' great painting "Charity." It is another of Mr. Hamerton's selections, who contributes an entertaining biographical sketch of the artist.

#### A Thanksgiving Magazine.

When a woman is at her best, mentally and physically, is a question which receives adequate answer at the hands of such representative women as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mary E. Wilkins, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Mrs. Burton Harrison, "Octave Thanet," "Gail Hamilton," Mary Mapes Dodge, and others in the November *Ladies' Home Journal*. Good fiction is a tonic, and the serial story, "A Minister of the World," by Caroline Atwater Mason, for which William T. Smedley has prepared some charming illustrations, will prove one of the best. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney contributes another interesting "Friendly Letter to Girl Friends" and Mrs. Burton Kingsland writes of the social laws which govern the "Introduction of a Girl to Society." The twelfth instalment of Mr. William Dean Howells' "My Literary Passions" is full of interest and charm, and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, in "Looking Toward a Wife," defines the wisest position for parents in the love affairs of their sons. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop contributes a dainty poem, and Mary Chahoon a Thanksgiving story, "The 'Sociable' at Barnes' Corners." The Christmas anthem by Bruno Oscar Klein, which won the prize in the *Journal's* Musical Series, is given. Palmer Cox has his "Brownies" play football. The editor discusses the financial problems that have beset the nation during the past year, applying their effects upon women in the home. Maria Parloa writes of "Heat and Light in France," Mrs. Mallon of "Graceful Dinner Gowns," Miss Hooper of "Frocks for Girls of All Ages," Helen Jay of "The Work of a Farmer's Wife," and Elizabeth Robinson Scovil of "Thanksgiving for the Children." For this delightful issue Mr. Wenzell has designed an attractive

cover, which does its part toward making this holiday number a particularly attractive one, and one which no woman can afford to be without. The *Journal* is published by the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

#### Review of Reviews.

The *Review of Reviews* for November, in its editorial department "The Progress of the World" has some suggestive paragraphs bearing on the present attempts at "municipal housecleaning" in the great cities of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and takes the occasion to emphasize certain lessons to be learned from European municipal experience. In speaking of Glasgow's system of street cars, owned and operated by the municipality, the editor points out that this responsibility was not undertaken by the city until the municipal government had been tested with many large enterprises which it had shown its fitness to control and operate successfully; it is now managing its street car service says the *Review*, as successfully as the best of our American cities manage their fire departments.

#### A Famous Show of Beauty.

The show of distinguished beauty, transfixed by famous artists, which is now taking place at the Academy of Fine Arts in New York, has been anticipated by *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* in its November issue, in an article by Wm. A. Coffin, with illustrations of some of the more beautiful faces. The "Great Passions of History" series has for this month's subject the romantic career of Agnes Sorel, who influenced the destinies of France under Charles VII. "The Art Schools of America," "The Great British Northwest Territory," "The Chiefs of the American Press," and the "Public Library Movement," are amongst *The Cosmopolitan's* table of contents. Survivors of the war and their children will find intense interest in "The Story of a Thousand," a personal narrative begun in this number by Albion W. Tourgee, who tells in a graphic way, of a regiment which saw fierce service—of its organization, its marches, its sports, and its death-roll.

#### The Christmas Number

Is always a notable edition of this favorite magazine, and this year it is full of unusually good things. Many of the contributions have the distinctive flavor of the season, among them being Christmas Cheer, Gifts and Giving, A Plantation Christmas, and a Christmas Entertainment. In the Kindergarten Series the subject is Christmas Work for the Children, and the chapters on Venetian Iron Work and Crepe and Tissue Papers also treat of articles suitable for presentation. Barnard College (New York City) is the subject of an able paper by a graduate of '93, and there is a practical and helpful article on Photo-Negative Retouching as an Employment for Women. The initial chapter of a series on the Relations of Mother and Son opens the subject inter-

estingly; the second instalment of *The House* discusses sensibly the matter of furnishing, and the continuation of *What to Do in Illness* will be of great benefit to every Mother. In the popular *Tea Table Talks* is found gossip about seasonable affairs. There is an article on Fur Rugs and Robes, and the newest books are noticed. New designs are shown in Knitting, Netting, Tatting, Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc. The subscription price of the *Delineator* is One Dollar a year. Single copies, Fifteen Cents. Address orders to *The Delineator Publishing Co., Ltd.*, 33 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

#### Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for November describes and illustrates "Niagara in Harness," in an elaborate article written by Arthur Vaughan Abbott, C. E., which gives an idea at once clear and most impressive of the stupendous achievement of diverting the power of the mighty cataract to mechanical use. Other illustrated articles are: "To Rio in a Sailing Vessel," by Henry Wysham Lanier; "Costume on the Stage," by Percy Anderson; "The Country Fair," by Thos. Donnelly; "Pike's Peak by Moonlight," by W. C. Campbell; "Shinnecock Silhouettes," by Don C. Seitz; "The Struggle for Life in the Deep," by Col. Nicholas Pike; and a second paper on "British Etching," by Frederick Wedmore.

— OUR —

## Latest Importations.

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

Your Orders Solicited.

# Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

IMPORTERS,

London, - Ontario.

IF YOU ARE OFFERING

# HOLIDAY GOODS ?

Bear in mind that the Druggists of Canada handle the finest lines of goods, and control the best class of customers. . . . .

AN ADVERTISEMENT IN

## The "Canadian Druggist"

Reaches the entire drug trade of the Dominion, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. . . . .

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, CANADA.

P. O. Box 559.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 10th, 1894.

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

ALCOHOL, gal. . . . .	\$4 05	\$4 25	CASTOR, Fibre, lb. . . . .	20 00	20 00	Bleached, lb. . . . .	45	50
Methyl, gal. . . . .	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. . . . .	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. . . . .	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb. . . . .	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb. . . . .	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. . . . .	75	80
Powdered, lb. . . . .	15	17	Prepared, lb. . . . .	5	6	Powdered, lb. . . . .	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz. . . . .	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. . . . .	4	5	Sorts, lb. . . . .	45	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. . . . .	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb. . . . .	20	25	Thus, lb. . . . .	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. . . . .	45	50	CLOVE, lb. . . . .	25	30	Hann, Althea, lb. . . . .	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. . . . .	15	18	Powdered, lb. . . . .	30	35	Bitterwort, lb. . . . .	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. . . . .	40	45	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb. . . . .	40	45	Burdock, lb. . . . .	16	18
Copaiba, lb. . . . .	65	75	COLLOIDION, lb. . . . .	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb. . . . .	15	17
Peru, lb. . . . .	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb. . . . .	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb. . . . .	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. . . . .	65	75	CONFECTION, Senna, lb. . . . .	35	40	Chiretta, lb. . . . .	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb. . . . .	22	25	DOVER'S POWDER, lb. . . . .	2 00	2 50	Colefoot, lb. . . . .	20	38
Bayberry, lb. . . . .	15	18	ERGOT, Spanish, lb. . . . .	75	80	Feverfew, ozs, lb. . . . .	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. . . . .	15	17	Powdered, lb. . . . .	90	1 00	Grindelia robusta, lb. . . . .	45	50
Canella, lb. . . . .	15	17	ERGOT, Keith's, oz. . . . .	2 00	2 10	Hoarhound, ozs., lb. . . . .	17	20
Cascar Sagrada. . . . .	25	30	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. . . . .	13	14	Jaborandi, lb. . . . .	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb. . . . .	18	20	Pounds, lb. . . . .	14	17	Lemon Balm, lb. . . . .	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb. . . . .	18	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. . . . .	15	20	Liverwort, German, lb. . . . .	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. . . . .	60	65	Calendula, lb. . . . .	55	60	Lobelia, ozs., lb. . . . .	15	20
Powdered, lb. . . . .	65	70	Chamomile, Roman, lb. . . . .	30	35	Motherwort, ozs., lb. . . . .	20	22
Yellow, lb. . . . .	35	40	German, lb. . . . .	40	45	Mullein, German, lb. . . . .	17	20
Pale, lb. . . . .	40	45	Elder, lb. . . . .	20	22	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb. . . . .	18	20
Elm, selected, lb. . . . .	20	21	Lavender, lb. . . . .	12	15	Peppermint, ozs., lb. . . . .	21	25
Ground, lb. . . . .	17	20	Rose, red, French, lb. . . . .	1 60	2 00	Rue, ozs., lb. . . . .	30	35
Powdered, lb. . . . .	20	23	Rosemary, lb. . . . .	25	30	Sage, Ozs., lb. . . . .	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb. . . . .	18	20	Saffron, American, lb. . . . .	75	80	Sparmint, lb. . . . .	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb. . . . .	15	17	Spanish, Val'a, oz. . . . .	1 00	1 25	Thyme, ozs., lb. . . . .	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb. . . . .	15	16	GELATINE, Cooper's lb. . . . .	75	80	Tansy, ozs., lb. . . . .	15	18
Prickly ash, lb. . . . .	35	40	French, white, lb. . . . .	35	40	Wormwood, oz. . . . .	20	22
Sassafras, lb. . . . .	15	16	GLYCERINE, lb. . . . .	14	16	Yerba Santa, lb. . . . .	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb. . . . .	13	15	GUARANA, . . . . .	3 00	3 25	HONEY, lb. . . . .	13	15
Wild cherry, lb. . . . .	13	15	Powdered, lb. . . . .	3 25	3 50	Hops, fresh, lb. . . . .	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb. . . . .	45	50	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb. . . . .	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb. . . . .	75	80
Tonka, lb. . . . .	1 50	2 75	Barbadoes, lb. . . . .	30	50	INSECT POWDER, lb. . . . .	25	28
Vanilla, lb. . . . .	7 00	8 50	Socotrine, lb. . . . .	65	70	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. . . . .	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb. . . . .	50	55	Assafetida, lb. . . . .	25	28	Russian, true, lb. . . . .	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb. . . . .	55	60	Arabic, 1st, lb. . . . .	65	70	LEAF, Aconite, lb. . . . .	25	30
Juniper, lb. . . . .	7	10	Powdered, lb. . . . .	75	85	Bay, lb. . . . .	18	20
Ground, lb. . . . .	12	14	Sifted sorts, lb. . . . .	40	45	Belladonna, lb. . . . .	25	30
Prickly ash, lb. . . . .	40	45	Sorts, lb. . . . .	25	30	Buchu, long, lb. . . . .	50	55
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb. . . . .	55	60	Benzoin, lb. . . . .	50	1 00	Short, lb. . . . .	20	22
Cassia, lb. . . . .	25	30	Catechu, Black, lb. . . . .	9	20	Coca, lb. . . . .	35	40
BUTTER, Cacao, lb. . . . .	75	80	Gamboge, powdered, lb. . . . .	1 20	1 25	Digitalis, lb. . . . .	15	20
CAMPHOR, lb. . . . .	65	68	Guaiac, lb. . . . .	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb. . . . .	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. . . . .	1 40	1 60	Powdered, lb. . . . .	70	75	Hyoscyamus. . . . .	20	25
Powdered, lb. . . . .	1 50	1 60	Kino, true, lb. . . . .	1 25		Matico, lb. . . . .	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb. . . . .	25	30	Myrrh, lb. . . . .	45	48	Senna, Alexandria, lb. . . . .	23	30
Powdered, lb. . . . .	30	35	Powdered, lb. . . . .	55	60	Tinnevely, lb. . . . .	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. . . . .	17	18	Opium, lb. . . . .	4 25	4 50	Stramonium, lb. . . . .	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. . . . .	40	50	Powdered, lb. . . . .	6 00	6 50	Uva Ursi, lb. . . . .	15	18
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb. . . . .	12 80	13 00	LEUCIUS, Swedish, doz. . . . .	1 00	1 10
			Shollac, lb. . . . .	45	48	LICORICE, Solazzi. . . . .	45	50
						Pignatelli. . . . .	35	40
						Grasso . . . . .	30	35
						Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.....	38	40	ATROPINE, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz.	5	00	5	00
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	Valerian, English, lb. true....	20	25	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.		35		40
“ Acno Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	Virginia Snake, lb.....	40	45	Iodide, oz.....		50		55
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....	1	50	Yellow Dock, lb.....	15	18	Salicylate, oz.....		30		35
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.....	2	00	RUM, Bay, gal.....	2	25	Subcarbonate, lb.....	2	25	2	40
LUPULIN, oz.....	30	35	Essence, lb.....	3	00	Subnitrate, lb.....	2	00	2	10
LYCOPODIUM, lb.....	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.....	1	25	BORAX, lb.....		9		10
MACE, lb.....	1	20	SEED, Aniso, Italian, sifted, lb..	13	15	Powdered, lb.....		10		11
MANNA, lb.....	1	60	Star, lb.....	35	40	BROMINE, oz.....		8		13
Moss, Iceland, lb.....	9	10	Burdock, lb.....	30	35	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....		20		25
Irish, lb.....	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.....	5	6	Iodide, oz.....		45		50
Musk, Tonquin, oz.....	46	00	Caraway, lb.....	10	13	CAFFEINE, oz.....		35		38
NUTGALLS, lb.....	21	25	Cardamom, lb.....	1	25	Citrate, oz.....		35		38
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Celery.....	30	35	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb....	1	50	1	60
NUTMEGS, lb.....	1	00	Colchicum.....	50	60	Iodide, oz.....		95		1
NUX VOMICA, lb.....	10	12	Coriander, lb.....	10	12	Phosphate, precip., lb.....		35		38
Powdered, lb.....	25	27	Cumin, lb.....	15	20	Sulphide, oz.....		5		6
OAKUM, lb.....	12	15	Fennel, lb.....	15	17	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....		10		12
OPMENT, Merc., lb ½ and ¼ ..	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9	CHINOIDINE, oz.....		15		18
Citrine, lb.....	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3½	4	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1	00	1	10
PARALDEHYDE, oz.....	15	18	Ground, lb.....	4	5	Croton, oz.....		75		80
PEPPER, black, lb.....	22	25	Hemp, lb.....	5	6	CHLOROFORM, lb.....		60		1
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.....	11	12	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....		25		30
PITCH, black, lb.....	3	4	Powdered, lb.....	15	20	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....		15		20
Bergundy, true, lb.....	10	12	Pumpkin.....	25	30	COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	5	75	7	00
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash....	2	25	Quince, lb.....	65	70	CODEIA, ½ oz.....	1	00	1	10
Adhesive, yd.....	12	13	Rape, lb.....	8	9	COLLODION, lb.....		65		70
Belladonna, lb.....	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55	COFFEE, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.		6		7
Galbanum Comp., lb.....	80	85	Worm, lb.....	22	25	Iodide, oz.....		65		70
Lead, lb.....	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....	25	30	COPPERAS, lb.....		1		3
POPPY HEADS, per 100.....	1	00	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..	10	12	DIURETIC, oz.....	1	60	1	65
ROSIN, Common, lb.....	2½	3	White, Cont's, lb.....	15	16	ETHER, Acetic, lb.....		75		80
White, lb.....	3½	4	Powdered, lb.....	25	35	Sulphuric, lb.....		40		50
RESORCIN, White, oz.....	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	15	25	EXALGINE, oz.....	1	00	1	10
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	25	28	SPERMACETI, lb.....	55	60	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.		25		30
ROOT, Aconite, lb.....	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....	75	80	IODINE, lb.....	4	75	5	50
Athca, cut, lb.....	30	35	Venice, lb.....	10	12	IODIFORM, lb.....		6		7
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30	WAX, White, lb.....	50	75	IODOL, oz.....	1	40	1	50
Blood, lb.....	15	16	Yellow.....	40	45	IRON, by Hydrogen.....		80		85
Bitter, lb.....	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.....		15		16
Blackberry, lb.....	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.....	10	12	Sacch., lb.....		30		35
Burdock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb....	5	6	Chloride, lb.....		45		55
Calamus, sliced, white, lb....	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.....	5	6	Sol., lb.....		13		16
Canada Snake, lb.....	30	35	<b>CHEMICALS.</b>			Citrate, U. S. P., lb.....		90		1
Cohosh, Black, lb.....	15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb.....	12	13	And Ammon., lb.....		70		75
Colchicum, lb.....	40	45	Glacial, lb.....	45	50	And Quinine, lb.....	1	50	3	00
Columbo, lb.....	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.....	20	25	Quin. and Stry., oz.....		18		30
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	German, oz.....	10	12	And Strychnine, oz.....		13		15
Coltsfoot, lb.....	38	40	Boracic, lb.....	20	25	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....		50		55
Comfrey, crushed, lb.....	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.....	18	25	Ferrocyanide, lb.....		55		60
Curcuma, powdered, lb.....	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.....	2	10	Hypophosphites, oz.....		25		30
Dandelion, lb.....	15	18	No. 2, lb.....	1	35	Iodide, oz.....		40		45
Elecampane, lb.....	15	10	Citric, lb.....	50	55	Syrup, lb.....		40		45
Galangal, lb.....	15	18	Gallic, oz.....	10	12	Lactate, oz.....		5		6
Gelsemium, lb.....	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35	Pernitrate, solution, lb.....		15		16
Gentian or Genitan, lb.....	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-			Phosphate scales, lb.....	1	25	1	30
Ground, lb.....	10	12	les doz.....	1	50	Sulphate, pure, lb.....		7		9
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.....	22	25	Excicated, lb.....		8		10
Ginger, African, lb.....	18	20	Muriatic, lb.....	3	5	And Potass. Tartrate, lb....		80		85
Po., lb.....	20	22	Chem, pure, lb.....	18	20	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb..		80		85
Jamaica, blchd., lb.....	27	30	Nitric, lb.....	10½	13	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....		13		15
Po., lb.....	30	35	Chem, pure, lb.....	25	30	Carbonate, lb.....		7		8
Ginseng, lb.....	3	00	Oleic, purified, lb.....	75	80	Iodide, oz.....		35		40
Golden Seal, lb.....	75	80	Oxalic, lb.....	12	13	Red, lb.....		7		9
Gold Thread, lb.....	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....	1	00	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb....		4		5
Hellebore, White, powd., lb..	12	15	Dilute, lb.....	13	17	In packages, lb.....		6		7
Indian Hemp.....	18	30	Pyrogallic, oz.....	35	38	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....		30		35
Ipecac, lb.....	2	65	Salicylic, white, lb.....	1	60	Carbonate, oz.....		30		35
Powdered, lb.....	2	80	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....	2½	2½	Citrate, oz.....		25		30
Jalap, lb.....	55	60	Bottles, lb.....	5	6	Iodide, oz.....		50		55
Powdered, lb.....	60	65	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	Salicylate, oz.....		35		40
Kava Kava, lb.....	40	90	Tannic, lb.....	90	1	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....		55		60
Licorice, lb.....	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.....	35	40	Carbonate, lb.....		18		20
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.....	90	1	Citrate, gran., lb.....		35		40
Mandrake, lb.....	13	18	ACONITINE, grain.....	4	5	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....		1½		3
Masterwort, lb.....	16	40	ALUM, cryst. lb.....	1½	3	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb....		5		7
Orris, Florentine, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	3	4	MENTHOL, oz.....		55		60
Powdered, lb.....	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. 890.....	10	12	MERCURY, lb.....		75		80
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45	AMMONIA, Bromide, lb.....	65	75	Ammon (White Precip.),.....	1	25	1	30
Pink, lb.....	75	80	Carbonate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, Corrosivo, lb.....	1	00	1	10
Parsley, lb.....	30	35	Iodide, oz.....	35	40	Calomel, lb.....	1	00	1	10
Pleurisy, lb.....	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.....	40	45	With Chalk, lb.....		60		65
Poke, lb.....	15	18	Muriate, lb.....	12	16	Iodide, Proto, oz.....		35		40
Queen of the Meadow, lb....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	55	60	Bi., oz.....		25		30
Rhatany, lb.....	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....	16	18	Oxide, Red, lb.....	1	15	1	20
Rhubarb, lb.....	75	2	ANTINEVINS, oz.....	85	00	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....		70		75
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....	40	45	ANTIKAMINA.....	1	25	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb....		30		35
Cut, lb.....	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz.....	1	00	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	2	00	2	10
Senega, lb.....	55	65	ARISTOL, oz.....	1	85	Muriate, oz.....	2	00	2	10
Squill, lb.....	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb....	25	30	Sulphate, oz.....	2	00	2	10
Stillingia, lb.....	22	25	Fowler's, sol., lb.....	13	15	PERLIN, Saccharated, oz.....		35		40
Powdered, lb.....	25	27	Iodide, oz.....	50	55	PRESACETINE, oz.....		35		38
			White, lb.....	6	7	PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....		20		22

### New Patents.

Amongst the recent patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office are the following which are of interest to the drug trade:

No. 523,853.—Stopper for Hot Water Bags. Dennis B. Martin, New Haven, Conn., assignor to the Seamless Rubber Company, same place.

A screw-stopper for water-bags, consisting of a spun sheet-metal body having its inner end closed, and its outer end open, and formed with screw threads, and with an annular recess, located between its screw-threads and its closed inner end a sheet-metal cap applied to the open outer end of the body, a handle secured to the cap, and an annular packing-washer located in the recess of the body.

No. 523,925.—Urinal. August Sahlstrom, Minneapolis, Minn.

A concealed urinal, portable with the person, consisting of a flexible tube depending inside the trousers and provided with a pair of suspending devices attached one above the other, the one below the mouth of the tube for forming a fold to close the tube at its upper end and raising the tube at its lower end, when suspended thereby.

No. 526,353.—Vaginal Syringe. Jessa M. Lamb, Moorland, and Jonathan C. Hardisty, Millville, Ind.

The combination in a vaginal syringe embracing a main body, a fixed shield on one end of the main body, and a detachable and dilatable elastic reversed shield.

No. 526,501.—Water Bag and Food Warmer. Annie M. Plummer, Glencoe, Ill.

In a combined hot water bag and food warmer, the combination with a main water-tight receptacle for hot water, of a pocket attached to the outside of the receptacle and adapted to receive the food to be warmed.

No. 526,880.—Combined Bottle-Stopper and Syringe. Walter F. Ware, Camden, N. J.

A combined bottle-stopper and syringe, formed of a single piece of soft rubber and comprising a bulb, a conical nozzle, and a neck portion situate between the nozzle and bulb, the neck portion having a tapering exterior and adapted to form a bottle stopper, there being on the periphery of the neck portion a groove extending from a point below the junction of the nozzle with the neck to a point on the neck above the line of junction.

No. 526,932.—Teething-Ring. Martin L. Metzger, New York, N. Y.

A teething ring, the same consisting of a stem bent upon itself to form two opposing and contracting members, a transverse aperture being made at the lower portion of the stem and at the lower portion of the space between the members, annular ribs formed on the opposite end of the stem, a ring passed through the aperture in the stem, and a nipple located on the end having the ribs.

No. 526,452.—Syringe.—Comegys C. Lushy and Charles H. Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, same place.

A syringe adapted to heat the contents

thereof which consists of an elastic bulb partly surrounded by a metallic shield, having a screw fitted delivery tube-carrying electric conductors extending within it and terminating near the end thereof in the resistance piece adapted for generating heat, and suitable conducting devices whereby a current may be sent through the resistance piece at will.

### Differentiation of Olive and Sesame Oils.

Franz Musseb gives the following, in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*. Into a test-tube of 15 cm. capacity, put 8 to 10 gm. of the oil to be tested, and add 10 cgm. of dried phosphorus. Close the tube and dissolve the phosphorus, by the aid of heat, in a water-bath. Let cool, replace the cork in the test-tube with a plug of lint cotton and set aside in a place where the oil will not congeal. At the end of twenty-four hours, if the oil is pure, whitish opaque streaks will appear through the body of the same, which, in another day, will settle and form a transparent yellowish-brown ring or cup, covering the bottom and sides of the test-tube. If oil of sesame be present to the amount of 10 per cent. at the end of the first day the white streaks will form, apparently as in the pure oil; but closer observation will detect a decided tinge of yellow among them, and at the end of second day all will have become yellow, which subsequently becomes brown. The rapidity of the color change depends directly upon the amount of adulterant present. If, for instance, there be 50 per cent of sesame oil present, a deep brown ring will show itself within from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The author gives, as a further test, the following: Into a tube of the phosphorized oil let fall a single drop of wood tar, and add 2 ccm. of ammonia. The tube is then agitated, and if the oil be pure no color change will be noted, but if sesame oil be present, a brownish color develops, the depth of which depends upon the amount of adulterant.

### New Remedies.

(Continued from page 275.)

*Hæmatogen* is a derivative of iron albuminate, very similar to ferratin. An alkaline solution of iron albuminate is precipitated with iron citrate and acetic acid, and the resulting body is a yellow powder containing 7 per cent. of iron. It is easily soluble in alkalis. *Gadol* is an alcoholic extract of cod-liver. *Labordin* is merely a synonym of analgene. *Papoid* is the dried juice of *Carica papaya*. *Lactol* or lacto-naphthol is the lactic ester of *n*-naphthol. *Salautol* is a combination of acetone with salicylic acid, and is very similar in its action to salol. *Chromogen* is the acid sodium salt of di-oxy-naphthol-sulphonic acid. *Iodopheno-chloral* is a mechanical mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine, phenol and chloral hydrate. It is a brown solution.—*British and Col. Druggist.*

### Appendicitis.

Have you got the new disorder?  
If you haven't 'tis in order  
To succumb to it at once without delay.  
It is called appendicitis,  
Very different from gastritis,  
Or the common trash diseases of the day.

It creates a happy frohe,  
Something like the winter colic,  
That has often jarred our inner organs  
some.

Only wrestles with the wealthy,  
And the otherwise most healthy,  
Having got it, then your nigh to king-  
dom come.

Midway down in your intestine,  
Its interstices infestin',  
Is a little alley, blind and dark as  
night;  
Leading off to simply nowhere,  
Catching all stray things that go there,  
As a pocket it is simply out of sight.

It is prone to stop and grapple  
With the seed of grape or apple,  
Or a soldier button swallowed with  
your pie.  
Having levied on these chattels,  
Then begin eternal battles,  
That are apt to end in mansions in the  
sky.

Once located, never doubt it,  
You would never be without it;  
It's a fad among society that's gay,  
Old heart failure and paresis  
Have decamped and gone to pieces.  
And dyspepsia has fallen by the way.

Then stand back there diabetes,  
For here comes appendicitis,  
With a brood of minor troubles on the  
wing;  
So, vermillion, here's hoping  
You'll withstand all drastic doping,  
And earn the appellation, "Uncrowned  
King."

—Therapy.

### The Photogram.

The *Photogram* for November, contains a pictorial record of the photographic exhibition and is an excellent number both in regard to illustrations and matter of interest to the amateur as well as the professional photographer.

This journal has come rapidly into the front rank of its class, and has reached a circulation quite marvellous in such a short existence. Published by Dawborn & Ward (l'd.), Farringdon Ave., London, E. C., England. Subscription price, \$1.10 per annum.

Twice as many women as men are afflicted with neuralgia.

In consequence of the war between China and Japan, the price of opium has advanced over thirty per cent. during the past month.

PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb...	3 00	3 50
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	SULFONAL, oz.....	34	35	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	55	60	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Lemon, lb.....	2 00	2 10
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Bichromate, lb.....	14	16	THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	22	25	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb.....	55	60	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Chlorate, Eng, lb.....	22	25	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
Powdered, lb.....	25	27	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Pineto, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>			Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Bergamot, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	30	32	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Ozs., oz.....	35	38	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...	16	20	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cassia, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1 00	Cedar.....	55	85	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>		
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	9	11
SONIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Citronelle, lb.....	80	85	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....	1 15	1 25
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Clove, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Norwegian, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Cubeb, lb.....	3 00	3 25	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	60	63
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Raw, gal.....	58	61
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
Salicylate, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	PALM, lb.....	12	13
SOMNAL, oz.....	85	90	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 75	1 80
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	65	Juniper berries (English), lb..	4 50	5 00	TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Wood, lb.....	70	75			

The Standard Brands.  
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND  
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'Cable Extra' 'El Padre' 'Mungo' and 'Madre e'Hijo' } S. DAVIS & SONS,  
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"DERBY PLUG," 5c. and 10 cts., "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,  
ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO.,

Montreal.

## Drug Reports.

### Canada.

Business is fairly active. The demand for seasonable goods has been a little in advance of last year owing, no doubt, to the fact that little sorting was done during the summer months. There have been a number of alterations in values.

Camphor is easier for the present, but an advance is not unlikely, as shipments in the future from Formosa and Japan will no doubt be irregular.

Opium has advanced owing to the reports of drought all over Turkey.

Morphia has advanced 20 per cent.

Cocaine shows every indication of an advance in price.

Oil Eucalyptus—many worthless grades are offered.

Oil Lemon easy—an advance is predicted.

Gum Shellac has again advanced, with a likelihood of its being permanent.

Lithia Salts have advanced all around.

Cream Tartar has advanced fully 10 per cent. and very firm.

Norway Cod-Liver Oil, firm at advance. Best brands are worth here about \$1.50 by the barrel.

Quinine, firm at advance.

Gum Arabic is advancing on account of scarcity.

Vanillas have advanced; they are worth from \$7.00 to \$12.50 in New York.

Oil Anise and Cassia are much higher.

Ammonia Carb.—sharp advance.

Caffeine—sharp rise in price.

### England.

London, Oct. 27th, 1894.

The feature of the month has been the sudden rise in Opium. Morphia manufacturers were only waiting for this, and they have promptly advanced the prices of all the Salts. Speculation and American buying are stated to be the cause of the advance in Smyrna.

Oil of Star-Anise and Oil of Cassia are also higher.

Caffeine and its Salts are dearer owing to the absence of the denatured tea, which is permitted to be used duty-free.

Saffron, new stock, just received, and quotations are already lower.

Chlorate of Potash, Quinine, and Valerian, easier.

The extraordinary price to which Pilocarpine has been raised is firmly maintained, as there is only one firm offering.

Ergot, Ipecacuanha, Gum Acacia and Siam Benzoin, are all firmly held, and an advance will probably take place.

THE wholesale drug trade are now discussing as to which is the better method of selling spirits turpentine, whether the old system of gauging shall continue or whether the newer method of selling by weight shall take its place. Already in the West sales are made according to weight. In Europe this method has become quite universal. Complaints of the errors in gauging and irregular capacity of the barrels used, have been very numerous of late.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Bacteria are not destroyed by a temperature as low as -213°C. oven, according to Pictet.

Newspapers being impervious to air make good wrappers for ice and for liquid desired to be kept cool.