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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 5.

STRATHROY, JUNE, 1893.

No. 6.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 10th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,  
50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,  
LONDON, N.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

### Pharmaceutical Legislation.

Up to the time of going to press for our May issue, indications were very favorable towards the passing of the amendment to the Ontario Pharmacy Act, as submitted by the Council, with additional clauses added in Committee, a report of which appeared in our last number. When the Bill came up for its third reading in the Legislature it was again referred to a special committee, and this action practically shelved the matter for this session.

The amendments introduced by Mr. Meacham reached their third and final reading May 25th, and are now law, also the amendment to the Liquor License Act, which applies to the sales of liquors by druggists. Annexed are the texts of these two amendments:

#### ACT TO AMEND THE PHARMACY ACT.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 21 of *The Pharmacy Act* is amended by striking out the words "ar-senical insecticides" in the 15th line thereof, and all the words after the word "address" in the 16th line thereof, and by substituting after the said word "address" the following: "of the person preparing

or putting up such packages and marked 'poison'."

2. The said *Pharmacy Act* is further amended by adding thereto the following section:—

35. Until after the first day of July, 1894, nothing in this Act contained shall extend to or interfere with or affect the making, vending, or dealing in any patent or proprietary medicine, and the said Act shall be read as if this section had always formed part of the said Act.

#### AN ACT TO AMEND THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 52 of *The Liquor License Act* as amended by section 7 of the Act passed in the 55th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 51, is further amended by adding the following thereto as sub-section 5:

(5) A chemist or druggist who is also a duly qualified medical practitioner may himself give the certificate provided for in this section.

2. Section 52 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following as sub-section 6 of the said section:

(6) The provisions of sub-section 1 of section 54 of this Act shall apply to chemists and druggists.

3. Section 60 of the said Act is amended by striking out the following words in the third line thereof, "and for the sale of which a license is required."

4. Section 112 of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "sections 70 and 71 of this Act as the case may be" in the sixth line thereof, and also the words "sections 70 and 71 of this Act" in the sixth and seventh lines of sub-section 2 of said section 112, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "this Act."

5. Sub-section 7 of section 2, of the said Act, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

(7) "Polling sub-division" shall mean the polling sub-division as shown by the last revised voters' list for the municipality in which the licensed premises or the premises for which a license is sought are situate.

Carbon Disulphide in Gelatin Capsules has been found an excellent insecticide, by horticulturists and viticulturists. The capsules are dug into the ground around the infected plants.

### Ontario Colloge of Pharmacy.

The Forty-Fifth Annual Examination.

One hundred and seven candidates sat at the semi-annual examinations at the College of Pharmacy. Following is the result:

#### PRIZEMEN.

COLLEGE GOLD MEDAL—H. M. Paekert, Stratford. COLLEGE SILVER MEDAL—J. M. Spencer, Owen Sound. D'AVIGNON MEDAL—Septimus Ryall, Paris. CHEMISTRY MEDAL—H. M. Paekert, Stratford. PHARMACY MEDAL—J. M. Spencer, Owen Sound. MATERIA MEDICA MEDAL—R. S. Pentz, Toronto. BOTANY MEDAL—R. J. Whaley, Delta.

#### HONOR LIST—IN ORDER OF MERIT.

\*H. M. Paekert, \*J. M. Spencer, \*J. W. Reed, \*F. W. Farries, S. Ryall, \*R. D. McPhail, \*T. B. Welch, \*R. L. Pentz, \*W. A. Griffiths, \*W. R. Suddaby, \*H. F. Cant, \*N. T. McLean, \*J. M. Peplow, \*R. M. Johnson, Delos Petit, \*E. G. Hodgson, \*W. R. Boulter, \*J. H. Good-ve, \*W. A. Cross, \*A. E. Gayfer, \*H. T. Baker, \*W. T. Liddell, R. E. Strong, \*Wm. Ledingham, \*Stanley Jackson, \*E. A. Burgis, \*A. S. McElroy, \*F. W. Smith, \*J. E. Davis, \*R. J. Whaley, Geo. Col-lard, \*J. S. Armitage, \*W. A. Rudell, \*E. G. West, E. McQuade, \*G. S. Armstrong, \*V. S. Mundy, \*G. T. Maynard, \*L. J. Austin.

\*Passed in Practical Chemistry.

#### PASS LIST—ALL SUBJECTS.

(Alphabetically arranged.)

†Archibald, A., †Allison, Chas. H., †Beaudette, A. J., †Bell, D., †Boles, T. G., †Booth, W. H., †Bowden, F. W., †Brennan, C. E., †Carpell, F. J., †Ewing, H. E., Fowlds, Chas. R., †Graham, Geo. Gilles, A. C., Guillemont, E., Hartley, D. S., Herod, Walter, †Henderson, W. A., Hyde, F. H. W., Johns, O. G., Ker-nolan, Robert, Loucks, J. A., †Mitchell, T. B., †Morton, J. S., †McBeath, D., †McCrae, W., †McCaen, G. R., †Petrie, A. B., jr., †Rochester, J. L., Saunders, A. J., Seales, E. W., Simson, W. A., †Simmons, W. D., †Smith, D. A., Smith, B. F., †Spence, J. S., Stearnon, F. C., Stork, H. C., Stuart, J. A., Stone, H. D., Wilkinson, T. O.

#### PASSED IN FOUR SUBJECTS—DISPENSING.

†Fletcher, G. T., †Hopkins, A. S., Love, H. W., McIntyre, Colin, Ray, A., †Waugh, J. M. A.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

Ballard, M. S., Campbell, D., Fletcher,

T. G., †Goodacre, Leon A., Gordon, H. F., Hopkins, A. S., Love, H. W., Waugh, J. M. A.

PHARMACY.

Ballard, M. S., Goodacre, Leon A., Hopkins, A. S., Love, H. W.

CHEMISTRY.

Ballard, M. S., Fletcher, G. F., Goodacre, Leon A., Gordon, H. F., McIntyre, Colin, Ray, A., Waugh, J. M. A.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Ballard, M. S., Fletcher, Geo. T., Goodacre, Leon A., Gordon, H. F., Hopkins, A. S., Love, H. W., McIntyre, Colin, Ray, A., Waugh, J. M. A.

BOTANY.

Gordon, H. F., McIntyre, Colin, Ray, A.

PASSED IN PHARMACY.

(Having previously passed in four subjects)

Atkins, W. J.

†Passed in Practical Chemistry.

Annual Meeting of District No. 10.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of District No. 10 was held at Ingersoll on the 11th May, and was, as usual, a very agreeable and successful meeting, such as we hope to hear of in every other district where organizations have not been started or maintained.

Officers elected for ensuing year are:—Messrs. W. A. Kain, President; R. Kneeshaw, Honorary President; N. A. Bosworth, Vice-President; C. Thomson, Second Vice-President; W. A. McCollom, Sec'y-Treasurer; and standing committees all re-elected.

Having completed a considerable amount of routine business, and decided that next annual meeting be held in the City of Stratford, the meeting was formally adjourned. Considerable time was profitably spent in discussing formulae, prices, and business methods, and this we deem an important feature of our meetings, worthy of imitation in other districts where, we feel assured, unanimous and well attended meetings would result in very considerable advantage to individual members, and that freedom of discussion would enable all to take more intelligent and united interest in subjects pertaining to the financial success and general advancement of our profession.

W. A. McCOLLOM, Sec'y.

Tilsonburg, Ont.

Facts about Cassia.

Cassia, or bastard cinnamon, as it is sometimes called, is indigenous to the forests of Quang-ting and Quang-see in China, and is grown in several parts of South Asia, says *Merchants' Review*. Some of very fine quality, of late years, has been imported here from Java and Saigon. The trees which are cultivated are kept as a sort of coppice, and numerous shoots spring from the roots. These are not allowed to rise higher than about ten feet,

When the trees first put forth their flame-colored leaves and delicate blossoms, the scenery is exquisitely beautiful. In three years after planting each tree affords one shoot fit for cutting; at the fifth year from three to five shoots may be taken, but it requires the vigor of eight years before it yields as many as ten branches of an inch in thickness. From the age of ten to twelve years is the period of its greatest perfection, but its duration of life is not limited, as the root spreads and annually sends up new shoots or suckers. The tree is in its best state when the bark separates easily from the wood and has the inside covered with a mucilaginous juice; but if that be not carefully removed the flavor of the spice is injured. The shoots are cut when from half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and in length from one to three feet; the bark is instantly stripped from the wood, and freed from the epidermis, which is scraped off. The fragrance diffused around during this process is extremely delightful. The wood, when deprived of its bark, has no smell, and is only used for fuel. When the bark is cleansed it is of a pale yellow color; and it is then thoroughly dried in the sun, where it curls up and becomes of a much darker tint. The small pieces, when practicable, are then put inside the larger ones, and the whole close together in the tubular form in which it is sold in the stores.

When the rind or bark is first taken from the tree it consists of an outer portion, which tastes like common bark, and an inner portion which is very sweet and pungent. In the course of the drying the oil of the inner portion, on which the flavor wholly depends, is communicated to the whole, and the quality of the entire bark depends more upon the relative qualities of those portions of the bark than upon anything else. The Ceylon cinnamon has the outer portion much thinner than the cassia of other countries, and thus its higher pungency. There are three styles or classes of cassia—the "thin quill," or inner bark, manipulated without its outer rind, which seldom comes into this market in its genuine state; the "cassia vera," or the bark proper taken from the green yearling shoot, and which is often very aromatic; and the lignea, or woody bark, taken from near the trunk. The principal exports are from China and Batavia. Under favorable circumstances the tree yields a large and small harvest every year. The large one is obtained soon after the fruit is ripe; that is, when the tree has again pushed out shoots and the sap is in full circulation. May and June are the best months for the great harvest, in November and December the little harvest is obtained. Oil of cassia or cinnamon is generally distilled from the fragments broken off in packing, but a very great portion of cassia that finds its way into our market has been "sweated," or the greater portion of its oil extracted. A very small quantity of oil is contained in the bark, one hundred pounds of which are required to yield half a pound

of oil; consequently it is extravagantly dear. When distilled from the finest cinnamon its specific gravity is greater, but from the cassia it is less than that of water.

Though cassia has found a place in our pharmacopœia, the purpose to which it has been applied by the South Americans invests it with medical properties which it is not usually supposed to possess. One thousand bules are said to be consumed annually by the miners in South America; each receives daily a certain quantity cut into small pieces, which he eats as a preventative against the noxious effluvia of the mines. The average weight of a bale of China cassia is from 70 to 80 lbs., with 9 per cent. allowance for tare.

Crude Carbolic Acid and Wood-Tar.

The use of crude carbolic acid and wood-tar for disinfecting purposes, is rather wasteful because of their insolubility in water. E. Hirschsohn, in a series of experiments, found that if 100 parts of so called 100 per cent. crude carbolic acid was agitated with 50 parts moderately finely powdered rosin and 6.8 parts sodium hydrate dissolved in 12.16 parts of water until solution resulted, a liquid was obtained giving an almost clear solution with ten volumes of water. The solution resembles "Lysol," differing from it, however, in not being miscible with petroleum ether, and in not producing the gelatinous mass upon addition of two or three volumes of water. Experiments with so-called 50 per cent. crude carbolic acid did not give a preparation dissolving perfectly in water; using the same proportions as above, the preparation resembled "creolin," giving with water an emulsion.

In experimenting with wood-tar it was found that the same formula would not give satisfactory preparations with the different kinds of tar. While in the case of birch-tar the above proportions proved satisfactory, fir tar required an entirely different formula. The best results were obtained by using 100 parts of fir-tar, 10 parts rosin, and 6.7.5 parts sodium hydrate, dissolved in 12.15 parts of water. These preparations do not give entirely clear dilutions with water, but upon prolonged standing the oily nor tarry layer separates.

While heat is not essential for success it facilitates the solution of the rosin in the carbolic acid and tar; the sodium hydrate, however, must be dissolved in the specified quantities of water or inferior preparations will result. Attention is called to the fact that crude carbolic acid is met with which will give good preparations with less rosin and sodium hydrate. Other oils, like oil of turpentine and oil of eucalyptus, can be made miscible by following the above directions.—(*Pharm. Ztschr.*, Am. Jl. Phar.

Lupeol is a crystallizable substance, isolated by Ikiernik from the seed coats of *Lupinus luteus*.

## Stearns' Cascara Aromatic.

A fluid extract (not a corollal, syrup or other dilute preparation) of prime and selected two year old bark (fresh bark contains a ferment which produces griping) which is sweet in taste (which children and women especially appreciate) instead of being bitter, as is the ordinary fluid extract, powerful (its dose is only 1-4 to 1 fluid drachm) yet gentle in effect, and in addition does not gripe. (This, next to its taste, is its most valuable property, as ordinary bitter fluid extracts do.)

AN IDEAL LAXATIVE.

Prescribed by Physicians everywhere. Price, \$1.20 per pound. Not more in cost than the ordinary bitter fluid extracts.

## Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron.

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

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

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

In full pints, \$8.00 per dozen.

## Dike's Pepsin

Is superior because it dissolves 2,000 times its weight of coagulated albumen in six hours, its odor is sweet and wholesome, which shows its freedom from putrefactive and decomposition products. It is soluble and can be dispensed in prescriptions in solution, which solubility indicates the absence of deleterious constituents allied to mucus. It retains its activity indefinitely. It is free from peptone and other bodies which attract moisture and makes a pepsin gum up. In large, fluffy silver scales.

Price, 75c. per ounce; \$10.00 per pound.

## Dike's Essence of Pepsin.

This Essence of Pepsin is prepared direct from fresh stomachs, and therefore its sensitive constituents have not been impaired in efficacy by contact with vigorous chemical agents. It possesses in a marked degree the characteristics of the gastric juice, viz. its curdling power on milk and its capacity for digesting casein, fibrin, legumin, egg albumen and other proteid bodies.

Each fluid drachm will curdle two pints of milk in a few minutes if kept at 100° F. Each fluid drachm of this preparation will digest 3,000 grains of albumen, each minim being equal to one grain Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P.

In 8 ounce bottles, \$5.00 per dozen.

The above four specialties are carried in stock by and may be ordered through any of the leading wholesale and jobbing houses in Canada or may be supplied direct by us.

## FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Mfg. Pharmacists,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

NEW YORK CITY.



HEIGHT 9 3/4 IN.  
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CONTENTS 1 1/4 LBS.  
OR ABOUT 100 DOSES.

### This Filled Fountain Bottle FREE

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### CELERY and CAFFEINE-BROMIDE.

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**THIS PREPARATION** being entirely different from the many "BROMO" preparations now on the market, will interest your Physician, please your Customers, and advertise your Business; because those who try it will immediately notice that it is Entirely Different and Nicer than that which they have been getting elsewhere, and they will not only come back for it themselves, but will recommend it to their friends.

## THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

36 Front St. East,

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"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

# PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

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

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

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

Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules.)

and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION FOR UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

### IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

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

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

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

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

**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.

**THE J. R. H. BRAND**  
IS THE FINEST  
**NORWEGIAN**  
**COD LIVER OIL.**

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin-lined Barrels,  
and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

**WHOLESALE ONLY.**

Direct correspondence to

**JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,**  
TROMSO, NORWAY,

Sole Maker and Exporter.

Cable address—"Hyc."

**Martin, Rosser & Co.**

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**

Importers of Drugs & Druggists' Sundries

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

**Specialties :**

Areca-nut Tooth Soap.

Beef, Iron and Wine.

Quinine Wine.

Honey Cough Tincture.

Glycerose.

Prairie Condition Powders.

**J. Palmer & Son**

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,  
**MONTREAL.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING :

**Dupont's Tooth Brushes,**

*A job line, extra value.*

**Bertrand's Mai Lilly,**

*And other New Odors.*

**Sponges, a full line,**

*Honey Comb, Forms and Coupe.*

*The finest Sheeps Wool and Carribean in 10 lb. bales.*

*Turkey Cup, Velvet, Grass and Silky Honduras.*

**Antiseptic Tooth Tablets,**

*The best 25c. Article in the market.*

**Recommended by Physicians**

**AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.**

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

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

MANUFACTURED BY

**WALLACE DAWSON & CO.**

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**The Lyman Bros. & Co.**

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Cologne No. 4711, 2 and 4 oz.

Glycerine Soap No. 4711, large & small.

Plesse & Lubin's Opoponax.

Adam's Root Beer, 10c. and 25c.

Cowling's Female Pills.

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Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

Jeyes' Fluid.

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Kochs' Golden Ointment.

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Salvator Magnus.

Salvator Magnus Expectorant.

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Stearns' Cod Liver Oil and Pepton, Iron.

**CHLOROFORM AND ÆTHER**

For Anæsthesical purposes, comparatively cheaper than any in the market. Used by leading Physicians and Surgeons.

**WRITE FOR PRICES.**

## TRADE NOTES.

T. F. Belfry, druggist, Shelburne, Ont., sold his business to C. A. Gamon.

Dr. A. M. McPaul has sold his drug business in Stayner, Ont., to J. C. Grimshaw.

G. H. Williams has purchased the drug business of W. F. Teetzel & Co., at Kaslo, B. C.

H. Smith has purchased the drug business of H. W. Hobson, of Niagara Falls, Ont.

Knowlton & Co. have purchased the drug business of E. A. Blakely & Co., of Winnipeg, Man.

S. B. McCay, formerly of Norwich, has purchased the drug business of W. D. Hortin, Windsor, Ont.

E. G. West, of class '93, intends entering the store of Mr. Weir, 568 Jarvis St., Toronto, about July 1st.

J. H. Goodeve, of class '93, has entered the employ of C. D. Daniel, corner Bleeker and Carlton Sts., Toronto.

J. V. Kannawin, druggist, of Acton, Ont., was married, June 8th, to Miss Russell, of Limehouse, Ont.

Edward Hartley, an employee of the Lyman Bros. Co., Toronto, was drowned in the bay at that city, May 18th.

The Membray Medicine Company, with a capital of \$40,000, has been incorporated. Headquarters at Peterboro, Ont.

W. H. McLeay, formerly with W. Maclean, of Calgary, N. W. T., has purchased the drug stock of J. M. R. Neely, of Prince Albert, N. W. T.

Mr. William Elliot, recently deceased, established in 1846 and conducted successfully for 7 years the drug business in Dundas, Ont., now owned by T. Comport.

J. Eugene D'Avignon, the popular druggist of Windsor, Ont., and member of the Council of the O. C. P., was married June 14th to Miss Revell, also of Windsor.

The death is announced of R. W. Petrie, who has for some time managed the business of the late T. S. Petrie, of Guelph, Ont. Deceased was a brother of A. B. Petrie, of the same city.

D. McBeath, of the Ontario College Class of '93, has returned to Winnipeg, Man., to reenter the employment of J. C. Gordon, of that city, with whom he served prior to his entrance at the O. C. P.

Angus Buchanan, druggist, of Kemptville, Ont., and a member of the Council of the O. C. P., has been very ill with an attack of pneumonia. Although still very sick at the time of writing, we believe the symptoms are favorable.

Hugh Brown, proprietor of the pharmacy at the corner of Wilton Ave. and Parliament St., Toronto, and who has been absent from the city for several months, owing to illness, was in the city again recently for a few days, but has again returned to Bright, Ont. His

friends anxiously look for his complete recovery and early return to Toronto.

Of the recent graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, A. J. Beaudette, of Detroit, takes a position with McKesson & Robbins, of New York City; H. C. Stork, with C. Stork & Sons, Brampton, Ont.; R. J. Whaley commences business on his own account in Delta, Ont.; T. B. Welch takes the management of the drug business of W. J. Dyas, at Strathroy, Ont.; F. G. Boles goes to Allandale, Ont.

## Prince Edward Island Notes.

Wm. Dodd Small has returned to Charlottetown, having completed a very successful course at the New England College of Pharmacy. He will probably resume work at the Medical Hall.

The following advertisement from one of the Charlottetown papers is novel and speaks for itself:

STOLEN! 25 per cent. by the Doctor and Druggist, who combine to beat the public out of the above amount. Hughes, the Druggist at Apothecaries Hall, pays no percentage to Doctors, therefore he can afford to dispense Medicines cheaper than those doing so, and their name is legion. When your Doctor tells you to take your prescription to a particular Drug Store it is not necessary that you should do so, but you can take it to Hughes at Apothecaries' Hall, and see if you don't save at least 25 per cent. by so doing. All prescriptions prepared by the proprietor, Geo. E. HUGHES, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## Halifax Notes.

The examinations for the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society will take place from the 13th to 15th of June.

W. A. Simson, son of W. H. Simson, of Simson Bros. & Co., Halifax, has just passed a very successful examination at the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

H. A. Taylor, the veteran druggist of Halifax, N. S., has been confined to the house for the greater part of the winter, but we are now glad to see him at his accustomed place behind the counter.

## British Columbia Notes.

As the CANADIAN DRUGGIST opens its columns for the free discussion of any subject which has a tendency to elevate the drug business or furnish food for meditation which may be productive of a better state of affairs, we feel we are perfectly in tune with the journal in calling the attention of druggists in British Columbia very particularly, and also of the trade generally, to the necessity of complying conscientiously with the requirements of the Pharmacy Act. There are two portions we desire to mention this month; The Sale of Poisons, and Apprentice Laws.

Poisons in Schedule "A" and "B" should not be sold unless the law in every particular is faithfully carried out, yet it is known that druggists in Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria (of Nanaimo we have not positive proof) do daily

retail these tabulated poisons utterly regardless of law. The person is not known to the vendor, but he is willing to pay for what he orders, so he gets it. He is in the habit of taking morphine or opium so it is not necessary to have his signature at each purchase. A stranger rushes into the store for Dovers Powder and gets it too. Antipyrin (which ought to be in Schedule "B" anyway) is sold without reserve. The Poison Schedules are, in our opinion, far too small, though it appears that with some druggists they are too long even now. We maintain it is just as important to adhere to the Pharmacy Act and exercise care in this matter as it is to compel the person who conducts a drug store and dispenses poison to be legally qualified.

Can apprentices be left in charge of a drug store during the absence of the licentiate, say for meals, etc.? If this question is answered negatively by some one who is in authority, there are a number of druggists in this Province who will straightway consider themselves badly abused men. They contend that their business is of such proportions as not to allow the employing of an apprentice with a licentiate to watch him, and even the luxury of a licentiate is out of their reach. When an apprentice can get through with anything that may occur during the absence of the proprietor, a qualified man is certainly not needed. Your correspondent shrinks from turning interpreter of such an abstruse and mysteriously production as the B. C. Pharmacy Act, but it appears to admit of such a construction as intimated. One thing is certain; the dispensing department should always be under the trained eye of a licentiate.

On April 1th, Miss Mary McNeill succeeded in satisfying the Medical Council of B. C. as to her ability to practice medicine, and is therefore entered on the roll as M. D., enjoying the enviable distinction of being the first lady physician to register in British Columbia. She is welcomed by the Victoria people, and we druggists trust she will have a large practice here, though we hope she may not fall into the error of some of her sterner colleagues—polypharmacy.

It is presumed every physician has his favorite drug store to which he will endeavor to send business for obvious reasons. He should not, however, attempt coercion with his patients, who pay him liberally, by writing such obscure prescriptions as "Pil Bell. Pod. Nuc. Vom., etc.," the formula being known to one store only. We do not refer to the Hall of Science, though our affidavit is unnecessary to convince Victoria druggists that there is such a physician living here.

James Ferguson, formerly with Cochran & Munn, Victoria, has wisely become a benedict. He is at present "prospecting" Kaslo way. There are seven bachelor-druggists, proprietors of stores in Victoria, who ought to go and do likewise.

A movement is on foot to confine the

retailing of patent medicines to druggists in this city. A lively interest is being taken in the struggles of the Ontario pharmacists to bring about something of the same by law. It is thought here quite reasonable that such dangerous medicines as chlorodyne should have some restriction placed on their sale, but we do not think that Ontario will submit to such a combine as the druggists there propose. The age is too enlightened and the days of the thumbscrew are past. Ontario may over-reach herself and do harm.

### Obituary.

It is our sad duty this month to record the death of three gentlemen who have for a number of years been intimately connected with the wholesale drug trade of Canada.

Mr. James H. Pearce, for a number of years manager of the Toronto branch of Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, died in England, May 26th. Mr. Pearce some time ago was obliged, through failing health, to retire from active business, and went to England to seek change and medical advice. His death, although not unexpected, has been keenly felt by his many friends throughout this Province in particular, where he was so well and favorably known. Mr. Pearce was a director of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and one of the promoters of the Humano Society.

During the month Mr. R. W. Elliot has been called upon to mourn the loss of a son and a father. On May 19th his son, Howard, died after a short illness from peritonitis. He was associated with his father in the wholesale drug business of Elliott & Co., and was a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy class of 1891. He was a promising young man of 24, well known in athletic circles, and a general favourite. On June 3rd Mr. William Elliot, head of the firm of Elliot & Co., passed away at the ripe old age of 81, having been born in Hammersmith, England, in 1812. He came to Canada in 1827, and in 1853 commenced the drug business in Toronto as a member of the firm of Lyman, Elliott & Co. Subsequently he retired from this firm and started the business with which he was connected up to the time of his death. Our sympathy is tendered to Mr. R. W. Elliot in his double bereavement.

We are also called upon to record the death of one of the pioneer retail druggists of this Province in Mr. J. Roper, who died at his residence, Caledonia, Ont., May 7th, in his 70th year.

### Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On a former occasion I have pointed out the excellent articles produced by the Liquor Carnis Co., who have rapidly at-

tained a foremost position as manufacturers of dietetic preparations for invalids. The Liquor Carnis, which is the pure expressed juice of fresh beef and extraordinarily rich in albumenoids, was their first product, and was quickly followed by numerous other preparations of this article, such as suppositories, malto carnis, etc. The latest addition to these valuable concentrated foods is introduced under the euphonious title of "Virol." It is a semi-solid body of a golden-yellow colour and agreeable sweet taste. Its composition is stated to be as follows:—"The proteids of beef and eggs, the fats of beef and eggs, the marrow of beef or essence of bone, the carbohydrate—extract of malt—and the salts of beef and egg (including the lime-salts of the shell), in proportions carefully adjusted to diet formula laid down by the most up-to-date physiologists." Whatever may be thought of the combination as it appears from the above description, there can be no doubt that a very appetizing emulsion has been produced, and that it is a marked improvement on the fishy emulsions of cod liver oil often forced down the throats of unwilling patients. It keeps perfectly, is absolutely non-separable and contains all the elements of an admirable condensed food. The addition, in the description, about the lime-salts of egg shells may be left out, perhaps with advantage. As it stands it is rather suggestive of beating together eggs and egg-shells, whereas the lime salts and other phosphates are really added as pure salts. Mr. William Shep-erson, the Manager of The Liquor Carnis Company, has devised some elegant literature on the subject, and I have no hesitation in predicting a good sale.

The scare of cholera has caused a flood of so-called disinfectants to be placed upon the market, and many chemists have decided to put up their own special purifier or fluid disinfectant. Some caution should, however, be exercised in the selection of these liquids, as many of them are quite devoid of the characteristics of a true disinfectant, and are unworthy of the name of either germicide or antiseptic. One of the cheapest that has been offered, is little more than an alkaline solution of crude coal tar, and the makers appear to rely upon the evil odor of their preparation swamping that of the drains, for which it is recommended to be employed. There is no doubt most of these articles are introduced to compete with Jeyes' "Perfect" Purifier and their well-known Creolin. But it is entirely overlooked that this article is not prepared from coal tar, pure and simple, but from the so-called liquid carbolic acid, which has had all its crystallizable carbolic acid removed, and consists for the main part of cresylic acid and cresols. The numerous investigations that are recorded conclusively prove that cresylic acid and the homologous cresols of higher boiling-points than phenol, are actually better antiseptics and bactericides than carbolic acid, whilst far less toxic. There is a definite standard for the purity of carbolic acid and its pre-

parations, and the increasing value of cresylic acid and its preparations suggests that some limits should be laid down with regard to it. The public, unfortunately, too often relies entirely upon interested statements as to the actual value of various disinfectants; comparative examinations and reliable data should be published by authoritative sanitary bodies as a guide and also as a warning, as totally unsatisfactory preparations are being offered and sold.

The Government, through the Home Secretary, have lately attempted to deal with the unfortunate conditions under which the employees of chemical manufacturers have to work. It is well-known that chronic plumbism, arsenical poisoning, phthisis, and other diseases result from peculiar industries, such as color works, white lead manufactures, etc. The alkali trade has attained recently very unpleasant notoriety as causing the largest number of poisonous effects and deaths amongst its workers. The manufacture of bleaching powder and its subsequent packing appears to be a tortuous death to the operatives, according to the sensational statements of newspaper correspondents. The old Dutch process of making white lead is saddled with a fearful list of diseases which attack the men and women engaged in the operation. From time to time numerous substitutes have been invented for white lead as a pigment, but not until the manufacture is actually prohibited can any real advance take place. The substitutes have not found favor as they are somewhat more expensive. The recent regulations are only palliative. It is enjoined upon the manufacturers that they must provide respirators, overall suits, plenty of sulphuric acid and aperient medicines. They are to strictly prevent eating in the factories or smoking, and to insist upon the thorough cleansing of hands and faces by workmen when leaving. The great difficulty hitherto has been to make the workmen take sufficient care of themselves. I have seen a man in a Cornwall arsenic mine place a large lump of arsenic in his mouth, out of pure bravado. Either he was so saturated with arsenic that he knew he had little to fear or the insolubility of the lump was relied upon, but it is an experiment that few would care to repeat and is as senseless as it was dangerous.

There is a steady exodus of pharmacists to the United States just now, all of whom are Chicago bound. Several prominent representatives, including the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, are preparing for the trip, and have arranged to arrive there in time for the pharmaceutical congress.

### FORMULÆ.

*Ammonia Cleanser.*—Castile soap, 4 ozs.; borax, 2 ozs.; carbonate of soda, 2 ozs.; water, 1 gallon. Boil until dissolved, when cold add ammonia 1 pint, petroleum oil 2 ozs.

*Rosemary Hair Wash.*—Spirit of rosemary,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; spirit of camphor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.;

Each Double Sheet of

# TANGLEFOOT

is separately sealed with our Wax Border, which, while it permits the easy and ready separation of the sheets, absolutely prevents the sticky composition from running out over the edges.

The free margin around each sheet is always clean, and every sheet remains in perfect condition until used.

# The New Tanglefoot Holder

is gotten up in attractive design and simplicity of arrangement, and will prove a greater favorite and a greater convenience than ever.

Every holder you can bring into use with your trade will increase your sales of Tanglefoot.

The new style of package will contain two Holders, each with five double sheets of Tanglefoot, making packages at once convenient for the dealer, and desirable for the user.

## TANGLEFOOT

is sold by the following

### CANADIAN JOBBERS :

#### MONTREAL —

Evans & Sons, Ltd.  
Lyman Sons & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
J. O. Leduc & Co.  
N. Quintal & Fils.

#### TORONTO —

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
Elliott & Co.

#### QUEBEC —

W. Brunet & Co.  
Ed. Giroux & Bros.  
Dr. Ed. Morin & Co.

#### LONDON —

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

#### KINGSTON —

Henry Skinner & Co.



## TANGLEFOOT

is sold by the following

### CANADIAN JOBBERS :

#### HAMILTON —

J. Winer & Co.

#### HALIFAX

Brown & Webb.  
Forsythe, Sutcliffe Co.  
Simson Bros. & Co.

#### WINNIPEG

Martin, Rosser & Co.

#### VICTORIA

Langley & Co.  
Moore & Co.

#### VANCOUVER —

H. McDowell & Co.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER —

D. S. Curtis & Co.

#### NANAIMO

E. Pimbury & Co.

EACH BOX OF

# TANGLEFOOT

will contain 15 loose double sheets and two packages, each consisting of a holder containing five double sheets.

The object of these packages is to facilitate the sale of larger parcels, and the Holder and an extra supply of Tanglefoot are offered as an inducement.

THESE PACKAGES YIELD A PROFIT OF 75 PER CENT.

## NEW PRICE

FOR THE EASTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA :

ONE BOX,	-	-	60 Cents.
ONE CASE (10 Boxes)	-	-	\$5.25

Dealers will find Tanglefoot the most desirable Sticky Fly Paper to handle. It always gives the best satisfaction to the user, and with the introduction of the new package, will be more popular than ever.

The permanence of Tanglefoot makes loss and annoyance to the dealer impossible.



glycerine of borax,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; aromatic spirit of ammonia,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; camphor water, 10 ozs.

*Styptic Colloid.*—Flexile Collodion, 10 ozs.; carbolic acid,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.; acid tannic, 1 oz.; benzoic acid,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.

### Correction of Erroneous Statements.

In the April number of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*, under the heading of British Columbia Notes, there appeared a reference to a drug business in Victoria, B.C., which inferred that the business which our correspondent had in his mind was run by some one outside the drug business and not qualified as a chemist and druggist. On looking into the matter we find that our "Special" correspondent was in error, the head of the firm being a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, class '82, and who has since graduated as a physician. We feel that it is due to the firm mentioned that this correction should be made, and regret that our correspondent on that occasion should have fallen (unwittingly) into such a mistake.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The nominations for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy closed June 6th, the result being the election of ten members by acclamation, leaving contests only in 3 divisions. The following are the Councillors elect, those with a \* having been members of the Council of the past year:

- District No. 2.—\*N. C. Polson, Kingston.  
3.—\*John McKee, Peterboro.  
5.—\*J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto.  
6.—D. H. Maclaren, Whitby.  
8.—\*John A. Clark, Hamilton.  
9.—\*C. K. McGregor, Brantford.  
10.—\*John J. Hall, Woodstock  
11.—J. G. Shuff, London.  
12.—\*F. Jordan, Goderich.  
13.—\*J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor.

The following are the candidates in their respective districts:

- District No. 1.—\*A. Buchanan, Kemptville.  
H. Watters, Ottawa.  
4.—\*C. D. Daniel, Toronto.  
G. E. Gibbard, Toronto.  
7.—\*A. B. Petrie, Guelph.  
R. H. Perry, Fergus.

The election takes place in these districts Wednesday, July 5th.

It will be observed that of the ten elected by acclamation, eight occupied seats in the last Council. Messrs. Slaven and Lawrence, who represented Nos. 6 and 11 respectively, having declined re-election, two new men take their places.

### University Examinations.

The following is the result of the examinations held at Toronto University for the degree of Phm. B. The names are arranged alphabetically and not according to merit:—A. Archibald, J. S. Armitage, A. Beaudette, D. Bell, W. H. Booth, C. E. Brennan, E. A. Burgis, H. F. Cant, G. Collard, W. Cross, J. E. Davis, H. E. Ewing, A. E. Gayfer, J. H. Goodeve, W.

C. Griffiths, W. A. Henderson, E. G. Hodgson, O. G. Johns, R. McK. Johnson, W. Ledingham, D. McBeath, A. McElroy, N. T. McLean, R. D. McPhail, G. T. Maynard, T. B. Mitchell, V. S. Mundy, H. N. Paekert, R. L. Pentz, J. M. Pellow, A. B. Petrie, J. Reed, J. L. Rochester, W. A. Rudell, S. Ryall, A. J. Saunders, W. A. Simson, D. A. Smith, F. W. Smith, J. M. Spencer, F. C. Stearman, H. C. Stork, R. E. Strong, T. B. Welch, E. G. West, R. J. Whaley, T. O. Wilkinson, H. T. Baker.

The following have supplementals in chemistry:—W. Herod, G. R. McCune.

### Therapeutic Notes of Interest to Pharmacists.

DR. H. M. WHELPLEY, PH. G.

*Painful felons*—and what felons are not painful?—can be aborted in some instances. Prof. Hare says the best method is an application of a poultice made of bread crumbs and lead water.

*Sprains* are now treated in France by the use of salicylate of sodium; one drachm of the remedy is used in twenty-four hours. So says the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.

*A non-bitter solution of quinine* is always in demand when quinine is to be administered. A German mixture is made as follows:

Sulphate of quinine..... 15 grains  
Dilute sulphuric acid..... 15 minims  
Saturated solution saccharin 3 fluidrachms  
Spirit of peppermint ..... 2½ fluidrachms  
Water ..... 5½ fluidounces

*Lactic acid* in chronic diarrhoea of adults is, according to Dr. Hayem, just the proper remedy. His formula is as follows:

Lactic acid ..... 1 part  
Simple syrup..... 20 parts  
Water..... 80 parts

The dose of this is half a tumblerful between meals.

*Yawning* is now recommended as a remedy in the treatment of certain affections of the throat. The action of the muscles has the effect of massage. It is certainly an inexpensive remedy.

*Citric acid* for nose-bleeding is a remedy recommended by Dr. Hunt in the *Medical World*. Lemon-juice is a very good form in which to administer the citric acid. The nasal cavity should be filled with the lemon-juice or a solution of the acid.

*Remedies for snake-bites* are without number, although whiskey is probably more popular than any other. Dr. Goodlet, in the *Medical News*, bathes the wound with the following mixture:

Salicylic acid ..... 2 drachms  
Water of ammonia..... 2 fluidrachms

He also administers internally whiskey and ammonia.

*Subnitrate of Bismuth a Dangerous Remedy*—A writer in the *Medical Press* reports the case of a woman who died from what was supposed to be chronic intestinal catarrh. After death a portion

of the bowel was found to be occupied by a large greyish mass which proved to be 85 per cent. subnitrate of bismuth, the remaining portion being organic matter. We doubt if this announcement will prevent physicians continuing to prescribe subnitrate of bismuth.

*Sore nipples* can be cured, according to a correspondent of the *Medical Brief*. He applies powdered gum arabic often during the day and night, and keeps an oiled cloth of cotton or linen over the parts to prevent sticking. This application does not interfere with the child's nursing.

*Male Fern Poisonous.*—It has long been known that male fern naturally produces toxic symptoms. Recent investigations show that this property is especially developed when the drug is administered with or followed by castor oil. It is probable that the oil acts as a solvent on the poisonous principle of the male fern.

*A liniment for burns*, recommended by the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, is made as follows:

Camphor } ää..... 120 grains  
Chloral }  
Chloroform } ää ..... 120 minims  
Ether }  
Tincture of opium } ää ..... 60 minims  
Oil of sassafras }  
Soap liniment..... to make 16 fluidounces

*Chronic gout*, according to the *Medical Review*, is best treated with the following mixture:

Acetous extract of colchicum.... 6 drachms  
Extract of aloe ..... 6 grains  
Extract of belladonna ..... 1 grain

Make into 6 pills. Take one at night twice a week.

We have found the salicylate of lithium a very useful remedy.

*Mignonette for tapeworm* is said to be a popular remedy in Russia. The drug is given in the form of a decoction. The usual precautions of taking it on an empty stomach, and following the same with a dose of castor oil, must be observed.

*The acid nitrate of bismuth*, according to Dr. Curtman, is a specific in all skin diseases caused by microbes.

*Antiseptic paper* can be easily prepared in the drug store. It is used as a dressing over wounds, and held in position by means of a bandage. The *Therapeutic Gazette* gives the following formula:

Bichloride of mercury..... 2½ drachms.  
Glycerin ..... 6 drachms.  
Boiled and cooled distilled water. 1 pint.

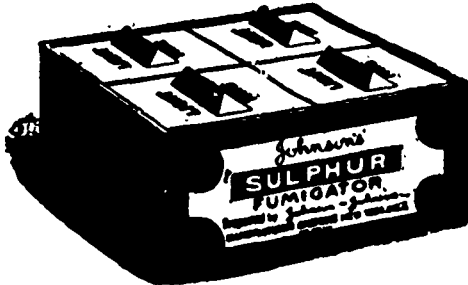
Impregnate unsized paper with this solution and allow it to dry.

*Cough cures* are almost as numerous as people who cough. A medical journal proposes a simple remedy which is quite efficient. It is a mixture of two parts of glycerin with one part lemon juice. This is useful in some forms of cough, such as sore and dry throats.

*Chapped hands* trouble some people whose skin is prone to cause them distress during cold weather. Wendell recommends the following useful application for chapped hands:

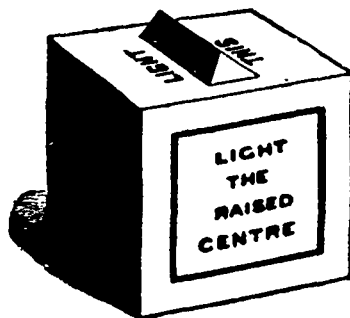
**JOHNSON'S  
SULPHUR FUMIGATORS**  
**IN THE FORM OF CANDLES.**

4 Fumigators in a Fire-proof Box.



One or more  
can  
Burn at once.

One enough  
for a  
Small Room.



Sell one for 10 cents.

Box (of 4) for 30 cents.

Cost \$2.50 for one dozen Boxes, - 48 Fumigators.

Order of Jobber—**JOHNSON'S FUMIGATOR SQUARE.**



**NUTRITIOUS,  
EXQUISITE,  
AIDS DIGESTION.**

**A DAINY, DELICIOUS SWEETMEAT,**

Containing 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanbury's celebrated **Malt Extract.**

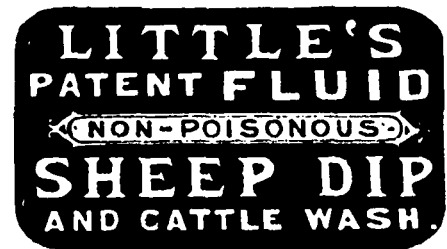
**Dr. John Tanner says:—**"They assist digestion....and are a most delicious compound. I can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for giving power to delicate children and persons with feeble digestion."

6 d. Bottles ; 1/- Bottles ; and in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 4 lb. Bottles.

**PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.**

**JAMES PASCALL, Blackfriars Road, - London, England.**

Stocked by **EVANS & SONS, (Ltd.) MONTREAL.**



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

Superior to Carbolic Acid in 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.

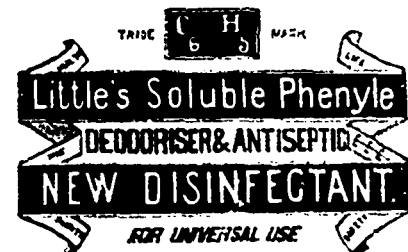
For 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

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

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



**CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.**

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

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

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best 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 WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

Green soap .....	1 part
Compound tincture benzoin .....	4 parts
Glycerin .....	8 parts
Rose-water .....	16 parts

*Frost bites* do not always yield to local applications, but Tassar claims that the pain is relieved by the following ointment:

Oil of lavender ..	30 minims
Phenol .....	30 grains
Olive oil .....	5 fluidrachms
Lead } aa	10 drachms
Zanolin }	
Mix.	

As a *mouth-wash* to prevent infection from various diseases, a writer in the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* recommends the following:

Benzoic acid .....	1 drachm
Tincture eucalyptus .....	5 fluidrachms
Absolute alcohol .....	4 fluidounces
Oil of peppermint .....	10 drops
Mix.	

Of course this must be well diluted as used.

*Fissures of the tongue* are cured, according to a French medical journal, by application of the following:

Phenol .....	40 grains
Tincture of iodine } aa	3 fluidrachms
Glycerin }	

*Resorcin* is now frequently used in the treatment of skin diseases. This comparatively new remedy is employed in the form of a weak paste. Tassar recommends the following formula:

Oxide of zinc .....	6 drachms
Resorcin .....	3 drachms
Starch .....	6 drachms
Liquid paraffin .....	10 drachms

Experience has taught us that the oxide of zinc should be chemically pure, and the starch well powdered before mixing it with the other ingredients.

*Creasote* hails us now as a remedy in consumption. Many forms of preparation containing this remedy are to be found in the market. A very serviceable mixture is made as follows:

Creasote .....	45 minims
Glycerin .....	1 fluidounce
Water .....	q. s. ad 2 fluidounces

The dose is one teaspoonful three times a day. It is essential to employ pure creasote, and I find a good wine a convenient method of administering the above mixture. The size of the dose can be increased gradually after the first two or three weeks.

*Dissolving Lead with Mercury.*—A case is reported in the *London Lancet* of a plumber who spilled some molten lead in his ear. Of course the metal cooled and formed a solid mass, which was difficult to remove. The task was finally accomplished by means of mercury, which softened the metal so that it could be washed out. The *Therapeutic Gazette* reports the result of subsequent experiments which show that the metal could not have been pure lead, but was probably a solder which is easily dissolved by means of mercury. It is probable that mercury could not have dissolved out the block if it had been pure lead.

*Bernhardt's Balm.*—Actresses and others who make a study of beautifying

the skin and preserving their complexion succeed to a degree that can scarcely be realized by those who only occasionally "make up." The public have an idea that actresses use some special preparation which is the secret of their charms. According to the *Therapeutic Gazette*, Her Madam Bernhardt has let out the secret of her perpetual youth and beauty. She claims it is a liquid in which she bathes from head to foot. The formula is given as follows:

Water of ammonia } aa	2 fluidounces
Spirit of camphor }	
Sea salt .....	1½ cups
Alcohol .....	2 cups

The above ingredients are placed in a quart bottle, which is then filled with boiling water; this is to be shaken before using. The method of application is to bathe the entire body with a sponge dipped in the undiluted liquid. The domestic terms employed in the formula indicate that it might have originated with this celebrated actress.

### The Art of Thinking.

Did you ever notice how bunglingly some men think? There is as much difference in the way men use their mental faculties as there is in the way they use their tools. Just as one man will proceed deftly and systematically to the accomplishment of a piece of work with everything conveniently at hand, every motion intelligently directed to the furtherance of the main purpose, and an expedient ready for every irregularity or difficulty which presents itself, so the ready thinker proceeds at once in a right line to the pith of a subject, sifting out the extraneous matter, defining the main point, and bringing to bear on it all his available information. On the other hand, a clumsy thinker will chase a question up one side and down the other, without getting anywhere or arriving at any relevant conclusion.

The mental, like the manual faculties, are susceptible and require cultivation. It is only by practice and continual use that the dexterity and skill of the expert machinist or other manipulator are acquired. However naturally ingenious and handy a man may be, he will lack deftness when placed on work to which he is entirely unaccustomed. To think with facility a man must be accustomed to thinking. It is one thing to let the mind roam about among the things one knows, and another to put it hard at work and keep it there grinding at something you do not know, but want to. It is easy and entertaining to read an article which tells you something which you knew before and which you can indorse, but you learn nothing by reading it. It requires an effort to read an article which contains real information, however plainly expressed. It has to be studied, applied, digested, criticised; the suggestions raised by its personal have to be followed out to their conclusions; and to conscientiously read an article of this character is a task which

a man is inclined to shirk just as a lazy man might shirk a physical task. But compare the man who shirks with the man who reads, and you will find in the first a mental bungler, in the second the acute and able thinker, the man whose head saves his hands and who is valued, respected, and trusted with the conduct of work and the administration of affairs, and rewarded accordingly. Always read a little ahead of yourself. Read matter which requires an effort on your part to understand. The effort will not only place you on a higher intellectual plane, but the mental exercise will develop a habit of accurate thinking which will be of more value to you than volumes of average matter read only to be forgotten. —*Items of Interest.*

### Tolylantipyrin Compound.

If a solution of tolylantipyrin in benzene be treated with dry hydrochloric acid gas a crystalline compound, a hydrochloride separates out. It melts at 105° with evolution of hydrochloric acid. It is easily soluble in alcohol, and is precipitated from this solution by ether. Treated with aqueous solution of sodium nitrite it gives the characteristic green isonitroso compound. When molecular proportions of the antipyrin derivative and chloral hydrate are allowed to react in watery solution, a crystalline compound of the two bodies forms, melting at 96°—97° C. It is fairly soluble in hot water, and crystallises from it in plates. If tolylantipyrin, dissolved in chloroform, be treated with bromine in the same solvent, bromo derivatives are obtained, and the mono- and di-bromo compounds are easily crystallised out. In the same way iodine gives the di-iodi compound, which, on treatment with solution of soda, gives the mono-compound. This occurs in white, glassy crystals, melting at 148°—149°, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, easily soluble in chloroform or hot alcohol. —*Pharm. Zeitung.*

A HEAVY CLAIM.—Mr. J. H. Nault, druggist, corner of Richmond and Notre Dame streets, Montreal, has filed a claim before the Notre Dame street commissioners for \$20,500 damages for loss of business, removal, and damage to stock.

### DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.

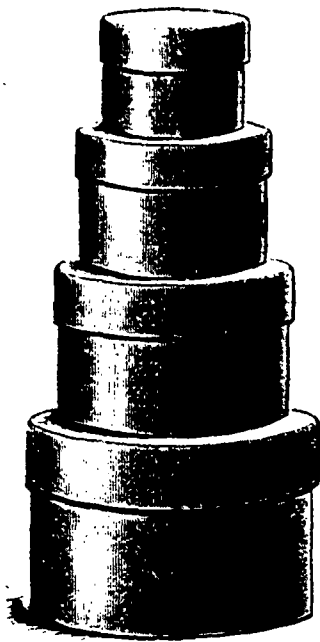
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED BUSINESS in Edmonton; good reasons for selling. For full particulars address, "Druggist," Box 15, Edmonton, N. W. T.

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### SITUATION WANTED.

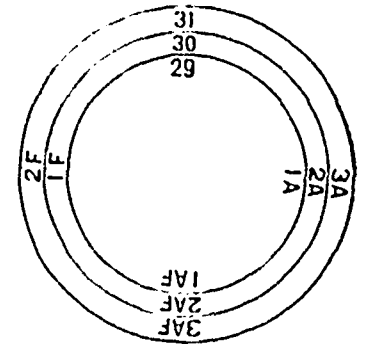
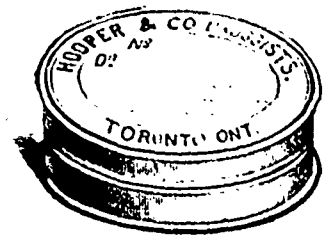
BY HONOR GRADUATE O. C. P.—Three and a half years' experience in city; good dispenser and salesman; excellent references; age 24; salary moderate. Address, W. R. BOULTER, Selkirk, Ont.



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## How to Fit Trusses.

By H. G. COLMAN, Kalamazoo, at Michigan Pharm. Association Meeting.

Were any one of us to talk with a dozen different druggists on the subject of truss fitting and selling, we should probably find their opinions about equally divided regarding it. Some would say that they like it, that they find it an interesting, in the main a pleasant, and a fairly profitable branch of their business; others would pronounce it a nuisance — more bother than it is worth. This difference of verdict may be due somewhat to the differences in the druggists in matters of taste and in mechanical skill, but I think it is due principally to their different modes of conducting the business. The first requisite to successful truss fitting is to have a clear conception of what a hernia is. To be able to recognize the various forms of rupture, and to know in each case in just what direction to apply pressure in order to reduce the hernia, and also to hold it most securely and at the same time most comfortably to the patient. There are published various anatomical charts which illustrate the subject. A person may gain a very good knowledge of it by studying Gray's Anatomy. In their catalogue for 1889, J. B. Seeley & Co. give a chapter on hernia, illustrated to some extent, which is well worth reading. Not least important is that part of the chapter which treats on "Affections often Mistaken for Hernia," and also the other part of the chapter which discusses "Symptoms of Hernia often Mistaken for those of other Affections."

The second requisite to successful truss fitting is a good outfit. No man can do good work without a good place to work in and a good assortment of good tools to work with. Under the head of outfits I would place first of all a suitable room, where one is retired, not subject to interruptions, where things are neat and clean, comfortably warm, and where trusses and tools are or can be arranged conveniently at hand. One works at a decided disadvantage when he takes his customer behind the prescription case, or down cellar, or into a back room among barrels and boxes, subject to constant interruptions, and where it is so cold that the patient in his exposed condition soon becomes uncomfortable and impatient.

Next in order comes a good assortment of trusses. By good assortment I don't mean that one should try to keep some of every kind and style that are made, and buy every new-fangled, double-gear'd contraption that comes along. He should select a few good styles, which by experience he knows that he can do good work with, and then have a full assortment of sizes of these kinds. As to what is the best truss to keep, good judges would no doubt give different opinions. One thing certainly is true, that no one truss is the best truss for all cases. Were a new man in the business, just putting in a new stock, to ask me to advise him in making a selec-

tion, I should say to him, get a few elastic belt trusses, a few soft kid-finished, light spring, French pattern, including infant sizes, and then get the greater part of your stock in hard-rubber covered trusses. Of the different styles of hard-rubber trusses I would select the ones in Seeley's Catalogue as Figures 3, 5, and 6 ("Hood's"). I think very highly of the Hood pattern; it seems to me to obtain the lifting pressure, resembling that which one exerts when holding a rupture on himself by his fingers on the same side, the nearest of any truss that I have ever used. The "Crossbody" style worked well in the few cases of femoral hernia which I have ever had. For inguinal hernia I do not consider it as good as the other styles mentioned. The best way to store trusses is in boxes, with a cut showing the style of truss which each box contains pasted on the outside of the box and the sizes distinctly marked on it. The boxes should be arranged on shelves, where the marks can be readily seen.

Next to the trusses themselves one should have a vise and a good pair of large pliers, to be used in bending and twisting springs. A No. 8 vise is sufficiently large, screw driver, tape measure, alcohol stove for warming hard-rubber trusses, matches, etc., should be in their places. And the outfit is not complete without a chair in which a patient can be gradually let down flat on his back and gradually brought up again to a sitting position without any effort on his part. Such a chair is better than a couch, because when necessary to fit a truss to a person lying down, the straining required in his rising is apt to throw everything out of place. A cheap surgeon's chair answers every purpose. In the absence of such a chair a couch is infinitely better than the floor or even some boxes.

With your room, your trusses, your vise, chair, etc., all in good shape, the next question is how to handle your patient? This is frequently a compound and a complex question. If I could do just as I would like with a patient, I should examine him, make up my mind what kind of a truss is best for his case, take a hard rubber one of that pattern, fit it to him, paying no attention to his suggestions, being sure to have it stiff enough to hold him, and then tell him to come in again after a few days. Then, on his coming in, if I thought that I could weaken the spring so as to make it more comfortable for him and still keep the rupture secure, I would do so. That would be comparatively simple and easy work; but, as a rule, we can't do it in that way. The customer is apt to have ideas and whims, to ignore which will offend him and leave him dissatisfied, no matter how good work you may do on him; while to yield to which will insure poor results. A man who has worn a truss is apt to think that he understands the truss question and knows what he wants better than anyone else can tell him. And even a man who has never worn a truss is apt to have preconceived

ideas which he is slow to relinquish. The question, then, how to handle your patient is a double one — not merely how to treat his rupture, but how to manage him. Or, as one truss fitter expressed it, "how to fit his head as well as his rupture." I don't suppose that surgeons or eminent truss fitters are troubled with this first question, but with the average druggist it is the most troublesome question in the whole truss fitting business, and, therefore, we will now give it first attention.

When a man has worn a certain kind of truss and wants another just like it, if you happen to have that kind it is usually best to give it to him, and practically let him fit himself, even though you may know that it is not the best truss for his case. You might exhaust yourself persuading him to take the kind that you know to be best for him, but most likely you would do him no kindness. Ten chances to one he would bring it back to you after a few days pronouncing it a failure, and his poor opinion of your ability as a truss fitter would be established forever. Most men wear their trusses too low; they do not understand that the aperture is above the tumor. If you place the pad where it should be, the first thing that they do is to shove it down out of place. It is the truss fitter's duty to explain to them the anatomy of the parts and why the pressure should be placed higher than they suppose, and, if possible, "educate them up" to wearing the pad where it belongs.

In cases where the patients are not attached to a truss which they have been wearing, but still are disposed to follow their own ideas, make their own selection of a truss and dictate how they want it adjusted, I say to them pleasantly, "I think I know a great deal better than you do what your case requires. If you will permit me to select the truss and fit it to you, and if you will wear it where I place it, I will guarantee that it will suit you, or I will take it back and refund the money to you." When a patient proposes to take one or more of my trusses home and try them, I say, "No, you may select your truss and fit it to yourself here, and if you desire I will assist you, but I take no chances on your truss fitting. You must pay for the truss before you take it home, and after you take it home you must keep it." After a little firm but kind talk of this sort the patient will usually put himself in my hands. In talking that way to a patient I mean just what I say. I will not let any man take my trusses home and try them. If they don't fit he doesn't know how to make them fit, and he is almost sure to bring them back, soiled more or less. I have then had my trouble and the damage to my trusses all for nothing. I will take my chances on my own truss fitting and the patient must take his chances on his. On this point it pays to be independent and positive.

In cases where a person is strenuous for a belt truss, either because he has been tortured by a poorly fitted spring

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**DIRECTIONS.**  
Place one of the Felts upon a slab or plate; keep wet with water. Use only enough water to wash the Fly. Flies will drink the poisoned water of the Fly and die immediately.  
Place un de ces Felts sur une dalle ou sur une plaque; tenez les humides avec de l'eau. Utilisez seulement assez d'eau pour nettoyer le Fly. Les mouches boiront l'eau empoisonnée, et mourront immédiatement.

**CAUTION.**—Should the liquid be swallowed by accident at once administer in large doses, Lime Water, Flaxseed Tea, or Iron Root, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

**PRICE 5 CENTS.**

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

truss, or for any other reason, if I think that a belt truss will serve him fairly well I follow his preferences.

As to the best trusses for women my experience is limited. Two lady physicians have been in the habit of coming to me for trusses to fit their lady patients with; they frequently have described the cases to me and have asked my advice. From that experience I have formed the opinion that, while a woman may face the music and have a tooth pulled with less ado than a man (and dentists tell us such is the case), when it comes to protracted discomfort they have less patience and endurance than a man; moreover, they form opinions from the looks of a truss. If a truss looks hard and uncomfortable it will hurt her when she wears it, and if it looks nice, soft and comfortable, she will find it comfortable. Therefore, for women I would select neat, soft, kid-covered French patterns, with as light springs as possible.

So much on the management of a customer. We will now consider briefly the matter of *adjusting the truss*. Exactly how to adapt a truss to each individual it would be impossible for anyone to explain without a clinic of a variety of cases, but certain general instructions may be given:

First. Insist on exposing the patient sufficiently to have a fair chance at him. Working under several layers of clothing, from undershirt to overcoat, and among a tangle of suspenders, et cetera, is too much like cutting a man's hair with his hat on. Take off coats, let down trousers, and pin shirts up out of the way. If the patient wishes to wear the truss over his underclothing he can do so; after you get it fitted, the thickness of the clothing will probably make no difference with the set of the truss, but fitting over a shirt is blind work. Have the patient stand up straight with his heels together, and bearing his weight equally on both feet, reduce the hernia while in that position if it can be done easily. If that is not easily done, select the truss which you are to use, put your patient on the chair, reduce the hernia, hold it with your fingers while you bring him back on to his feet, then put on the truss and remove the fingers. In some very bad cases it may be impossible to remove the fingers and adjust the pad without letting the rupture partially escape. In such cases put the truss on him, get the rear adjustment all right, then put him on his back, lift up each pad, reduce the rupture, put the pad in place, then carefully bring him on to his feet. Then sit down in front of him, have him cough and change positions; if it escapes, watch and see just where it escapes. If it is possible, be sure to have the hernia completely reduced before the truss is put on. Sometimes in an old hernia certain growths or adhesions have taken place which render a complete reduction impossible. Whatever can be returned to the abdominal cavity without materially lifting the spermatic cord should be held there. Be sure to have the truss completely holding him before you let him

go. A truss that is pinching an intestine which has partly, even in a small degree, slipped by it is a very uncomfortable and often a very harmful truss. For that reason it is better to have the spring too stiff rather than too weak. It is better to say to a patient, "I think this spring is stiffer than you will need it permanently, and after you have worn it a few days, if you will come in, I will slack it up," than it is to say to him, "I want to make it as easy as possible for you; I will try a lumber spring; if it doesn't hold you, I will make it stiffer." If it fails to hold him he is liable to consider you a failure and to want to try some one else. So on the start, whatever else you do or fail to do, *be sure if possible to establish the fact that you can hold him*. At this point I would emphasize again the importance of keeping a full assortment of sizes, it is too bad to fail of a perfect job just because you have to use a truss which is a size too large or too small.

Keep a record of every truss that you fit; it will be of service to you in many ways.

Rupture in infants. It is sometimes almost impossible to put on to little fellows trusses which will be comfortable, or which will keep in place. I think that as a rule a spring truss is better than a compress, and that a soft, leather-covered French pattern is the best. A hard-rubber truss would be cooler and more cleanly, but it is more apt to slide out of place. The following device has worked well in some light cases: Take two corn or bunion plasters, stick their gummed sides together and stick them on to a piece of adhesive strip. The plasters make a good compress with the hole in the middle; place the compress on the hernia and fasten it in place with the strip. This should be changed quite frequently, and each time the strip should be fastened to a new place. If more pressure is needed an additional bandage can be attached to the compress and passed around the body.

Sometimes a person coming to the druggist for a truss brings along his physician to superintend the matter. As a rule physicians are not practical truss fitters. I have found that the most satisfactory way in such cases is simply to tender the physician the use of your room and your assortment of trusses and leave the case entirely in his hands. If he declines your tender, as most likely he will, he will be careful not to interfere with your work to make any suggestions that will embarrass you.—*The Western Druggist*.

For administering Benzol (*Dent. Medic. Ztg.*), which acts as an expectorant and calmative in influenza and chronic bronchitis, the following formula is most suitable:

R Benzoli puri ..... 3.0  
Ol. menth. pip ..... 1.0  
Ol. olivar ..... 35.0

M. Sig.: Give 10 to 30 drops on sugar every two to four hours.

True success is not possible unless one is truly attached to his vocation.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following are the papers submitted at the semi-annual examinations held May, 1893:

### Prescriptions.

*Examiner*—W. Murchison. *Time allowed*—two hours.

1. Give closely approximate values of the following in grains or ounces (Av.): One Gramme, 6 Centigrammes, 456 Grammes, 28½ Grammes, 1 Cubic Centimetre.
2. Give five good reasons why the adoption of the Metric System would be an advantage over our present system of weights and measures.
3. Convert the following Latin words into English:—Scatula, Primus, Sine, Collutorium, Nonus, Lagena, Pauxillum, Undecimus, Olla, Biduum.
4. Translate the following terms and phrases used in prescription writing:—Post aurem. Nucha capitis. Auricularum dolores. Jentaculum. Donec dolor mitescat. Prout res postulet. Sexagesima pars horæ. Septimana. Si non somnum capiat. Ubi dolor urget.
5. Write a prescription for a six ounce mixture to contain in each fl. dr., 1 gr. Quinine, Liq. Arsenicalis (Fowleri), the equivalent of ½th gr. arsenious Acid, and Liq. Strychnine, the equivalent of ½th gr. strychnine, with water to fill. What would be the probable result of the combination, and what precaution would you observe in sending to the patient?
6. Translate into English the following:
 

R  
Balsami Tolutani ... Unciam  
Aqua ferventis ... Octarium  
Sacchari purificati . . . Libras duas

Coque Balsamum in aqua per horam dimidiam in vase clauso, subinde movens, et liquorem refrigeratum cola; dein saccharum adijce eodem modo quo de syrupo symplici præceptum est.
- 7 to 10. Oral.

### Materia Medica.

*Examiner*—J. Tolbert Pepper. *Time allowed*—two hours.

1. Oleum Morrhuæ:—  
To what class of oils does this belong? From what animal, and from what part of that animal is it obtained? Describe the method of production. What is the best kind and where is it obtained? Give constituents and medicinal properties, and mention different methods of administration.
2. Give full official and common names of the drugs from which the following are obtained:—Pilocarpine, Caffeine, Cocaine, Salicine, Tannin, Atropine, Emetine, Jervine, Vanillin, Santonine.
3. Give the distinctive appearances of the following Starches, making drawings

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to a scale if you prefer it:—Maranta, Maize, Oat, Potato, Turmeric.

4. Give in a tabular form the official and common name, habitat, part used, and medicinal property of Senega, Mandrake, Triticum Repens, Cascara.
5. What Fruits are official in the British Pharmacopœia?
- 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Oral examination.

#### Botany.

*Examiner*—Chas. R. Sneath. *Time allowed*—two hours.

1. Describe the Fruit of the Cruciferae and the Flower of the Leguminosæ.
2. Explain fully all the differences between Endogenous and Exogenous plants.
3. Describe a Plant Cell. Enumerate and describe some of the varieties of Cells.
4. What is a Fruit? Classify and fully explain your classification. Give examples.
5. Describe briefly Claviceps Purpurea and its mode of reproduction.
6. What is a Root? Classify and explain classification. How distinguish from an Underground Stem. Enumerate the varieties of the latter.
7. To what are the following terms applied, viz: Stolon, Runner, Perigynous, Raceme, Cyme, Monœcious, Ra-phides, Syngenesious.
- 8, 9 and 10. Oral.

#### Chemistry.

*Examiner*—B. Jackes. *Time allowed*—two hours.

1. How is  $H_2SO_4$  manufactured in large quantities? Draw a diagram showing changes which take place?
2. Having a sample of bay water, how would you proceed to analyse it? Give tests for probable impurities.
3. Define Specific and Latent Heat. Also explain the principle of ice making by artificial means.
4. A salt gives, on analysis, a percentage composition of copper, 25.39%; sulphur, 12.84%; oxygen, 25.67%; water, 36.1%. Work out the formula.
5. Give a short history of the metal H. G., state how generally found and physical properties.
6. Enumerate all the tests you know for Ferrous Sulphate, Gold Ter-chloride and Potassium Hydrate.
7. Work out a sum showing how much Salt is required to make 1,000 grammes of H. Cl.
8. Give one of the modern methods of manufacturing Soda on a large scale, naming bye-products, if any, formed.
- 9 and 10. Oral examination and recognition of samples.

#### Pharmacy.

*Examiner*—F. T. Harrison. *Time allowed*—two hours.

1. State how the following substances would be affected, if at all, if left exposed to the air in an open dish:—

Glycerine, Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Acetate of Lead, Carbonate of Sodium.

2. State what precautions ought to be observed in keeping the following substances:—Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, Solution of Chlorine, Phosphorus, Santonin.
3. (a) Give Outline of Assay of Opium.  
(b) How many grains of Morphine ought to be contained in 4 fl. oz. of the tincture?  
(c) In what condition is the Morphine present?

4. From what materials are prepared:—Hoffman's Anodyne, Mindererus Spirit, Liniment of Opium, Simple Ointment, Lead Plasters?
5. Give a brief outline of preparation of the following substances, not stating quantities of materials used, but noting any special points to be observed, and stating reasons for same:—Diluted Hydrobromic Acid, Syrup of Iodide of Iron, Citrate of Iron and Ammonium, Citrate Ointment.
6. Define Dialysis, stating its object, and give Pharmacopœial method of making solution of Dialysed Iron.
7. Explain the process of Maceration, and state how it differs from digestion.
8. In making Solution of Perchloride of Iron, why is Nitric Acid used? In making Solution of Hydrochlorate of Strychnine, why is Rectified Spirit used?

In making Ointment of Iodide of Potassium, why is Carbonate of Potassium used?

In making Solution of Acetate of Ammonium, why is Carbonate of Ammonium used? Would Solution of Ammonia do equally well?

In making Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, why is Solution of Ammonia used as well as Carbonate of Ammonium.

- 9 and 10. Oral and Recognition of Specimens.

#### Dispensing.

*Examiner*—O. F. Botsford. *Time allowed*—two hours.

DALTON MCCARTHY, Esq.

R  
Ol. terchinthine . . . . . ʒiv.  
Ol. ricini . . . . . ʒij.  
Pulv. acacie . . . . . q.s.  
Syr. simplicis . . . . . ʒiv.  
Aque . . . . . ad ʒvi.

Misce. et Fiat Mistura.  
Sig. Pars sexta sumend. quoque secunda nocte.

MISS EVA BRADLEY.

R  
Pulv. carbonis ligni . . . . .  
Magnesii carb. . . . . ʒā gr. x.

M. Ft. pulv. Mitte tales vi.  
Sig. una statem sum. et repetatur donec lenitur—est omnia hora.

MR. ROBT. M. ALEXANDER.

R  
Emp. plumbi . . . . . q.s.  
Fiat emplastrum 2 x 4 in. alutam extende.  
Sig. admoventum ad partem affectam.

WM. McVEY, Esq.

R  
Plumbi acetatis . . . . . gr. vi.  
Zinci oxidi . . . . . gr. xii.  
Excipientis . . . . . q.s.  
M. Ft. massa et in pilule duodecim divide.  
Sig. unam cape omnibus horis duabus donec respondeatur.

GEORGE WORTHINGTON, Esq.

R  
Pulv. acidi botici . . . . . ʒss.  
Ung. hydrag. nit . . . . . ʒj.  
Axungia . . . . . q.s., ʒss.  
M. Ft. unguentum.  
Sig. applica ad nares maneque nocte.

#### University Examinations.

The following are the papers given at the examination held at Toronto University for the degree of Phm. B.:

#### Theoretical Chemistry.

*Examiner*—Graham Chambers, B.A., M.B.

1. Explain what is meant by the terms (a) Oxidation, (b) Electrolysis, (c) Dissociation.
2. What weight of Phosphorus will be required to unite with the oxygen of the air in a cubical room 4 m. x 4 m. x 4 m.; the temperature of the room being 27° C. and barometric pressure 800 mm.
3. Give an account of the preparation, physical and chemical properties of Hydrogen Peroxide.
4. The elements Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine are said to belong to the same natural family. Explain fully the meaning of this statement.
5. Describe the preparation and chemical properties of the Trihydrides of Arsenic, Phosphorus and Antimony.
6. Give an account of the Chemistry of Lead.
7. Write equations, illustrating the action of Chlorine on  
(a) A hot solution of potassium Hydrate.  
(b) Hydrogen Sulphide.  
Solution of Potassium Hydrate on a  
(c) Solution of Lead Nitrate.  
(d) Solution of Copper Sulphate.  
(e) Solution of Ferri Chloride.  
(f) Solution of Aluminium Chloride.  
Hot concentrated Sulphuric Acid on  
(g) Potassium Bromide.  
(h) Oxalic Acid.
8. Explain what is meant by (a) Secondary Alcohol, (b) Ketone, (c) Compound Ether, (d) Amide, (e) Mercaptan, (f) Isoeyanide.
9. Give a classification of the Carbohydrates.
10. Explain fully what is meant by "Saponification."

#### Materia Medica, Posology, and Pharmacognosy.

*Examiner*—J. T. Fotheringham, B. A., M. B., M. D. C. M.

1. Write full materia medica notes (including a brief description), upon the drug Aloe.
2. Write a similar series of notes on Celaceum.

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



And the Celebrated **CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.**

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the *Crab Apple Blossom Perfume* and the *Crown Lavender Salts*. They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 200,000 Bottles.

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

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



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**Pectoral**  
**Plasters!**

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

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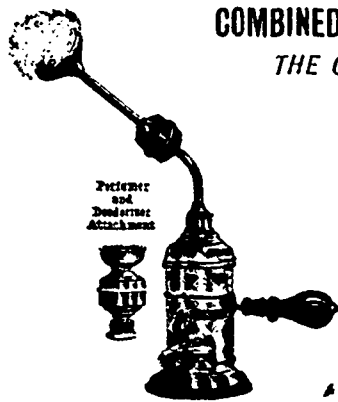
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It will be continuously advertised, and as it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, you can recommend it with perfect confidence to your trade. Free trial packages mailed upon application. Include in your next order, you'll have calls for it.

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



"THE CHAMPION"

For the treatment of **Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough,** and all diseases of the **Nose, Throat and Lungs.** Complete list of formulae for inhalation with each instrument.

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

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

Cor. King & Bay Sts. Entrance, 03 Bay St. **Toronto, Ont.**

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**MONTREAL,**

**SOLE AGENTS AND DIRECT IMPORTERS.**

**BICARBONATE OF SODA,** BRUNSER, MOUD & CO'S  
**SODA CRYSTALS.**

**CONCENTRATED SODA CRYSTALS.**

**CREAM OF TARTAR,** CRYSTALS.

**TARTARIC ACID,** CRYSTALS AND POWDERED.  
**CITRIC ACID.**

**CARBOLIC ACID,** CRYSTALS AND LIQUID.

**GLACIAL ACETIC ACID,** 98/100

**GLYCERINE,** GIBB'S DOUBLE DISTILLED, 120° S. G.

**ESSENTIAL OILS,** G. RESTUCCIA & CO., MESSINA.

**OLIVE OIL,**

**WHITE & GREEN CASTILE SOAP.**

**INSECT POWDER - E. STAFFLER & CO. TRIESTE**  
 AS IMPORTED BY THE LEADING DRUGGISTS.

—ALSO—

REPRESENTING IN CANADA

**FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,**  
**LONDON.**

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.  
**ORDERS SOLICITED.**

**Wampole's Compound**  
**Syrup of Hypophosphites.**

**CHARACTERISTICS** Heavy, pleasant, bitter taste, and deposits a flocculent precipitate when left standing for some little time. This precipitate, aside from its being the most assimilable form of one of the important ingredients, will serve to render our preparation distinct from the many now offered for sale under the name of Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Each fluid drachm contains  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain STRYCHNIN, associated with the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese and QUININE.

This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption), Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and, the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

Put up in 16 ounce bottles, full measure.

**\$8.50 Per Dozen, Net.**

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

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

**HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,**

**Manufacturing Pharmacists,**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

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

3. Give drugs and botanical (or other) sources from which the following active principles are obtained:—Chrysophanic acid, menthol, morhuol, carmine, guaiacetic acid, pilocarpine, citric acid, pelletierine, caffeine, and emetine.
4. *Elaterium*. Give source, mode of preparation, common impurities, and tests. How much fruit is needed to give  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of drug?
5. *Asafœtida*. Give various grades, indicating their merit and naming commonest impurities.
6. Give preparations, and their doses, of *Scilla*.
7. Name four official rhizomes with tufted rootlets, and give a short but clear statement of their points of difference.
8. Define the following Therapeutic Terms, giving two drugs as an example of each: Vesicant, Alterative, Styptic, Sudorific, Anodyne.
9. Give drawings and descriptions of microscopic appearance of any two of these drugs:—Kamala, Lupulin, Lycopodium.

**Practical Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy.**

Examiner—J. T. Fotheringham, B. A., M. B., M. D., C. M.

1. Name and number the slides marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
2. Name and number the specimens marked a, b, c, d, and e.
3. Oral.

**Botany.**

Examiner—E. C. Jeffrey, B. A.

1. Describe the structure of bark in perennial plants.
2. Discuss the changes that take place in the transformation of an ovule into a seed.
3. What is meant by the term fruit? Explain fully with examples.
4. Compare the histological structure of leaves and carpels.
5. Describe the process of assimilation in plants.
6. Explain, with examples the common modes of aestivation.
7. Outline the life history of a rust fungus.
8. Describe the vegetative and reproductive organs of a fern.

**Practical Pharmacy.**

Examiner—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm. B.

1. Prepare 2 fl. ozs. of Syrup of Hydriodic Acid by the following formula, submitting a report in accordance with the subjoined synopsis, and illustrating the chemical changes by an equation:

*Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici.*

Potassium iodide	10.4	Grams.
Potassium hypophosphite	0.650	Grams.
Acid tartaric	9.10	Grams.
Sugar	496.825	Grams.
Proof spirit	51.356	c.m. <sup>3</sup>
Distilled water—enough to make	567.8	c.m. <sup>3</sup>

Dissolve the sugar in 289.9 c.m.<sup>3</sup> distilled water with heat and filter the syrup through purified cotton.

Dissolve the potassium salts in 17.118 c.m.<sup>3</sup> distilled water, and the tartaric acid in 31.237 c.m.<sup>3</sup> proof spirit.

Mix the two solutions and place the mixture in an ice-bath; after thirty minutes remove the mixture from the ice-bath, shake thoroughly and filter directly into 496.825 c.m.<sup>3</sup> of the syrup.

Rinse flask and wash filter with 17.118 c.m.<sup>3</sup> proof spirit, and add, if necessary, enough syrup to complete 567.8 c.m.<sup>3</sup>.

2. Determine the specific gravity of the powder submitted, and report in accordance with subjoined synopsis.

**REPORT I.**

*Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici.*

- (a) Illustrate by means of chemical equations the reactions resulting when the tartaric acid solution is added to the solution of potassium salts.
- (b) Show by an equation how one of the resulting compounds acts as a preservative.
- (c) Why is proof spirit used in the preparation?
- (d) Why are the mixed solutions placed in an ice-bath?

**REPORT II.**

*Specific Gravity.*

Powder marked.....  
Weight of an equal volume of water.....  
Specific gravity.....  
Show work.

**Pharmacy.**

Examiner—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm. B.

1. (a) Mention the official preparations of mercury intended for internal administration which contain the uncombined element and state the quantity of metal in each. (b) Give a reason for the necessity of two official oxides of mercury, and state how each is prepared. (c) Give chemical composition of each. (d) Mention a special use for which either is considered superior. (e) What precautions should be observed in the dispensing of Hydrargyrum cum Creta. (f) What change is it liable to undergo and how may this change be avoided or retarded.
2. (a) Which process furnishes more complete exhaustion of plant-drugs, maceration or percolation: state reasons in full. (b) Mention two or more drugs, in the extraction of which the other process would be preferably employed. (c) How would you determine the amount of alkaloidal principle in Guarana. (d) State alkaloidal requirements for Liq. Ext. Cinchona.
3. What will be the capacity in fluid ounces of a bottle that contains when filled 402.57 grams of official nitrid acid. Show work.
4. (a) In what respects do balsams differ from oleo-resins. (b) How may emulsions of balsamic tinctures be made.

5. Describe the means you would resort to in detecting the adulteration of:

- (a) Powdered gum acacia with wheat-en flour.
- (b) Powdered tragacanth with starch.
- (c) Honey with glucose.

6. (a) What are Stearoptens. (b) Give three official examples, and state how one is prepared. (c) How might you ascertain if the important proximate principle had been removed from oil of peppermint.

7. Name the important ingredient and strength of each of the following preparations:—(a) Solution of Glonoin. (b) Proof Spirit. (c) Solution of Strychnine. (d) Tincture of Monkshood. (e) Donovan's Solution. (f) Solution of Cocaine. (g) Cherry Laurel Water.

8. Give the official Latin titles, without abbreviations, of the following:—(a) Plummer's Pill. (b) Grey Powder. (c) Brown Powder. (d) Labarraque's Solution. (e) Black Draught. (f) Liver of Sulphur. (g) Heberden's Ink. (h) Lime Water. (i) Chalybeate Plaster. (j) Saccharin.

9. (a) Name the process by which glycerine is prepared. (b) What natural process also develops it as a side-product. (c) State how it is made on a large scale. (d) Give strength and specific gravity. (e) What action has it on borax in aqueous mixtures.

10. (a) Why is Bicarbonate of Sodium used in the preparation of Syrup of Phosphate of Iron. (b) Rect. Spt. in Syrup of Poppies. (c) Sulphate of Potassium in Dovers Powder. (d) Carbonate of Zinc in Solution Chloride of Zinc. (e) Bicarbonate of Potassium in Solution Citrate of Magnesium. (f) Hypophosphite of Potassium in Inalterable Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.

**Prescriptions.**

Examiner—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm. B.

1. Translate into English:
 

Recipe.—Tincturæ digitalis, drachmas duas, Acidi hydrocyanici diluti, guttas viginti. Misce et fiat mistura et signa: Hujus caput guttas viginti quinque ter in die, ex cyatho aquæ frigidæ, dosin sensim augendo, prout caput aut ventriculus ferre queat.
2. Translate into English:
 

Recipe.—Sennæ, sesunciam, Magnesii sulphatis, Maana, ana unciam, Fœniculi, drachmam, Aquæ bullientis uncias octo. Macera per horam in vase clauso, deinde cola. Signatura—Hujs sumatur cyathus omni quatuor horio, donec alvus soluta fuerit.
3. Write the following expressions without abbreviations and translate:
  - (a) Sup. alut. moll. extend. (b) D. in p. æq.
  - (c) De d. in d. (d) Omn. quadr. hor.

Get one of  
**ADAMS'**  
**TUTTI - FRUTTI**



**THIS CASH BOX**

*Is made of the best quality of Japanned Tin, very strongly put together, with filed edges, and locked by an A No. 1 Tumbler Lock. You should have one.*

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**ADAMS & SONS CO.,**  
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**GLUTEN FLOUR**

A DIET FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM OR WITH SYMPTOMS OF

**DIABETES, INDIGESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA.**

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

In 4 lb. Packages, 1 doz. in case.  
 In 50 lb. Bags.  
 In 100 lb. Barrels.

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

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

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

Write for price list. Orders will receive prompt attention.

**The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE BREAKFAST CEREALS AND HYGIENIC FOODS,

TORONTO, ONT.

**GLUTEN FLOUR.**

**Wanzer Soaps.** 

**WANZER BATH SOAP**

— IS —  
**ABSOLUTELY PURE.**

*Contains large percentage of Glycerine.*

*Will cure Chapped Hands.*

*Is very beneficial for the Skin---healing irritations rapidly.*

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**WANZER PURE SOAP CO.,**  
 HAMILTON, ONT.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

**Argoline & Petrolatum**  
**Petroleum Jelly.**

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.  
 Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

**Argoline Pomade.**

**Argoline Camphor Ice.**

**Argoline Cold Cream.**

**Argoline Camphorated.**

**Argoline Carbolated.**

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with acids.

**ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
 HOMESTEAD, PA.

- (e) Det. in tal. dos. no. xij. (f) Hor. 1 I ma mat.  
 (g) Ft. pil. duodec., que obruantur pulv. glycyrrh.  
 (h) S. o. s. (i) S. v. m. (j) P. B.
4. Translate the following prescriptions, giving synonyms of ingredients, and criticise freely, stating how you would meet any difficulties that may arise in dispensing :
- ℞ Potassii chloratis,  
 Sodii bicarbonatis,  
 Sodii bicarbonatis, ana ʒij  
 Listerni,  
 Glycerini ana ʒij  
 Aquam distillatam, ad ʒviiij  
 Misc. ft. mist. S. A.  
 Sig. Gargarisma. Ut diet. man. merid. et noct. utend.
5. ℞ Bismuthi subnit ʒij  
 Sodii bicarb opt ʒss  
 Tinet. rhei comp. ʒijss  
 Tinet. zingiberis ʒijss  
 Tinet. nucis vomicee ʒij  
 Acidi hydrocyanici dilut. ʒij  
 Aquam puram ad ʒviiij  
 M. ft. mist. et sig. Cap cochl. min. bis in die, phiala prius agitata.
6. ℞ Spt. aetheris nitrosi ʒij  
 Sodii bromidi ʒij  
 Ext. uva ursi fl. ʒj  
 Syrupi sacchari ʒss  
 Aq. cinnam. q. s. ft. ʒvij  
 Misc. ft. solutio, et pars. oct. ex. aq. quaque quart. hor. sumend.
7. ℞ Choral hydras, 0.66  
 Pulveris camphoræ 0.60  
 Syrupi zingebaris 7.00  
 Aquam font ad 56.78  
 M. ft. solutio. Coch. magna duo post. cib. exhib.
8. ℞ Potassii bromidi ʒij  
 Extracti ergotæ fluidi ʒjss  
 Extracti cannabis ind. gr. xij  
 Aqua, q. s. ft. ʒij  
 M. ft. mist.  
 Sig. Semidr. t. i. d. s. o. s. sum.
9. ℞ Acidi sulphurici arom. ʒij  
 Bismuthi subnitrat. ʒij  
 Tinet. opii deodorat. gtt. xxv  
 Misturam cretæ ad ʒij  
 M. ft. mist. Cap cochl. min. ij, 4 ta. q. q. hor. ex paul. aq.
10. (a) State cause of incompatibility exhibited in dispensing tincture of perchloride of iron with tinctures cinchona comp., gentian comp., etc. (b) Mention at least two methods of treatment whereby these may be mixed without change.

#### Practical Dispensing.

Examiner—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G.,  
 Phm. B.

NOTE.—Candidates will dispense the following prescriptions with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, labelling and finishing the medicines, as if designed for patients. The order and cleanliness in which each dispensing desk with its utensils is left will be rated.

MR. EDGAR SHIPE, Lansdown Avenue.

℞ Hydrargyri ammoniati, gr. xx  
 Coræ albæ, ʒss  
 Paraffinum mollem, ad ʒss  
 Misc. bene ft. ungt.  
 More dietu ad partes affectæ admoveatur.

MISS WILLIAM'S MAID, Gerrard Street.

℞ Tinctura toluana, ʒij  
 Olei terebinthine, ʒij  
 Aquam destillatam ad ʒij  
 Misc. ft. emulsio sec. art.  
 Coch. parv. t. i. d. p. e. si necesse sit sumend.

Miss MCKAY, Jarvis Street.

℞ Pulveris thebæci 0.065  
 Acidi tannici, 0.098  
 Misc. ft. pil. et mitte tales no. x.  
 Cap. unam. pro. dosi ut necesse sit.

Mr. PROCTOR, Rose Avenue.

℞ Quininc sulphatis gr. iv.  
 Zinci oxidi, gr. xx.  
 Misc. et in capsules no. octo dividatur.  
 No. I quaque nocte vel secunda nocte sumend.

Mr. FOTHERGILL, Bathurst Street.

℞ Zinci sulphatis, gr. xv  
 Sacchari saturni, gr. xxv  
 Glycerini, ʒss  
 Aquam ad ʒij  
 Misc. ft. lotio et sig.  
 Hujus liquor. cochl. ex eyath. aq. feiv ad partes affectæ mane nocteque applic. phiala prius agitata.

#### Annual Meeting of Division No. 6.

The annual meeting of the Retail Druggists of Division No. 6 was held in the Council Chamber, Mount Forest, on the 8th inst. Present—A. B. Petrie and Dr. Herod, of Guelph; Thomas Stevenson, J. R. Dodds, and A. Turner, of Orangeville; T. P. Smith, of Elora; J. F. Kilgour, of Arthur; A. Jamieson, L. W. Yeomans, and W. Coleleugh, of Mount Forest; R. H. Perry, and R. Phillips, of Fergus.

The following officers were elected for the current year:—A. Turner, President; R. H. Perry, 1st Vice-President; J. P. Smith, 2nd Vice-President; Thomas Stevenson, 3rd Vice-President; T. P. Smith, Treasurer; R. Phillips, Secretary; J. R. Dodds and J. R. Wood, Auditors.

A. B. Petrie gave a full account of the state of the College of Pharmacy, and the steps taken to promote the legislation now before the Provincial Parliament.

It was then moved by Mr. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, and carried, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Petrie for the exhaustive manner with which he had explained the proceedings of the Council in administering the Pharmacy Act, and the reasons for the amendments now required.

Moved by Mr. Coleleugh, seconded by Mr. Smith, and carried, that this Association do hereby express their approval of the manner in which the Council of the College of Pharmacy have transacted the general business during the past year; and further, that we fully endorse their action in bringing forward their amendments to the Pharmacy Act now before the legislature.

ROBERT PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Fergus, 13th May, 1893.

#### Veterinary Formulæ.

The prescriptions given below are translated from the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, and are said to have been contributed by reliable and competent authority.

#### HORSES.

*Colic from Constipation.*—(1) One pill every hour of the following composition: Aloes, 25.0; potassium carbonate, 3.0; rape seed oil, 5.0; water, enough,

(2) Embrocation applied to the back and belly, composed of oil of turpentine, 2 parts, and ammonia, 1 part.

(3) Eucenas composed of infusion of chamomile and a little linseed oil and salt.

(4) Instead of No. 1, give one of the following powders every half hour until the bowels move: Tartar emetic, 3.0; sodium sulphate, 100.0; caraway seed, recently pulverized, 25.0

*Flatulent Colic.*—Tincture of opium, 30.0; spirit of ether, 70.0; ether, 10.0; oil of anise, 2.0. Every 30 to 15 minutes one tablespoonful in  $\frac{1}{2}$  liter of water. Rub the belly and back with straw and oil of turpentine.

*Glanders.*—Ammonium chloride, 50.0; either black or red sulphuret of antimony, 50.0; sodium sulphate, dry, 180.0; juniper berries, 150.0; fenugreek, 150.0. A heaping tablespoonful three times a day. To relieve troubled breathing, caused by stopping up of the nostrils by mucus, tie a bag over the animal's head, leaving the end hanging down, open, and place under the same a heated stone on which evaporate some oil of juniper. For swelling in the throat apply the following resolvent twice a day: Mercurial ointment, neutral green soap, equal parts. If the swelling cannot be scattered, apply poultices, and, when open, inject with carbolic acid water.

*Scratches.*—Either (1) Villate's solution (National Formulary), 100.0, and carbolic acid, 5.0, or yellow wash. Bathe and clean the sores, and dress with either of the foregoing twice a day.

*Fistulas.*—Iodoform, 10.0; tannin, 5.0; vegetable charcoal, 30.0. Clean the wound and blow in the powder several times a day.

*Constipation.*—Pill as given under No. 1, one twice a day. Injections of chamomile infusion with a little salt, or otherwise soap suds.

*Diarrhœa.*—Let the drink not be too cold, and give dry fodder only. To each meal add 2 tablespoonfuls of the following: Calcium carbonate, 150.0; calamus, gentian, juniper berries, of each 100.0; nux vomica, 10.0. In severe cases, 2 or 3 grains of opium powder may be given every two hours.

*Worms.*—Crude petroleum, Dipple's oil, of each 10.0; Levant worm seed, 50.0; valerian, 25.0. The size of a hen's egg every two hours. For young animals a few purgations will generally suffice.

*Sparin, Galls.*—Red iodide of mercury, 10.0; potassium iodide, 5.0; mercurial ointment (50 per cent.), 50.0; green soap, 10.0. Apply with friction once a day until inflammation sets in. Also the crust to form and dry, when it will drop off by itself. Then wash with soap suds. Rub in for five minutes the following salve (protecting the hand with a glove), using as the preceding one: Cantharides, 15.0; euphorbium, 5.0; thick turpentine, 10.0; rape seed oil or dilute alcohol, 100.0.

*Split Hoof.*—Gutta-percha, 200.0; gum ammoniac, 200.0; thick turpentine, 150.0.

**PHILADELPHIA**

**COLLEGE OF**

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ORGANIZED IN 1821.

**FACULTY:**

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Now the largest College of Pharmacy in the world.

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

Write for Announcement to

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**LIQUID ROOT BEER.**

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

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

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

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

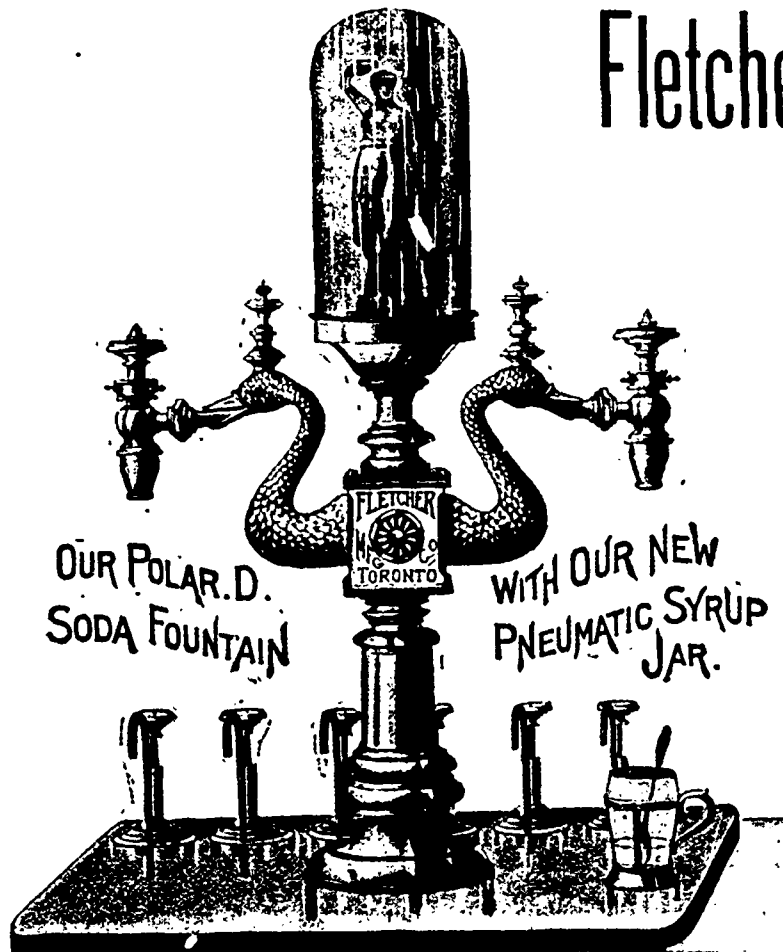
**W. MURCHISON,**

SUPPLY DEPOT,

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TORONTO, CANADA.



**Soda Fountains**

**TUMBLER WASHERS,**

**Cylinders,**

**Generators.**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**Pneumatic Syrup Jar.**

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JUNE 15th, 1893.

## Trinity University and its Degrees.

In our April issue we mentioned that Trinity University intended holding an examination in Pharmacy in May in order to confer the degree of Phm.B. on deserving pharmacists.

The announcement was heralded through the means of the press, and, we believe, we are safe in saying that the examination would undoubtedly have been held but for one unforeseen (to the faculty) difficulty, and that was that no candidate put in an appearance.

The candidates who passed the Council examinations and afterwards presented themselves for their degree at Toronto University evidently agree with the opinion which we had previously expressed, that the action of Trinity was quite uncalled for in instituting such a degree. The experience of this College with the degree of D. D. S. has called forth the following from the Dominion Dental Journal:—

"The degree of D. D. S. is generally supposed to carry with it a high standing of professional knowledge. Trinity University, of Toronto, for the first time has this year granted the degree. Two of the students who went up for examination, and succeeded in obtaining the coveted parchment, tried for the Licentiate certificate and were 'plucked.' These young men are now going around armed with a D. D. S. and title of Doctor, and no license to practice.

"The moral of this is apparent. Trinity should either increase the standard of her examination, or 'take down her shingle.'"

A DISPATCH from Ottawa, under date of June 2nd, states that the Inland Revenue department has decided to invoke the law against certain druggists who are said to have been selling tinctures deficient in alcoholic strength. An analysis of samples obtained in different cities, they claim, show a number of cases of this nature.

WILLIAM RADAM, of the Radam Microbe Killer Co., has won his suit for libel against the *Druggists' Circular* of New York. The amount sued for was \$200,000, judgment being given for \$500. The libel consisted in calling the medicine "a slow poison" and its manufacturer a "quack and a humbug." Mr. Radam proved to the satisfaction of the court that his preparation was not as described in the *Circular* and some other papers, but a scientifically prepared compound, and not injurious to health as stated.

THE first lady dentist in Canada has just passed her examination before the Quebec Dental Association. Miss Annie Grant Hill enjoys the honor of being the first of her sex to enter the profession. This lady was a student at the Women's Medical College and in the office of Dr. Sparks, of Kingston, Ont. She intends

entering into a business partnership with Dr. S. J. Andress, of Montreal.

DO NOT HESITATE, but at once apply for membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association. There is no initiation fee and the volume of annual proceedings alone is worth much more than the price of annual dues. Blank applications and full information can be obtained by addressing the chairman of the committee, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Albion Pl., St. Louis.

THE Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago, Ill., has filed a bill in chancery in the circuit court of Cook county, Ill., against the Buttermilk Toilet Company, of Chicago, claiming, among other things \$20,000 for selling imitation buttermilk soap as and for the original and genuine buttermilk soap of the Cosmo Company, which latter company alleges in its bill of complaint, that it first used the word "buttermilk" on soap, and that it has sold more than one million cakes since March, 1891.

IN THE World's Fair number of the *Youth's Companion* is a single advertisement which cost to insert \$15,000. It occupies the back page, and is printed in fifteen colors. This remarkable advertisement is paid for by the Doliber-Goodale Co., and advertises Mellin's Food. The subject of the advertisement is a painting of a child by a French artist, the original being exhibited by the advertiser in Chicago. Besides the picture, there are only eighty-six words in the advertisement, thus representing an investment of \$174 per word.

THE President of the 1893 class of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy is an old Halifax boy, R. Burt McLean, who commenced the drug business in Bridgetown, N.S., in 1879. He is now in the employ of A. R. Bayley & Co., of Cambridge, Mass. The Vice-President is also a Canadian, W. Dodd Small, of Charlottetown, P. E. I. He commenced the drug business in his native city with Dr. S. W. Dodd in 1887. On completion of his course he will return to Charlottetown.

IN OUR April issue a "special" correspondent sent us some interesting items from British Columbia, some of which, although we believe true in every particular, have been found fault with by some of our readers. It is due to the party who hitherto has furnished us with items from that Province to say that the notes of that month were not from his pen. To our "special" we would say, go ahead and stir up the trade, and if any abuses really exist we will be willing to help to remove them, if possible.

IN THE January number of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST the report of the United States Consular Agent at Kingston, Jamaica, speaking of Lime Juice, said that of the 53,884 gallons exported during the

year only 110 gallons had been sent to Canada. Elsewhere in this issue Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co., of Halifax, correct this statement, and shew that they alone imported over 8,000 gallons during the time mentioned. A perusal of their letter will give the reader some idea of the consumption of this article in the Dominion.

DETECTIVE WALSH, chief detective of Quebec, has returned from Boston, whither he had gone to give evidence in a case with which Mr. Alfred Morissette, late of Quebec, is intimately connected. One, Onesime Mathieu, stands charged in the United States District Court with concealing 100 lbs. of opium in his house on Friend street, Boston, on or about January 1st, 1892. The affair was brought to the attention of the police first by a squabble between Alfred Morissette, the real owner of the opium, and Mathieu, who had been commissioned to sell the smuggled article, but who had failed to render an account of his sales. When the trial opened Theodore Phillion testified that he had received the opium from one Quetto, who had brought it over the line in a waggon, in two large trunks, and shipped to Boston, where it had been taken in charge by Mathieu. Morissette testified that the opium cost eight dollars a pound. Various witnesses were examined with regard to the efforts made to dispose of the opium. Finally Morissette, not being able to get a satisfactory account from Mathieu of the proceeds of his sales, had informed the revenue officials of the whole affair, and Mathieu has been arrested. Detective Walsh, among other things, testified to the fact that one of the witnesses' (Melancon or Molensen) real name was Bolvin, another old Quebecer.

## Answers to Correspondents.

"First request" asks for a tasteless Cascara formula. The following which we reprint from a former issue may suit his purpose, although not "tasteless."

## CASCARA CORDIAL.

Cascara sagrada bark	16 ounces, av.
Liquorice root	6 ounces, av.
Sweet flag root	2 ounces, av.
Cardamom seed	1 ounce, av.
Angelica root	1 ounce, av.
Bicarbonate of sodium	½ ounce, av.
Diluted alcohol	6 pints.
Sugar	2 pounds.
Water, sufficient to make	1 gallon.

Grind the drugs together to a coarse powder, moisten them with 2 pints of diluted alcohol and macerate in a covered vessel for 24 hours; then transfer to the water-bath percolator, pack moderately, pour upon them the remainder of the diluted alcohol and set in a warm place for 24 hours; then heat moderately, and after one hour begin to percolate, adding water to the drugs after the liquid has disappeared from the surface; and continuing the heat and percolation until 7 pints are obtained. In this percolate dissolve the Bicarbonate of Sodium and the sugar, and after standing a few days strain or filter. This may be made by ordinary cold per-

# YOU SELL PLASTERS.

WHY PAY HIGH PRICES ?

-:-

WHY PAY HEAVY DUTIES ?

**WHEN YOU CAN BUY A 1 quality goods, manufactured in Canada, AT MUCH LOWER FIGURES.**

Please examine Prices on following list:

Pharmaceutical, Medicinal and Surgical Porous Plasters.

IN RUBBER COMBINATION

Ready Cut, 5 x 7 Inches.		
2 dozen in each box.		
One gross, Arnica		\$ 9 00
" Belladonna		12 00
" Belladonna and Capsicum		12 00
" Capsicum		8 00
" Strengthening		7 20

Yard Roll Plasters.		
Size, 7 inches wide by one yard.		
One dozen, Arnica		\$7 00
" Belladonna		6 00
" Belladonna and Capsicum		6 00
" Capsicum		7 00
" Strengthening		6 00

Five Yard Roll Plasters.			
One roll, Belladonna,	5 in. wide,	\$1 75	7 in. wide, \$2 50
" Capsicum,	5 "	1 45	7 " 2 25
" Strengthening,	5 "	1 25	7 " 2 00

The yard and 5 yard rolls can also be supplied plain (non-porous.)

We give special quotations in large lots.

Prepared by **DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Montreal,**

Antiseptic Adhesive Plasters.

[Dana's Formula]

One dozen, one yard rolls, 8 inch \$ 4 50

Surgeons' Rubber Adhesive Plasters.

For wounds and bandages.

Extra strong, applied by warmth of the body.

One dozen, 1 yard roll, 7 inches wide \$ 3 50  
 " 5 " 12 " 20 00

OUR SPECIAL PLASTERS.

The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster.

(COMBINATION PATENTED APRIL 14, 1885.)

One dozen Plasters on wire stand \$ 1 75  
 " " without wire stand 1 00  
 " 1 yard rolls, 7 in. wide 8 00

The "D. & L." Perfected Flexible Kidney Plaster.

Top size of Plaster 7 x 12.

One dozen [1 doz. in a box] \$ 1 50

We put up Plasters with your own imprint.

Sole Manufacturers of Plasters in Canada.

# REMEDYNE.

WE intend making this preparation as thoroughly known to the public of Canada, as anything now in the market.

Printers' ink, and personal, persistent house to house advertising, will bring an immediate and lasting demand.

**Do not hesitate to stock up.**

 It is a reliable preparation for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. 

**We do not advertise it for anything else.**

It is introduced by sample bottles, which are marked "Price 10 cents," which are given away by responsible employees of the proprietors.

Sold at \$7.50 per dozen—by the following houses:

**TORONTO**—Evans & Sons.  
 The Lyman Bros. & Co.  
 Lyman, Knox & Co.

**MONTREAL**—Evans & Sons.  
 Lyman, Knox & Co.  
**LONDON** —J. A. Kennedy & Co., and The London Drug Co.

**HAMILTON**—Archdale Wilson & Co.  
 J. Winer & Co.



colation instead of by water-bath percolation, but as with other preparations in which it is required to get the strength of drugs, the water-bath process is the best. Water of ammonia, 1½ fl. ounces, is, perhaps, preferable to the bicarbonate of sodium, but excess must be evaporated.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any non de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

### To the Retail Druggists of Ontario.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Are we to be led and dictated to by so-called manufacturing chemists, proprietary medicine manufacturers, and wholesale druggists, not one of whom requires to take a degree or know anything about medicine? In fact, the majority of those so employed have no qualification of any kind. These are the men who go to the Legislature in opposition to our Bill, and tell them what is good for the retail drug trade, and that if an attempt is made to compel them to comply with the law that we are expected to live up to, then they say that we are after a monopoly and are led by "designing men." It is time we told these over-officious men, represented by the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and the subsidized press of Ontario, that we understand their game and that we want none of their interference. So long as we were content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for these men all was well. They say go on and we will do the thinking for you, but woe be unto any poor retailer who comes out and assumes to think for himself. Well, we have a Council who are, with one exception, entirely identified with the retail trade. They unanimously adopt changes in our Act, and their changes are so commendable that they meet with the approval of the Committee of the House to which the Bill was referred. Then our so-called friends, really our dictators in years past, use their influence to prevent it passing into law for the present. What glee they exhibit over the amendment to Dr. Meacham's Bill by Mr. Fraser, but even it is an admission that our contention must be recognized after July 1st, 1894. The Liquor Amendment is also a cause for congratulation on the part of these men, anything that will hamper the retail trade, but the construction put upon it by the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, is all wrong. Why? Because we are getting out of the leading string so long held by them. It is time that the \$3, part of our fees, applied to payment of a journal that never has a good word to say for us or our trade, that represents no interest excepting the personal interests of its editor, was cut off, and let him look to

those in whose interest he writes in support of. Again, the time is past when the travellers from the wholesale houses can be permitted to dictate to their customers for whom they shall vote. A short time ago a fresh young man was claiming that he could control so many votes by virtue of ledger influence. It is that class of men who must be told to mind their own business. Lastly, the amendment proposed by Mr. Ross to the proposal of the patent medicine men was not the scheme of Mr. Elliott, nor anything like it. Mr. Elliott's plan is an old scheme, and is the law in New York and Massachusetts, as can be seen on Vol. 2 of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST for April, or the *Druggists' Circular*. The compromise measure adopted by all parties was framed almost *verbatim* as adopted by the Committee, the patent medicine people, and the druggists by a member of the Council, long before Mr. Elliott's letter was in the hands of Hon. Mr. Ross. This claim of Mr. Shuttleworth is like his other fictitious claim that he had always known that the Pharmacy Act gave us control of patent medicines with poisons.

True, we have not succeeded this time, not, however, on account of the patent medicine opposition, but because two prominent druggists wrote letters to the press against our Bill, and the columns of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* contained article after article against it. It was in vain that we represented to the members that there were only three opponents so far as we knew, and that they represented the wholesale and patent medicine interests, or that the *Pharmaceutical Journal* represented no interest but its owners, or that we had courteously invited the opponents to meet us before the Committee and they did not materialize. They said go and settle your family quarrel before coming to us. It was not because the Bill was too extreme, but it was because of these enemies in our own camp that the Bill was shelved until next year, when some of the best and strongest men in the House have promised to see justice done us. Let us have another midsummer convention and buckle on our armor and return again and again to the fight until we get our rights.

Very respectfully,  
A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

Lime Juice.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

We note an item in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, of a report from the Consul at Kingston, giving an account of the Juice shipped from the Island of Jamaica, and the different ports, which is simply absurd. We cannot see any excuse for it unless the said consul embraces all North America within the United States.

During the time designated in that report, in which he says one hundred and ten gallons have been shipped to Canada, our imports of Juice (since March 1891) have been over 8,000 gallons. We say

"over" as it is a great deal over, but some lots having come through brokers, we have not directly at hand the proof of what ports it came from, but we had in stock March 1st, 1893, 9,000 gallons, 2,000 of which came from the Island of Montserrat.

As this article seems to tend to show that Canada is not a large consumer of Lime Juice, this is a contradiction of same. While we claim to be the largest refiners of Lime Juice in America, there are, we know, thousands of gallons refined outside of ourselves. The report of the manufacture of Juice, on the crude process, is fairly correct, with the exception that pure crude Juice that comes to this country, does not and should not contain any "foreign substance," and we instruct the plantations which supply us that there should be nothing added to it. Anything added to same would be deleterious.

SIMSON BROS. & Co.

Halifax, June 1st, 1893.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—The *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal*, Lyman Sons & Co.'s organ, has, in its May number, an editorial on an item which appeared in the last issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

I take exception to the paragraph numbered 7 of said article.

The party who presented the now famous circular to the Council, did so on the request of a member of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association. I hold that every member of the Council is expected to present to the Council in Session any communication or suggestion entrusted to him by members of the Q. P. A. The Council represents the whole society, and should receive any and all communications sent it by members of the Association.

The circular in question was presented as a matter of business, quietly and rationally, and the presenter was not "full of wrath and condemnation."

I would like to know who gave the fiery information to the *M. P. J.*, as they had no representative there.

The word "only" in paragraph number 5 is open to criticism. The subject of wholesalers selling to doctors (and consumers) is a matter affecting the business of every retail druggist.

The style of the whole article is rather caustic, and not couched in the meekest of language—"bravadoism" is not always the best way to clear oneself of any imputation.

The only way for retail druggists to judge the matter fairly, and the best defence that the aggravated parties can make, is for the circular in question to be published in *extenso*.

THE ONE WHO PRESENTED THE CIRCULAR.

Valerine and chatenine are two new alkaloids discovered by Waliszewski in valerian root. They yield crystallizable salts.

# STAMINAL

**A FOOD**  
AND **A TONIC.**

THE VITAL PRINCIPLES

—OF—  
**BEEF & WHEAT**

—WITH—  
**HYPOPHOSPHITES.**

# STAMINAL

PUT UP BY  
**THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.**  
MONTREAL.

## INDUCEMENT

—TO THE—  
**RETAIL DRUGGISTS.**

DO YOU SELL

# DIAMOND TEA?

We want one live dealer in every city and town to handle and push the sale of Diamond Tea, the great remedy for **Constipation, Sick Headache and Liver and Kidneys**, and we offer the following inducements:—

To every dealer who will send us an order for 3 doz. 25c. size packages of Diamond Tea at \$1.75 per doz., which amounts to only \$5.25, we will send free of charge an additional 1 doz. packages, besides sufficient sample packages to sample your whole town. By stamping your name on each package you will thus receive full benefit of the advertising.

It will pay hustlers to take advantage of this offer, before their competitors get ahead of them.

## Diamond Tea Co.

LONDON, ONT.

Diamond Tea is sold by all Wholesale Druggists.

CHOICE, CLEAN & RELIABLE.  
**COTTAM'S BIRD SEED**  
GIVES GREAT SATISFACTION

It will pay you to sell Cottam's Bird Seed. No other gives like satisfaction. Its peculiar merits make it a favorite. Each packet contains a 5 cent cake of Cottam's Patent Bird Bread.


BART. COTTAM, London, Ont.

## KENNEDY'S

# Magic Catarrh Snuff

(REGISTERED)

*A never-failing remedy for*

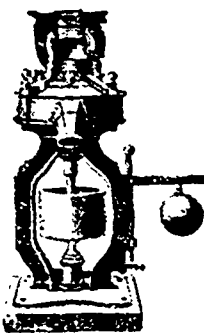
Catarrh,  
Cold in the Head,  
Catarrhal Deafness,   
Influenza, Etc.

PROPRIETOR—T. Kennedy, Montreal.

AGENTS—Lyman, Knox & Co.,  
MONTREAL & TORONTO.

## THE ORIGINAL

# Bogardus Patent Universal ECCENTRIC MILL.



Will grind anything, Dry or Liquid, Hard or Soft, such as Drugs of all kinds, salts, roots, stems, berries, agals, spices, sugar, coffee, bones, fertilizers, clay, paint, etc.

Ink, Blacking,  
Paints-in-Oils, Etc.

Has a world wide reputation of being the

## BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.  
Address the manufacturers,

J. S. & C. F. SIMPSON,

26-36 Rodney Street,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

427 Used by all large drug houses.

# JOS. E. SEAGRAM

WATERLOO, - ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURER OF

# ALCOHOL

PURE SPIRITS,

## Rye and Malt Whiskies.

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

A. J. LANGLEY. T. M. HENDERSON.  
J. N. HENDERSON.

## LANGLEY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

# Wholesale Druggists

21 and 23 Yates Street.

VICTORIA, - B. C.

# Major's - Cement.



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

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Large and small lithograph cards on hand, sent on application to all dealers who handle any goods.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. Also, attach a handsome sign for display and stand, 1 1/2 ft. high, for outside use, with a 10 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4x2 1/2 inches, first class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 1x1 1/2, with glass frame and a strong easel. 2 1/2 doz for 60c.

A MAJOR, 200 William Street, New York City  
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.  
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Eng.

### United States Pharmacy from a German Standpoint.

Carl Weber, Jr., son of the former apothecary to the unfortunate Maximilian of Mexico, writes to the Vienna *Pharmaceutische Post* from Chicago, giving his Austrian and German colleagues some points on the manners and customs of the United States and preparatory to a series of letters on the Columbian Exposition. He incidentally depicts the U. S. pharmacy as it strikes him as follows:

"They make a distinction in the United States between the so-called 'prescription drug store' and the 'drug store.' The first are prepared to dispense prescriptions and the latter only to sell drugs or ready-made prescriptions. In this connection it may be remarked that the so-called American pharmacy is the veriest grocery store. All articles for general use, such as shoe-polish, cigars, brushes, and an innumerable variety of things are sold here, and in many cities the pharmacist is at the same time the owner of a saloon or other business.

"In the temperance sections (that is, sections in which no spirituous liquors may be sold), the pharmacist uses more whiskey than many regular whiskey dealers, and the pharmacy is seldom conducted as a true pharmacy in the sense understood by us. There is however no rule without an exception. There are pharmacies here which are conducted carefully along the lines of the European model.

"We live in the land of liberty and every man may do as he will. No one cares what the pharmacist makes and sells and there is no governmental supervision. In order to satisfy myself on this point I recently purchased 5 grains of morphine, which was unhesitatingly handed out to me, only the young man whom I found in the store first had to look up morphine to see what it really was."

### The Heaviest Thing in the World.

The metal osmium is the bluish-white metal with violet lustre, which Smithson Tennant discovered ninety years ago in the residue from dissolved platinum ores. This metal has a specific gravity of 22.177, that of gold being 19.265, lead 11.367, iron 7.79, and lithium, the lightest, only 0.594. The French chemist, M. Joly, has just placed it beyond question that osmium is likewise the most infusible of metals. It could never be made to yield to the oxyhydrogen flame which makes platinum and iridium run like water. But M. Joly has been subjecting osmium to the excessively high temperature of the electric arc which M. Moissan has of late employed successfully in the manufacture of diamonds. Under this fierce heat the rare metal, ruthenium, which used to be deemed all but infusible, readily melts. But osmium remains refractory, there being apparent only the faintest traces of fusion. On this account osmium cannot be prepared in sufficient quantity to make it very useful in the arts. But its alloy

with iridium, which defies the acids, is of some value, nothing better having been found wherewith to tip gold pens. Being unoxidisable and non-magnetic, its employment for the bearings of the mariner's compass has been advocated.—*Mo. Magazine of Pharmacy.*

### Sterilised Collyria.

Dr. Stroschein has described a method for sterilising solutions of the alkaloids used in ophthalmic practice. He has had made for him a certain kind of blown glass bottles and suitable droppers. The bottles may be directly exposed to the flame without breaking, and the liquid contained in them can be thus rapidly sterilised. His pipette has two conical surfaces, and may be introduced into the neck of the bottle with the point upward. Before reversing the pipette the rubber hood must be removed. If the collyria are to be boiled, the small tube must be reversed so as to give free vent to the steam, which passing out by the pointed end of the tube sterilises it at the same time. Two or three minutes boiling appear to be sufficient. The loss of water which is produced by three or four minutes' boiling is about one cubic centimetre. To avoid concentration thus produced fifteen drops of water are added to the collyrium before the boiling is proceeded with.—*Archiv. fur Ophthalm. Vol. 38.*

### Sodium Salicylate as a Solvent.

M. Conrady, who has previously observed that the fluid extract of cascara is miscible with water in all proportions when an aqueous solution of sodium salicylate has been previously added to it, now states the results of further experiments with the same substance as a solvent. Phenol dissolves in the salicylate solution readily, loses in part its toxic properties, and then mixes in all proportions with water. Creasote also dissolves, but the subsequent addition of water produces a milkiness. Guaiacol is more soluble than creasote. A mixture of equal parts of creasote and sodium salicylate solution (equal parts of water and the salt) has a syrupy consistence, and forms a good pill mass on the addition of liquorice powder. The mass remains soft for a considerable period. Menthol and thymol are dissolved by the aid of the salicylate, as also are essential oils. It is noted that when turpentine is present in the latter, a larger proportion of the salicylate is required for their complete solution than when the oils are pure.—*Pharm. Zeit., Journ. de Pharm.*

### The Solubility of the Salts of Quinine.

*Hydrochlorate of Quinine and Urea* (Quinine muriate twenty parts, muriatic acid twelve parts, urea three parts) soluble in equal parts of cold water. It represents sixty-one per cent. of quinine. *The Bisulphate* contains sixty per cent.

of quinine, and is soluble in ten parts of cold water, and very soluble in boiling water.

*Hydrobromate*, same strength as bisulphate, soluble in sixteen parts of water, or in equal parts of boiling water.

*The Hydrochlorate*, soluble in equal parts of boiling water.

*The Sulphate* contains seventy-four per cent. of quinine, and is soluble in 7.40 parts of cold water, or thirty parts of boiling water.—*Meyers Bros.' Druggist.*

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- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
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- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
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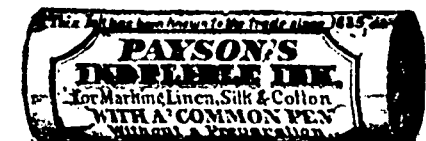
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## SELECTIONS.

**PIXOL.**—Under this name is put forward a kind of wood tar, rendered soluble in water for disinfecting purposes. To prepare it, three parts of the tar are heated with one part of soap, and three parts of 10 per cent. solution of potash added gradually. A clear, easily soluble liquid results. It is not caustic, only containing .1 per cent. free alkali. It has strong germicidal power.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

†††

**ALLIGATORINE.**—This product is suggested as a basis for ointments. The fat of alligators is saponified by alcoholic potash, the soap decomposed by hydrochloric acid and the fatty acids—allegatoric acid, as the introducer terms it—mixed with cotton seed oil. This is what is termed alligatorine. It is urged that the metallic salts of this peculiar acid are readily absorbed by the skin.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

†††

**CALCIUM CREASOTINATE.** A syrupy liquid containing 50 per cent. of kresol, miscible in all proportions with water, and prepared by mixing a thick milk of lime with crude kresol. Useful as a cheap disinfectant.

†††

**PHEDURETINE.**—This new body, whose composition is kept secret, is much praised as a diuretic and antimigraine. It occurs in white crystals, tasteless, sparingly soluble in cold, more so in hot water. The dose is 7-15 grains twice a day.—*Pharm. Central.*

†††

**GALLANOL,** an anilide of gallic acid, is recommended on the Continent for the treatment of psoriasis and eczema. It is a crystalline substance, without color, and having a bitter taste. It is only slightly soluble in cold water, but is more soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalies, forming with the last named a brown solution. It may be applied as an ointment with vaseline (strength from 1 in 5 to 1 in 30) or, in the case of psoriasis, after washing the spot with black soap it may be painted with a mixture of gallanol and chloroform, and, after drying, the surface coated with trametin.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

†††

**COCAINE AND CALOMEL REACTION.** A mixture of a cocaine salt with calomel turns gray upon moistening the mixture or breathing upon it, owing to reduction of mercury. W. Lenz calls attention to the fact that pilocarpin hydrochloride produces the same reaction as the cocaine and more intensely.—*Pharm. Centr.*

†††

**OLEO CREASOTE.**—This is a combination of wood creasote with oleic acid, prepared by Diehl; its use is preferable to a mere mixture of oil and creasote, as this appears to cause annoying symptoms. To

prepare it the oleic acid and the creasote are mixed in molecular proportions, and phosphorus trichloride added. The mixture is then warmed to 135° C., until the reaction which is energetic at first, is finished. The resulting oleo-creasote is decanted and washed with water, and then with water rendered alkaline with sodium carbonate. The product is then dried by means of anhydrous sulphate of soda, and filtered. It is a yellowish liquid of an oily consistence, having the taste of creasote, but with any causticity, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, easily so in benzene or ether or the fatty oils. It is possible that decomposition takes place internally, for after administration the free phenols are found in the urine.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

†††

**AN ANTISEPTIC CATHARTIC.**—The following prescription is employed by Eichler as a cathartic and antiseptic:

Salol.....	5j
Castor oil.....	ʒvi
Syrup of rhubarb.....	ʒvii
Cinnamon water.....	ʒv
Powdered gum arabic.....	ʒs.

The whole is made into an emulsion, and one tablespoonful administered every hour until a purgative effect is obtained in cases of chronic diarrhoea, or else one full dose may be employed, using at the same time a disinfectant rectal injection containing 15 grains of salicylic acid to a pint of distilled water. The diet should be composed principally of milk and beef tea.—*L'Union Medicale.*

†††

**CANCROINE.**—The toxic decomposition product of cancer cells, to which the name cancroine has been given, is now on the market. As met with in commerce, it is artificially prepared by the action of phenol and citric acid upon an aqueous solution of neurin, and is probably identical with the natural cancroine.—*Gehe's Bericht.*

†††

**TEUCRINE.**—This body is being introduced by Professor von Mosevig, to whom our knowledge of the anti-tubercular effects of iodoform are due, as a local remedy for abscesses, lupus, and antinomycosis. The chief effect is that it produces a vigorous stimulation of the vasomotor nerves. It is a sterilised extract of *Teucrium scordium*.—*Gehe's Bericht.*

†††

**LAUROTEANINE** is an alkaloid discovered by Greshoff in members of different genera of the Lauraceae. Its action resembles that of strychnine.

†††

**MUAWINE** is a poisonous alkaloid found in a Mozambique tree called "muawi." Its action very closely resembles that of erythrophlaeine.

†††

**TONQUINOL** is a new compound offered as a substitute for musk, and is said by the patentees (Germany) to be a deriva-

tive of a nitrated terpene and a nitrated sulpho-acid of xylol. Tonquinol is in the form of a white crystalline powder, which, after solution in fifty parts of alcohol, may be mixed with water in all proportions. It is claimed to be very permanent and cheaper than Baur's artificial musk.

## Substitute for Rubber.

Another substitute for hard rubber has appeared in the field. According to the opinion of good judges, it is a combination of wood pulp and shellac. It certainly makes a pretty appearance, but whether it will be something that will really take the place of hard rubber is the question. For a number of years inventive genius has been at work to try and displace hard rubber by some cheaper article. Among the many substitutes was one known as diatite, which was a combination of diatomaceous earth (fossil flower) and shellac. This made excellent goods, but as it had to be struck up under the very heaviest pressure, the best constructed steel dies were found to give way under the severe usage, and, after a heroic struggle on the part of the inventors, diatite disappeared from the market.

Another scheme was to make an imitation hard rubber of wood pulp, impregnating the pores with an acid-resisting compound made of boiled vulcanized linseed, to which was added sulphur and shellac. This resisted the acid for a time, but, if the liquid was taken out of the jar, even for a short time, and the air allowed to get at the lining, it was found, that when next filled, it leaked like a sieve. Wood pulp was later treated with asphalt, and for some of the ordinary uses goods were made of this compound that were very cheap and fairly durable. Perhaps the most conspicuous success in this line was what is known as vulcanized fibre, which is wood pulp impregnated with certain resisting compounds and made up under enormous pressure. This has dydrosopic qualities which make it inferior to hard rubber; these same qualities, however, make it most excellent for water packing, as it absorbs a certain amount of water and fills the joint so tightly that it packs perfectly.

Almost all the compounds have had a gum basis, and a singular compound made of recovered rubber and wood pulp was used two or three years ago with excellent results. It, however, did not prove to be superior either in effectiveness or cheapness to the ordinary rubber compounds which did not contain a particle of pulp, showing conclusively that the excellence of the compound came from the rubber with which it was impregnated. The new compound is manufactured in East Boston, and for some of the smaller electrical work it is said that already large orders have been taken. The promoters, it is understood, are seeking for capital, and if they have solved the problem as they believe they have, they ought to be able to secure it.—*India Rubber World.*

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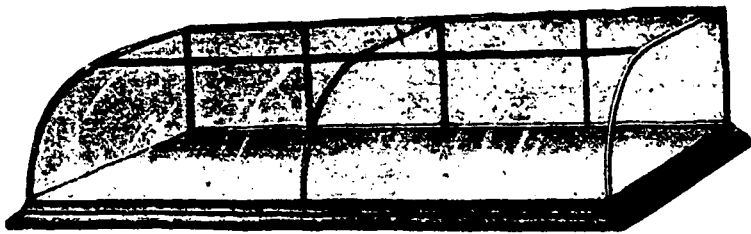
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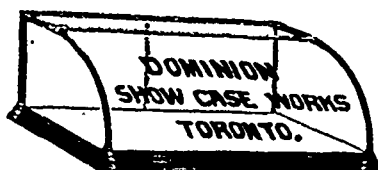
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### Antiseptic Soap.

The attempt has often been made to prepare antiseptic soaps, for medicinal as well as for toilet purposes. Up to now these soaps have not, however, come into general use. There are several reasons for this, as follows: 1. The antiseptic substances that have been proposed for the introduction into soap are frequently difficult to apply, owing either to their acid reaction, or to the double decomposition which they are able to produce with the margarates and the oleates of soda; on this ground the majority of the mineral salts are excluded. 2. The substances may have a peculiar odor, often far from agreeable, which is communicated to the soap and to the hands and clothes washed with it; this is the case with phenol, creasote, etc. 3. The antiseptic substance may also be poisonous, as in the case of the salts of mercury, so that soap containing it might occasion deplorable accidents. 4. Sometimes an antiseptic, though free from the above faults, in time decomposes gradually in the body of the soap, forming a non antiseptic substance.

In order to answer the requirements for a soap, an antiseptic substance must fulfill the following conditions: It must possess antiseptic and microbicide properties; must be devoid of color, odor, and corrosive or irritating effects; it must be neither poisonous nor volatile; lastly it must not decompose in contact with soap, neither at once nor for a long time.

Several new substances answer this description: Naphthol, salol, microcidine, savonal, etc. Savonal is a substance based on salol and betol, specially adapted for soap. It forms a white powder, of which one-half per cent. is added to the soap.—A. M. VILLON in *Les Corps Gras Industriels*.

### Substitute for Glass.

The substitute for glass, brought to notice some time ago by a manufacturer in Vienna, Austria, observes a writer in the *New York Sun*, is pronounced a practicable thing, likely to be introduced as valuable for certain purposes. The article is produced by dissolving from four to eight parts of collodion wool in about 100 parts by weight of ether or alcohol or acetic ether, and with this are intimately combined from 2 to 4 per cent. of castor oil and 4 to 10 per cent. of resin or Canada balsam. This compound, when poured upon a glass plate and subjected to the drying action of a current of air of about 50 per cent., solidifies in a comparatively short time into a transparent glass-like sheet or plate, the thickness of which may be regulated as required. The sheet or plate so obtained has substantially the same properties as glass, resisting the action of salts and alkalis and of dilute acids, and, like glass, is transparent and has no smell. Again, it is said to be pliable or flexible and infrangible to a great degree, while its inflammability is much less than that of the collodion sub-

stitutes. Any desired color may be imparted to the compound by admixture of the necessary pigment, the latter to be soluble in the solvent used in the preparation of the compound if incorporated therewith; but color may be imparted by surface application, aniline dyes being employed, and thus the sheets may be used in lieu of stained glass.—*Baltimore Journal of Commerce*.

### How to Attain Skill.

While heedless and bungling, stumbling along thoughtlessly and carelessly, do you look for success? That geni never comes at such a call, nor can it be caught by such a step. Beginning quite down at the simplest things, and doing these well, we must come up to the greater with such cautious steps as to make each foot-mark a measured tread.

The multitude go at such hap-hazard strides they leave everything in confusion. They jolt against each other, striving for place and power so wildly and indefinitely, they deserve only what they get—disappointment. The man who would have permanent success must get skill, and for this he must first get caution, deliberation and thoughtfulness, as the foundation for patience, accuracy and tact, and each thing must be done well. Then he shall hear the approving plaudit of his Master, "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." It is the continued painstaking step by step that brings perfection in character and work, and final skill and success.—*Items of Interest*.

### Ganza Inebriety.

In an interesting paper read to the East India Association on April 20th, Brigade-Surgeon Pringle stated that, of the admissions to lunatic asylums in Bengal during the past two years, where the course of the disease could be traced, the percentage of cases due to ganza or Indian hemp was 53 per cent. of the whole number of admissions. The author advocated somewhat similar legislation to that existing in Egypt and Turkey, amounting to a practical prohibition of the common sale of the drug. In Greece, the consumption of ganza is prohibited in cafes and other places of entertainment. In the course of an animated discussion the author's views as to the poisonous and dangerous properties of hemp were supported, so far as regards the medical profession, by Brigade-Surgeon Staples and Dr. Norman Kerr, and opposed by Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Ince.—*British Medical Journal*.

Calcium Bisulphite Liquid is a colorless or slightly yellowish liquid, having a strong odor of sulphurous acid. It is used in dilutions of 1:4 or 1:8 of water as a general, cheap and powerful antiseptic.

### Russian Vaseline.

Under the name of Russian vaselin a substance has been introduced to commerce in continental Europe which is much cheaper than American vaselin and possesses pretty much all of the good qualities of the latter. It is described by *Le Monde Pharmaceutique* as a brown unctuous substance, having the greenish fluorescence of the mineral oils, of considerable body, devoid of granulation, and very pleasant to the touch. It retains the odor of the oil, however, which is one objection to it, since it can not be employed either in perfumery or pharmacy. It finds many applications in the arts and industries, however, in which it effects a very large saving as compared with the American product.

### Adulterated Olive Oil.

The *Drogisten Zeitung* reports that a form of adulteration recently detected, but practiced for a considerable length of time, consists in the addition of 25 per cent. of pure odorless vaseline to the olive oil. The vaseline, it is said, is added to the ground olives, left with them for 24 hours, and then pressed. By this treatment the vaseline acquires the odor and the taste of olive oil and can be mixed with the latter in all proportions.

COCOA-NUT OIL AS A TAPEWORM REMEDY.—Dr. Parisi, a Greek physician practising at Athens, has communicated to the French medical papers his experience with regard to cocoa-nut oil as a remedy for tapeworm. As the author was travelling in Abyssinia one day, after eating and drinking the pulp and milk of several cocoa-nuts, he felt very unwell. Soon after there came on a copious action of the bowels, and he was surprised to see that he had expelled a complete tape-worm, head and all, quite dead. On his return to Athens, he repeated this experiment on a number of patients suffering from tapeworm, and was successful in all cases, the tenia always coming out entire and dead. The treatment he now adopts as being the most convenient and effective is as follows:—The patient, while fasting, is ordered to take in the morning the milk and pulp of one cocoa-nut; no cathartic is needed, and no peculiar care requisite. This simple remedy, he tells us, is as effective as pomegranate root or male fern, and for several reasons preferable to them. The only difficulty appears that of being able to eat an entire cocoa-nut, milk and all, before breakfast in the morning.

CAPILARIA—Capilaria is a light, finely porous mass, which on account of its porosity absorbs water to a remarkable degree. It consists of silica, calcium sulphate and magnesium carbonate.—*Sud. D. Apoth.-Zeit.*

CHROME BLUE is a new chronic pigment, supplementing those previously known, viz.: yellow, green and red.

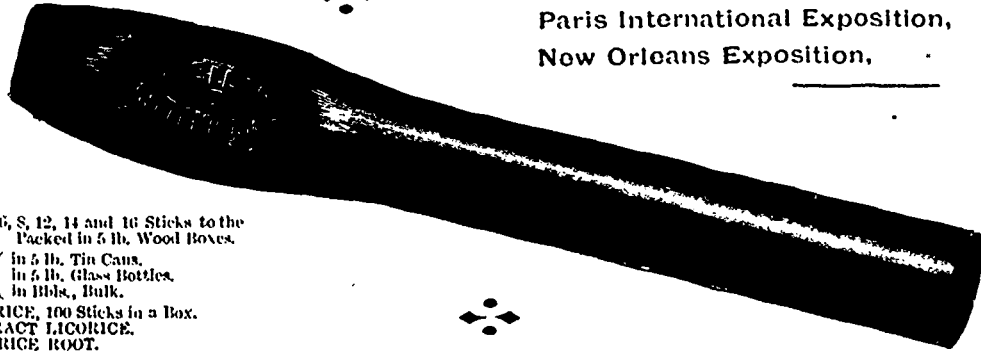


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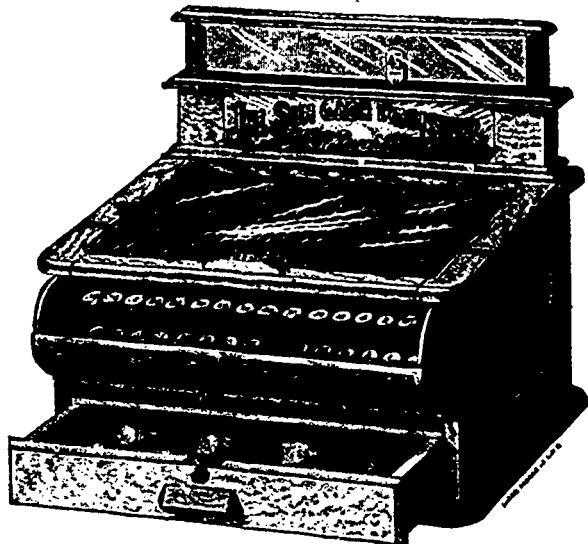
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## COMPOUND ELIXIR OF CHLOROFORM.

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℞ Ol. cinnamon	.....gts. x
Chloroform	.....
Tinct. opii	.....
Tinct. camphoræ	.....
Spt. ammon. aromat.	.....
Spirit frumenti	.....

One half to one teaspoonful at a dose.  
—*The Prescription.*

## STABLE MORPHIA SOLUTION.

The following solution is claimed to be stable:

℞ Morph. hydrochl.	..... gr. xv
Alcohol	..... ʒ iv
Glycerin	..... ʒ iiss
Aque, q. s.	..... fl. ʒ viiss
Misce et filtrum.	.....

Sig. Sol. 1-30.—*Rundsch. f. Pharmacie.*

## SPRUCE BEER.

## (Mineral Water Review.)

Hops	.....oz. 2
Sassafras	.....oz. 2
Water	.....gal. 10

Boil half an hour then add

Brown sugar	.....pd. 7
Essence of spruce	.....oz. 1
Essence of ginger	.....oz. 1
Pimento	.....oz. 1½

Put the whole in a cask and let cool; then add ½ pint of yeast; let stand for 24 hours, fine, and bottle.

## EMULSION CAMPHORATA.

℞ Camphoræ	.....gr. 210
Mucilag. acacie	.....fl. ʒ j
Aque	.....fl. ʒ iv.

Triturate the camphor, if necessary, with the intervention of a little ether, to a moderately fine powder, and gradually rub it with the mucilage and water to form an emulsion. Shake the mixture well, before dispensing.

To be applied, on absorbent cotton, to gangrenous bedsores.—*Garrigues Char. Hosp.*

## COCAIN-SECT.

This is the name given in Germany to a new and popular "pick-me-up," which, according to the *Deutsche Dest. Zeity.*, has the following formula:

Angelica root	..... 24 gm.
Valerian root	..... 55 gm.
Cardamoms	..... 70 gm.
Coriander	..... 199 gm.
Orris root	..... 10 gm.
Cinnamon	..... 55 gm.
Zedoary root	..... 110 gm.

Bruise, or reduce to coarse powder, mix and boil with 3 liters of water for a few minutes. Draw off the aqueous extract and set aside. Add 8 liters of 95° alcohol to the residue, let stand for two days, draw off, and add the alcoholic macerate to the aqueous extractive. Mix 35 gm. of green tea leaves with 200 gm. erythroxyton coca leaves and pour over them 1 liter of boiling water, and let sipe for a few moments. Draw off and set aside the infusion, pour over the residue 1 liter of 95° alcohol, and let stand for twenty-four hours, at the end of which

time draw off and mix with the infusion. Finally mix the two liquids and filter, and to the filtrate add 30 liters of alcohol of 95°, and 35 kilos sugar dissolved in sufficient water to make a syrup. Color, to suit the fancy, in the usual way.—*Nat. Druggist.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS PREPARATION OF GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES (*Pharm. Pr.*)

℞ Carbonate soda (anhydrous)	.....grm. j
Sleavine (shavings)	.....grm. ij

Put into:

Alcohol	..... grm. xv
---------	---------------

Heat on a water bath till the alcohol is driven off, then add:

Glycerine, q. s.	..... ad fl. grm. 60
------------------	----------------------

Heat on a water bath until it becomes limpid, and pour into the moulds. The above makes four suppositories, and the preparation takes about thirty minutes. The suppositories keep well and are elastic.—*Gas. de Gynecol.*

## TOILET LIQUID SOAP.

℞ White hard soap, in shavings	.....} lb.
Rectified spirits	.....} ʒ
Aque	.....} ʒ iv
Perfume (at will)	.....} q. s.

Put the ingredients into a strong bottle of glass or tin, cork it close, set it in warm water for a short time, and occasionally agitate it briskly until solution is complete. After repose pour off the clean portion from the dregs (if any) into clean bottles for use, and at once closely cork them. If the solution be not sufficiently transparent, a little rectified spirit should be added before decantation. A little spirit fully proof, may be added if it be desired to render it thinner.

If much essential oil is used to perfume it, the transparency of the product will be lessened.—*Am. Soap Makers' Gazette.*

## LUBIN'S EAU DE TOILETTE.

Orris root	.....30 gm.
Tincture of tolu	.....10 gm.
Essence of musc	.....12 gm.
Extract of mousseline	.....10 gm.
Tincture of oil of lavender	.....16 gm.
Tincture of bergamot oil	.....30 gm.
Tincture of clove oil	.....1 gm.
Tincture of attar of ylang ylang	.....5 gm.
Alcohol	.....75 gm.

Mix and let macerate for several days, then filter.

## CREOLIN-IODOFORM OINTMENT.

The advantage of this prescription is said to be that the smell of the iodoform is well masked:

℞ Creolin	.....grs. xv
Iodoform	.....grs. xxx
Vaseline	.....ʒ vj

Make into an ointment.—*Therap. Gazette.*

## CHEAP THYMOL MOUTH-WASH.

The *Journal für Zahnheilkunde* gives the following formula for an excellent, and at the same time cheap, mouth or tooth-wash:

Rhatany root, coarsely powdered	.....500 gm.
Cinnamon	.....100 gm.
Orange peel, coarsely powdered	.....150 gm.
Alcohol	.....2 liters
Water	.....1 liter

Mix, and macerate for fourteen days in a warm place, then filter carefully, and to the filtrate add 15 gm. thymol, and dissolve.

A tablespoonful of this liquid added to a glass of warm water for each collutory.—*Nat. Druggist.*

## ARISTOL PLASTERS.

M. Cavailles makes these for the Hospital Saint Louis by mixing fine powdered aristol with a small quantity of oil, and adding to a mass of lanolin and caoutchouc plaster, previously cooled and made very fluid by the addition of benzoin. The benzoin is evaporated to a sufficient degree to leave a preparation suitable for spreading upon muslin.

## Additions to the Berlin Formulary.

The edition of the Berlin Formulary for 1893 contains some 40 new formulas, some of which we reproduce below from the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*:

## COLLODIUM IODOFORMI.

Iodoformii	.....gram. 1.5
Collodii elastici	.....ad gram. 15.0

## INJECTIO BISMUTHI.

Bismuthi subnitrici	.....gram. 5.0
Aque distillatæ	.....ad gram. 200.0

## IODOFORMUM DESODORATUM.

Olei ligni sassafras	.....gtt. II.
Iodoformii	.....ad gram. 10.0

## LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMII.

Chloroformii	.....gram. 20.0
Linimenti ammoniati	.....gram. 80.0

## MIXTURA ANTRHEUMATICA.

Sodii salicylici	.....gram. 10.0
Tincturæ aurantii	.....gram. 5.0
Aque distillatæ	.....ad gram. 200.0

One tablespoonful four times a day.

## MIXTURA DIURETICA.

Liquoris potasse acetici	.....gram. 30.0
Olei petroselinii	.....gtt. II.
Aque destillatæ	.....ad gram. 200.0

One tablespoonful three times a day.

## MIXTURA SERVINA.

Potassii bromati	.....gram. 8.0
Sodii bromati	.....
Ammonii bromati	.....
Aque destillatæ	.....ad gram. 200.0

One tablespoonful three times a day.

## OLEUM ZINCI.

Zinci oxydati	.....
Olei Olivarum	.....ad gram. 25.0

## PASTA ASEPTICA.

Acidi salicylici	.....gram. 0.5
Acidi borici pulv	.....gram. 5.0
Zinci oxydati	.....gram. 10.0
Petrolati	.....ad gram. 50.0

## PILULÆ ASIATICÆ.

Acidi arsenicosi	.....gram. 0.06
Piperis nigri pulv	.....gram. 1.5
Radicis liquoritice pulv	.....gram. 3.0

Mucil. gummi arabici q. s. ut f. pil. No. 60.  
Each pill contains 0.001 grammes of arsenious acid.

## PILULÆ EXPECTORANTES.

Terpini hydrati	.....gram. 3.0
Radicis liquoritice pulv	.....gram. 1.0
Succi liquoritice pulv	.....gram. 2.0

M. f. pil. No. 30.  
Two pills three times a day.

## PILULÆ FERRI ARSENICOSI.

Ferri redacti	.....gram. 3.0
Acidi arsenicosi	.....gram. 0.06
Piperis nigri pulv	.....
Radicis liquoritice pulv	.....ad gram. 1.5

Mucil. gummi arabici q. s. ut f. pil. No. 60.  
Two pills three times a day.

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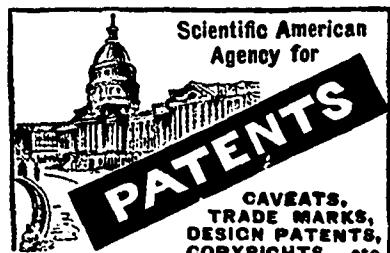
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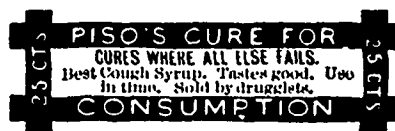
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## PULVIS ENSIICANS.

Zinci oxydati pro usae ext } aa. gram. 25.0  
 Amyli }

## PULVIS STOMACHICUS.

Bismuthi subnitrici } aa. gram. 5.0  
 Radicis thei pulv }  
 Natrii bicarbonici } ad gram. 20.0

## SOLUTIO IODI LUGOL.

Potassii iodidi . . . . . gram. 5.0  
 Tincturae iodii . . . . . gram. 20.0  
 Aquae destillatae . . . . . ad gram. 200.0  
 For external use.

## SPIRITUS CUCUMERIS.

Cucumeri . . . . . gram. 2.0  
 Spiritus vini gallici . . . . . ad gram. 100.0  
 A tablespoonful at a dose

## SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI.

Tincturae aromaticae . . . . . gram. 0.4  
 Spiritus aetheris nitrosi . . . . . gram. 0.5  
 Tincturae ratanhiae . . . . . gtt. VI.  
 Spiritus . . . . . gram. 100.0  
 Aquae destillatae . . . . . ad gram. 200.0

## TINCTURA ANTI-DIARRHOICAE.

Tincturae strychnii . . . . . gram. 2.0  
 Tincturae opii . . . . . gram. 2.0  
 Tincturae cascavillae . . . . . gram. 10.0  
 Fifteen drops three times a day.

## TINCTURA EXCITANS.

Tincturae castorei . . . . . gram. 5.0  
 Tincturae volariae . . . . . gram. 10.0  
 Ten drops every two hours.

## TINCTURA Pepsini.

Pepsini } aa. . . . . gram. 2.0  
 Acidi hydrochlorici }  
 Tincturae cinchonae . . . . . ad gram. 30.0  
 Twenty drops three times a day in a wine-glass of water.

## UNGUENTUM CONTRA PERNOSIS SEU CAMPHORATUS.

Camphorae tritae . . . . . gram. 5.0  
 Petrolati . . . . . ad gram. 50.0

## UNGUENTUM IODOFORMII.

Iodoformii . . . . . gram. 2.5  
 Petrolati . . . . . ad gram. 25.0

## Melon an Antidote of Cholera.

A well-known practitioner of Paris, Dr. Goyard, has written a series of papers on the various remedies which have been made use of in the treatment of cholera. Among others he mentions the melon treatment, which is very singular, and seems likely to take rank with the grape cure, which is much in vogue in some parts of Europe. The melon cure of cholera is more practised in America than in Europe. The patient is caused to eat nothing but melon. The celebrated naturalist, Linnaeus, who held a medical degree, cured himself of gout by eating daily several pounds of strawberries. Dr. Goyard treated two cases of cholera in Paris with the fruit of the melon, and each case was cured in less than three days. The treatment is simplicity itself; it consists in eating as much melon as you like, without any other food or drink. The whole fruit is eaten, pips and all, except the outer rind, and the patient is kept as quiet as possible. One of the patients thus cured by Dr. Goyard was a young man of twenty years of age, he eat a melon and a half, or two melons of average size, every day, and was up and about on the fourth day.—*Mo. Mag. of Pharmacy.*

To find success is one thing and to find fault with success is another.

## Pil. Dipsomania (Dr. Mann).

At a meeting of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, held at the New York Academy of Medicine, March 23rd, 1893, Dr. Edward C. Mann, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Medical Superintendent of Sunnyside Private Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Alcoholism, and the Opium Habit, read a paper on "Science vs. Folly in the Treatment of Disease Caused by the Abuse of Stimulants and Narcotics: A Plea for the Suppression of the Nostrum, Patent Medicine, and Specific in Rational Therapeutics." After comparing scientific medication with charlatanism and showing the physiological action of alcohol on man and his offspring, as well as the diseases produced by indulgence, Dr. Mann passed to the subject of the Treatment of Disease of Inebriety. He recommended the following as a good tonic and sedative in Dipsomania, having a good effect on the stomach, and tending to antagonize both the degenerative changes in the brain, and the effects of alcohol on the structures of the body.

R Quinine sulph . . . . . grs. ii.  
 Zinc oxide . . . . . grs. ii.  
 Strychnia sulph. . . . . gr. 1-40  
 Arsenic . . . . . gr. 1-100  
 Capsicum . . . . . grs. ii.

M. et ft. pill No. i. Sig.: One pill three times a day.

Together with this pill, Dr. Mann uses in his private hospital for sixteen days the following hypodermatic dosimetry:

R Strychnia nitrat . . . . . gr. i.  
 Aquae dest . . . . . ʒ ss.

M. Eight minims daily for eight days; 4 minims daily for another eight days. To quiet the morning nausea of alcoholics, two or three drops of wine of ipecac on the tongue, fasting.

The patient is kept in bed for the first few days, and fed on milk and meat juice for nourishment. Hydrotherapy and electrotherapy are employed. To induce sleep, the following sedative is administered at night for a few days.

R Tr. opii deod. }  
 Ext. hyosey. fld. } aa. . . . . ʒ i  
 Chloral hydrat. }  
 Pot. bromid. }  
 Tr. capsici . . . . . ʒ ss  
 Tr. aconit. rad . . . . . m v  
 Aquae menth. pip. . . . . ad ʒ iv

M. et Sig.: Two tablespoonfuls at bed time for a few days only, freely diluted with water.

If the patient is very much excited and is bordering on delirium tremens, the following is useful for two or three nights:

R Hyosein. hydrobromat . . . . . gr. i.  
 Aquae dest . . . . . ʒ ix.  
 Spt. vini rect . . . . . ʒ i.

M. et ft. hypodermatic solution. Sig.: Dose from 5 to 10 minims *pro re nata*.

The diet table in Dr. Mann's hospital consists of milk, eggs, oysters, meat, fish of all kinds, buttermilk and koumiss, plus a minimum amount of the cereals. Vegetables and starchy foods allowed only very sparingly, the idea being to rely on a diet which requires the least vital force and oxygen to digest, assimilate and appropriate, and to have ingested into the body such material as will, when brought under

the influence of oxidation, yield energy, which is the expression of vital activity, and give the largest working power for the amount of food taken. By such a plan of treatment patients are sent out with restored health, the craving for alcohol gone, the lost will-power restored, the shattered nervous system built up, and with a concentration of energy, physical ability and mental activity obtainable by no other plan of treatment.

In order to render Dr. Mann's pill available to the medical profession, Parke, Davis & Co have added it to their list of gelatin-coated pills, which they are now prepared to supply in bottles of 100 or 500.

## Comedones.

This is the treatment recommended by Dr. McCall Anderson, the well-known Glasgow dermatologist. The first thing to be done is to remove the cheesy plugs by squeezing them out with the fingers or some blunt instrument, such as a watch-key. Wash the parts every night and morning with very hot water, and afterwards apply friction with a rough towel (unless there be, as there sometimes is, much inflammation about the pimples). Vapour and Turkish baths, with thorough shampooing, are also useful.

The remedy which enjoys the greatest reputation is sulphur in some shape and form, such as:—

Sulphur . . . . . ʒj  
 Glycerine . . . . . ʒj  
 Cold cream . . . . . ʒj

Mix.

To be applied freely every night, short of causing pain or inflammation.

A lotion which is much appreciated is the following:—

Precipitated sulphur . . . . . ʒij  
 Camphor . . . . . gr. x  
 Gum arabic . . . . . gr. xx  
 Lime-water . . . . . ʒij  
 Rose-water . . . . . ʒij

Mix.

Shake the bottle and apply at bedtime, and in the morning remove the sulphur without wetting the skin.

The use of any remedy must be stopped if it inflames the skin, and then begun again.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

## Phosphorus Pills.

The plan adopted by M. Fourey for ensuring the exact sub-division of phosphorus, when this substance is ordered in pills, is to first make a homogeneous mixture of the powdered substances ordered in the prescription; next dissolve the phosphorus in carbon bisulphide and incorporate the solution quickly with some soft extract of cinchona; finally add the powder to the extract. The heat developed in forming the mass causes the volatilisation of the bisulphide, and it is stated that in a few minutes the whole process may be satisfactorily completed.—*Mon. de la Pharm.*

We beg to direct the attention of DRUGGISTS to the following articles, which appear upon our Revised Price List recently issued: -

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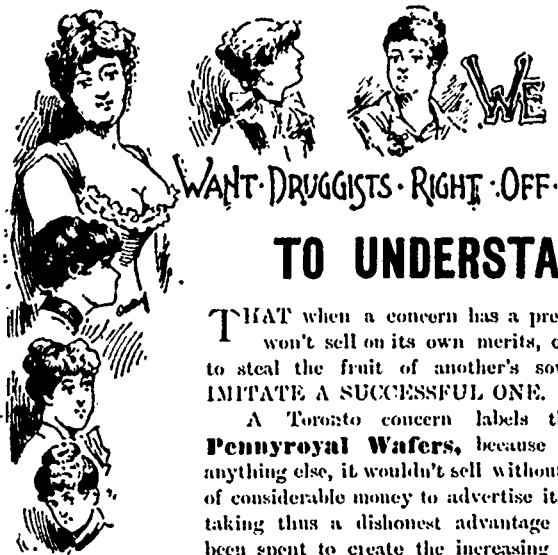
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### Books and Magazines.

**HORSES:** In Accident and Disease. Notes and Sketches. By J. Roalfe Cox, F.R.C.V.S. 8vo, cloth, 28 full page illustrations, \$1.75. New York: William R. Jenkins.

The author has, from custom and early association with the Veterinary profession, preserved sketches of prominent signs of suffering in horses, so many of their ailments being forcibly expressed in peculiar attitudes. The drawing of subjects brought together in this volume will, it is hoped, be especially useful to the student in illustrating his reading, and, at the same time, will not be without interest to all who are concerned in the welfare of the horse. The sketches introduced embrace various attitudes which have been observed, such as in choking; the disorders and accidents occurring to the stomach and intestines; affections of the brain; and some special forms of lameness, etc., etc.

\* \*

**ROARING IN HORSES:** Its Pathology and Treatment. By P. J. Cadiot, Professor at the Veterinary School, Alfort. Translated from the original by Thomas J. Watt Dollar, M.R.C.V.S., G.D., Lec. Vet. Med. and Surg. H.A.S.S. Cloth, completely illustrated with full page plates, 90 cents. New York: William R. Jenkins.

This work represents the latest development in operative methods for the alleviation of roaring. The investigations were carried on in a thoroughly scientific manner, and each step is most clearly defined by excellent full page illustrations.

\* \*

**A MANUAL OF VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY.** By Veterinary Captain F. Smith, M.R.C.V.S. Author of "A Manual of Veterinary Hygiene." 8vo, cloth, fully illustrated, \$4.25. New York: William R. Jenkins.

This work is distinctive from any other on the subject known to the profession, it being exclusively a Veterinary and not a Comparative Physiology.

\* \*

**STRANGWAY'S VETERINARY ANATOMY.** Revised and Edited by I. Vaughan, F.L.S., F.R.S. Fourth American Edition, 8vo, cloth, with several hundred illustrations, \$5.00. New York: William R. Jenkins.

The work has been very carefully read and considered. The diction has occasionally been improved and a few alterations, made in the nomenclature where such appeared necessary.

\* \*

We have just received from the well-known house of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., *A Treatise on Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron*, being an exhaustive treatise on the alkaloids and active principles of Cod Liver Oil, (illustrated by microscopical drawings)

and full information on the advantages of the Peptonate over all other forms of Iron. The work is divided into five parts, treating respectively on The Active Principles of Cod Liver Oil, Therapeutic Notes on Iron, The Composition, Value and Uses of their Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron, Clinical Reports of Cases Treated with it, and Reprints of the Alkaloids, etc., of Cod Liver Oil. The work is one which should be in the hands of every physician, and a careful perusal of it will tend to convince the reader of the intrinsic value of this new and original preparation.

\* \*

THE *Review of Reviews* for the month of June is a number which nobody who intends to go to the World's Fair at any time can well afford to be without. However attractive the other departments may be, it will be true of this World's Fair, as it was of the Centennial of 1876, that the great majority of the visitors will derive more pleasure from the pictures in the Art Department than from anything else. The *Review of Reviews* sent as its special representative to Chicago, in May, Mr. Ernest Knauff, a well-known art teacher of New York, who is also a writer on art subjects and who is known throughout the country as the very successful and sympathetic director of the art studies at Chautauqua from summer to summer. Mr. Knauff has prepared for the *Review of Reviews* an extended and discriminating article telling in a straightforward way what are the merits and striking features of each portion of the art exhibit, and his article is illustrated with outline pen sketches intended as memoranda of the principal pictures. The article serves as an excellent general guide to the art department, and as an auxiliary to the more formal catalogue which gives the names and numbers of the pictures.

\* \*

WITH the third part of "Omega," the work of the French astronomer Flammarion, which appears in *The Cosmopolitan* for July, the reader is able to grasp something of the great purpose of the author. "Omega" is declared by those who have read the entire work to be one of the most remarkable writings of the century. While pretending to be a novel, it is a work having a deeply philosophical purpose, as is more fully developed in later chapters. It is something that no fairly intelligent person can afford not to read, and is surely destined to become a classic. In a recent number of *The Cosmopolitan* a story was published, entitled "The House of the Dragons," which received wide criticism because of the importance of the life problems involved. A daughter of Bishop Potter, who was for some time connected with important mission work among the working girls of New York, has undertaken to reply, and discusses another side of the question in the July number. An interesting article on the "City of Brooklyn," by Murat Halstead;

the peculiar games of the New Mexican Indians, by Chas. F. Lummis; "Sororia," by Margaret Manton Merrill; the fight of the Cumberland and Merrimac, told by Capt. Thos. Selfridge, one of the survivors; a paper on "The Deserted Homes of New England;" an account of the Brussels Monetary Conference, by one of its most distinguished members; a curious story of the southwest, by Opie Read, and a contribution by Mr. Howells, are among the many important papers of the June issue.

### Italian Chemical Works.

The chemical works at Bagnoli, near Naples, produce about ten tons of sulphuric acid daily. The raw material is Sicilian sulphur. When the heavy duties on the alcohol, which once was largely fabricated in this country, stopped in 1888 the working of all the alcohol fabrics, very little sulphuric acid was sold, because the manufacturers of alcohol were the best clients of the chemical works, and used nearly half of the total production. Dr. Walter, therefore, started the fabrication of mineral manures (or chemical manures), and introduced the use of them by fields of experiments, by lectures given in the provinces, and by popular publications. The results of the employment of chemical manures in the last four years have proved to be very satisfactory. The chemical works are furnished with a platina apparatus, producing daily two tons of concentrated acid of 66° Beaume, and further with an apparatus Rohrmann for the fabrication of nitric acid. Sulphate of copper has been produced with old copper, until the price of English sulphate of copper went down to 400 fr. the ton. About 100 tons of sulphate of iron, 100 tons of alum, and 100 tons of sulphate of alumina are yearly produced, also small quantities of mineral colors for paper mills. A very good raw mineral for alum fabrication has been found at a place distant one hour from the factory, a white clay containing 5 per cent. of potash and no iron, and will be worked on a larger scale later on. The most promising articles for the works are the chemical manures, the use of which is gaining ground every year (*Consular Report*, 1122, 1892).—*Phar. Journal*.

### "A Bushel of Flies."

Have you seen the new show bill, "A Bushel of Flies?" The certificate there given is a further proof of what has been well known to the drug trade for years, that no other fly killers approach Wilson's Fly Poison Pads in destructiveness. Wilson's Fly Poison Pads have stood the test of time, and while imitations come and go yearly, the demand for Fly Pads is continually increasing. If there is a druggist in Canada who has not heretofore sold Fly Pads, we ask him to give them a trial. Sold by all wholesale druggists and patent medicine dealers. Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, are the sole makers.

# 180 PER CENT. PROFIT.

Mr. .... Druggist.

We are your best friends!  
 We refuse to sell cutters!  
 We protect your interests!  
 Our interests are akin!

WILL YOU HELP US TO HELP YOURSELF IN YOUR LOCALITY TO MAKE

## Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills

WHAT IT IS IN MANY PLACES,

**BEST SELLER TO-DAY! IT HAS COME TO STAY!**

We place in every house in Canada, and also send you by mail a few of our little books containing very valuable testimonials of wonderful cures. If you will take the trouble to hand out or fold up with every parcel one of these books, calling your customer's attention to the testimonials, you will find it to wonderfully increase your sales, which means so many more dollars found. We give a handsome oil painting with every purchase of 1/4 gross of Royal Crown Remedy, which only costs you \$7.50 per dozen.

ISAAC WILLIAMS CO., London.

To every purchaser of 3 dozen of Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure at \$1.00 per dozen, we give 1 dozen free. This costs only \$4.80 for 4 dozen, or \$1.20 per dozen, and allows 180 per cent. clear profit. Best seller, best advertised, and gives best satisfaction Order to-day from :-

W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL, London.  
 JAS. A. KENNEDY CO., London.  
 LONDON DRUG CO., London.

ARCHDALE WILSON CO., Hamilton  
 J. WISER CO., Hamilton  
 LYMAN BROS. CO., Toronto.

## NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE

**KNICKERBOCKER**

**Shoulder-Brace**

—AND—

**SUSPENDER COMBINED**

And walk upright in life.

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

**Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.**

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

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

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**  
 EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,  
 President.

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



## 3 Years Test

**BY THE CANADIAN PEOPLE**

*Has proven the sterling worth and merit possessed by*

# Radam's Microbe Killer

"The Public wants it, and wants it bad," else they would not buy from the Head Office could they obtain it at home.

The Express Companies can prove the great demand for it from private individuals.

Business has enlarged so rapidly that we want every Drug gist not yet handling M. K., to write us at once for full particulars as to what we will do for him.

Should Cholera come, it would be the only safe remedy to use. It is well to know this.

We intend to concentrate the sale wholly into the hands of "The Trade," if they will meet us half way.

Write us or call.

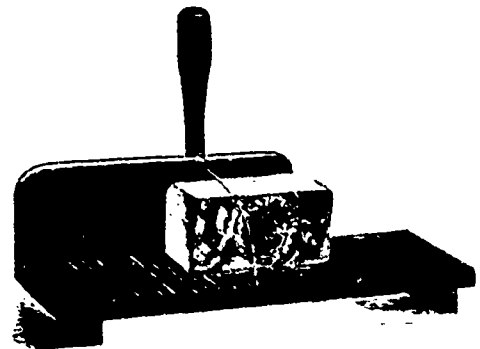
**Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co. Limited,**

120 King Street, West,

TORONTO, ONT.

"EXCELSIOR"

## Soap Cutter & Trimmer.



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.**

**UNIFORM IN ACTION.**

**PREVENTING WASTE.**

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

**PRICE, \$1.00.**

Manuf'd by the **EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**

Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

**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.

### Chemical Products.

The attention of importers and dealers is called to the advt. of Arthur P. Tippet & Co. on page 42 of this issue.

### Hair Brushes, Etc.

See H. A. Nelson & Sons' change of advt. on first page of cover. Their prices are right on all kinds of Brushes.

### Antikamnia.

We call the attention of our readers to the attractive and distinctive Antikamnia advertisement in this number. This popular American product is stocked by your jobber. Quantity prices on application.

### Castor Oil.

Winn & Holland, Montreal, announce the arrival of a direct shipment of Castor Oil (R. K. N. brand) from Calcutta. In view of the recent advance in this oil, it seems a good time to purchase. Quotations given on application.

### Remedyme.

We would direct the attention of druggists to the advt. of this preparation on page 21. The proprietors announce their intention of making this one of the best-known and best-selling proprietary articles in Canada.

### Diamond Tea.

The Diamond Tea Co. are offering special inducements to druggists on page 25 of this issue. Diamond Tea is a good seller, the demand being steady and the article gives the best satisfaction. If you want a leader just read over the advt.

### A Bushel of Flies.

The new show bill issued by Archdale Wilson & Co., "A Bushel of Flies," is certainly a most attractive advertisement, and if displayed by retailers in a conspicuous place, should increase their sales of Wilson's Fly Poison Pads materially.

### Minard's Liniment.

All wholesale and jobbing druggists throughout the Dominion are handling Minard's Liniment and report good sales. This article has superior merit, as attested by the fact that in the Provinces where it has been "a seller" for 20 years, it is still "the seller."

### Plasters for Nothing.

Read the advertisement of Raymond & Co. on page 17. Their plasters are rapid sellers in the United States and should be at once placed in stock by enterprising dealers. Do not fail to take advantage of their offer, mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

### Davis' Sticky.

Our readers will be interested in Powell & Davis Co.'s advertisement in this issue. Their Davis' Sticky is a decided hit in the fly paper line—Holder and

Sticky combined. The Editor of this journal has seen and examined the Sticky and can endorse the claims made for it. We would advise our readers to purchase a one dozen box for 30c. from the list of wholesale firms mentioned, and afterwards, as the ad. says, purchase by the case. In the ad. on page 13, the name of Langley & Co., Victoria, B. C., was inadvertently omitted.

### Tanglefoot Sever Spotts.

Office of Greenwich Pharmacy.

Messrs. O. & W. Thum,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DEAR SIRS, Your pamphlet received, and in regard to Tanglefoot would say that I have this year ordered the ten case lot from ———.

This makes my seventh year that I have sold it, and have never lost a sheet during the whole time, and have kept it over winter.

C. MEALEY, Prop.

### The Best Disinfectant.

From the published report of the American Public Health Association, also that of Prof. W. A. Corfield, M. A., M. D. (Oxon) F. R. C. P. Eng., on the value of "Little's Soluble Phenyle" as a Disinfectant, Germicide and Deodorizer. It will be seen that it holds first rank in that class, after having been put to a most thorough test.

It is non-poisonous and non-corrosive, and exhales a pleasant and refreshing odor after use. It is the cheapest Disinfectant in the market, (a teaspoonful of the liquid being sufficient to make a pint of potential Disinfectant, when mixed with water).

A perusal of these reports give convincing testimony of the real efficacy there exists in the "Phenyle," and which has been undoubtedly proven by its largely increased sales, and the number of testimonials received of its intrinsic value, and the various institutions in which it has received the highest commendation.

### Salocoll (Phenocoll Salicylate).

The introduction of another salicylic acid compound into medicine suggests a train of thought as to the important position which the acid has taken in materia medica not only from its own virtues *per se* but from the valuable therapeutical combinations which it forms with a number of basic substances.

A characteristic property of the soluble salts of salicylic acid is the readiness with which they are absorbed by the digestive organs, the mucous membrane and even the skin. The promptness of absorption is not always advantageous, since it may be accompanied by too great intensity of action, and hence the less soluble salicylates are commonly observed to be more free from by-effects than those salts more readily taken up by aqueous liquids.

It is especially noteworthy as one of the chief factors in the high position which salicylic acid has attained, that it and its salts are comparatively harmless

even when given in comparatively large doses and for lengthened periods.

But the essential virtues of salicylic acid which it imparts in a more or less modified form into its combinations are (1.) an antifebrile action and (2.) an antiseptic property. The reduction of the febrile temperature is usually but not invariably accompanied by perspiration. The fall of temperature is not due to this phenomenon, however, but chiefly to the influence of the substance upon the nervous centres which regulate the production of heat in the body.

Salocoll, or Phenocoll salicylate, combines the action of salicylic acid and of Phenocoll, which in the form of hydrochloride has done such good service as an anti-neuralgic, anti-rheumatic, and anti-pyretic. The new salt has a sweetish taste and is not so abundantly soluble as the hydrochloride—a difference which probably explains the remarkable freedom of the combination from by-effects. Further it may be noted that physiological research has indicated the desirability of employing salicylates of preparations of the same class as Phenocoll, because such salts are found to be free from any by-effects which may be produced by the pure base.

Practical experiment has shown that neither gastric disturbances, alterations of blood-pressure, nor cyanosis follow the administration of Salocoll. It has shown itself a reliable and safe anti-pyretic, anti-neuralgic, and anti-rheumatic, having beneficial effects in many cases where other remedies proved of no use. In influenza its beneficial effects were specially marked. The dose for adults is 15 to 30 grains in powder, several times a day; in appropriate sub-divisions of this quantity it can be given to children with safety.—

*The Therapist*

### Zanzibar Capsicums.

The variety growing on the island is the *Capsicum frutescens*, usually termed the "shrubby capsicum," and producing the bird's eye chillies forming the basis of cayenne pepper. This is to be found in a small degree in every shamba, but the principal source from which the annual exports are derived is the eastern side of Zanzibar, and the cultivation here is chiefly in the hands of the Wahadina people. It is a cultivation easily carried on, and calling for no special trouble or skill, and the returns are certain and profitable. At present the people are so blind to their own interests as to purposefully depreciate the value of this product; thus I understand that through fear of possible shortage by theft on the way down, owners actually damp the chillies before dispatching, and it is often necessary, on their reaching the Government customs godowns, to dry them as quickly as is possible as the only chance of saving them. Another variety bearing larger red and yellow pods is also cultivated, but the produce from this is all consumed locally (*Consular Report*, 266, 1892).

# DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

## ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

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

## SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

**FOR EXPORT TRADE.**

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

## SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 2½ 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.



**Thiolic Acid.**

Thiolic acid is now added to the list of sulphur preparations, such as thiol, thilamin, and tumenol, which are intended to replace ichthyol. The process of its manufacture is patented, and consists in heating six parts of linseed oil with one part of sulphur to about 230° C, when the formation of gas sets in. This "thio lin oil" is then treated with twice its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid and warmed until a complete solution is effected. The product is then poured into water and freed from the adherent sulphuric acid by washing. When finished it is an incoherent, dark-green mass, assuming, when warm, an extract-like consistence. It is soluble in alcohol, but not in water. Thiolic acid contains 14.2 per cent. of sulphur. The alkali salts of this acid are soluble in water, which gives them a value not possessed by the acid.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

**Tobacco as a Microbicide.**

Dr. Tassinari has published in the *Italia Termale* the results of an investigation into the effects of tobacco smoke on microbes. He finds: (1) That the smoke of the Cavour, Virginia and Tuscan cigars, and all black and chopped tobaccos possess a very pronounced bactericide power, especially against the bacillus of

Asiatic cholera. (2) This microbicide action may in all probability be attributed to the products of nicotine. (3) In epidemics of cholera and typhus the use of tobacco may be rather useful than hurtful. (4) Tobacco smoke merits special consideration on the hygiene of the mouth as a prophylactic means of combating microbial affections of the buccal cavity.—*The Hospital.*

**The Chlorohydro-Sulphate of Quinine.**

According to the studies of E. Grimaux and Laborde (*La Tribune Medicale*, February 16, 1893), this new double salt of quinine contains 74.2 per cent. of the alkaloid, and is represented by this formula:  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2) \cdot 2HCl, SO_4H_2, 3H_2O$ . The salt is soluble in its own weight of water at ordinary temperature. On account of its solubility and its large percentage of quinine, it is preferable to the sulphate and even to the chlorhydrate.

FRANCE is soon to adopt an interesting innovation in the postal card system. The cards will be issued in the form of check books, with stubs. The sender of the post card can make a memoranda of its contents on the stub, and can have this stamped at the Post Office before the card is detached, so that a verified record of the correspondence can be kept.

—:OUR:—

**Latest Importations.**

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

Your Orders Solicited.

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

IMPORTERS,

London, - Ontario.

**SEELY, The American Perfumer.**

ESTABLISHED AT DETROIT IN 1862.

**OUR COUNTER PERFUME RACK OF SOLID OAK.**

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

DETROIT, MICH.

**Seely Manufacturing Co.**

WINDSOR, ONT.

# ARTAUD'S PERFUMES.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

beg to announce to the Retail Drug Trade that they have been appointed Sole Agents for Canada for the **CONCENTRATED FLORAL EXTRACTS** manufactured by **MR. JEAN ARTAUD, Grasse, France**, the oldest and probably the best house in the business, having been established in the year 1703.

These Perfumes are of the highest class and are confidently believed to be equal, and in many cases superior to any Perfumes sold in this market, while the price is very little more than that of the lowest grades sold here.

The success these goods have enjoyed since their introduction to the English market has been phenomenal.

A like success is predicted in this country. We have undertaken to place a large quantity annually, and in order to do this have placed the price at the very lowest possible figure, viz.:

**\$2.80 per Bottle of 20 fluid ounces. 10 Bottle Lots, \$2.75 per Bottle.**

These goods offer retailers a very large profit, as they can be sold as high as any bulk Perfumes on this market, while the addition of a small quantity of pure spirit will reduce the cost as low as any.

### LIST OF ODORS NOW IN STOCK:

EASTER LILY.	VIOLET.	WALL FLOWERS.	LILY VALLEY.
SWEET ORCHIDS.	CHERRY BLOSSOM.	NEW MOWN HAY.	WHITE VIOLET.
WHITE LILAC.	ACADIAN FLOWERS.	CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS.	CHYPRE.
WHITE ROSE.	WHITE HELIOTROPE.	HAWTHORN BLOOM.	PATCHOULA.
STEPHANOTIS.	JOCKEY CLUB.		

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., - Wholesale Druggists, - HAMILTON, ONT.

## Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JUNE 10th, 1893.

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

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$4 05	\$4 25	CASOR, Fibre, lb. ....	16 00	17 00	Bleached, lb. ....	45	50
Methyl, gal. ....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb. ....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb. ....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb. ....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb. ....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. ....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb. ....	15	17	Prepared, lb. ....	5	6	Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALOIS, oz. ....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. ....	4	5	Sorts, lb. ....	40	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. ....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	Thus, lb. ....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Benjamin, lb. ....	45	50	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	HEB, Althca, lb. ....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	45	Burdock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	70	1 00	COLLOIDON, lb. ....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb. ....	15	17
Peru, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catuip, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, cau or less, lb. ....	75	80	CONFECTIOS, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
BARK, Barberrry, lb. ....	22	25	Creosote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	25
Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	CUTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb. ....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DENTINE, lb. ....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Canela, lb. ....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Hearhound, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada. ....	25	30	EGG, Spanish, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb. ....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb. ....	18	20	Powdered, lb. ....	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb. ....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb. ....	18	20	ERGOTIS, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. ....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb. ....	15	20
Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	Pounds, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb. ....	20	22
Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnicca, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
Pale, lb. ....	40	45	Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb. ....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb. ....	16	18	Chamonile, Roman, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb. ....	21	25
Ground, lb. ....	17	20	German, lb. ....	40	45	Rue, ozs, lb. ....	30	35
Powdered, lb. ....	20	28	Elder, lb. ....	20	22	Sage, Ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Spearmint, lb. ....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb. ....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb. ....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb. ....	45	50	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Sassafras, lb. ....	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb. ....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb. ....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb. ....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	French, white, lb. ....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb. ....	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb. ....	165	18	INDIGO, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	GEARANA. ....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb. ....	25	28
Vanilla, lb. ....	6 50	7 50	Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb. ....	75	80	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb. ....	85	90	Barbadoes, lb. ....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....	25	30
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Socotrine, lb. ....	65	70	Bay, lb. ....	18	20
Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Assafetida, lb. ....	25	28	Belladonna, lb. ....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb. ....	90	1 00	Buchu, long, lb. ....	50	55
BEES, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	Powdered, lb. ....	1 00	1 10	Short, lb. ....	45	50
Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	50	55	Coca, lb. ....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacac, lb. ....	75	80	Sorts, lb. ....	40	45	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb. ....	75	80	Benzoin, lb. ....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb. ....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Hyoscyamus, ....	25	30
Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb. ....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb. ....	25	30	Guaiaac, lb. ....	75	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	50
Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Powdered, lb. ....	95	1 20	Tinnevely, lb. ....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Kino, true, lb. ....	45	50	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....	40	50	Myrrh, lb. ....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
			Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	LICENS, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb. ....	5 00	5 25	Licencia, Solazzi. ....	45	50
			Powdered, lb. ....	6 50	6 75	Pignatelli. ....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	Grasso. ....	30	35
			Shellac, lb. ....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. ....	97	30

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## DRUG REPORTS.

### Ontario.

Beyond a brisk demand for disinfectants and an advance in chloroform there is little of interest to report.

Owing to drought in England and continent all herbs are higher; this will affect price of extracts, essential oils, &c.

Balsam Peru, advancing.

Opium, no change.

Ergot, high prices likely to be maintained owing to the very dry season.

Haarlem oil, higher, owing to the Hollanders becoming modernized and forming a trust on bottles.

Insect powder. The flowers have advanced 50% in consequence of unfavorable reports of growing crops. The weather has been too dry and the acreage this year is much smaller than for years past, as the low price for several seasons has induced producers to pay more attention to other crops, it will not likely affect price this year, but next season higher prices may be looked for, and it will tend to make adulteration more general than now, which is needless.

Sulfonal, about 5c. per oz. higher.

Otto Rose, higher.

Sulphate of Copper largely in demand as a disinfectant.

### England.

Only a fair amount of business has taken place during the past month, and the auctions have passed off without many particular features of note. A pretty little controversy is raging just now as to ipecacuanha stems. The parcels of root of recent years have contained increasing quantities of woody stems, and the wholesale druggists have protested. Recently the brokers have obtained an analytical certificate of the Mr. Cripps, whose book on "Galencol Pharmacy" was recently re-

viewed in your columns, who states that the stems contain as much as 1.75 per cent. of Emotine. This the wholesale druggists repudiate and deny, and there the matter rests for the moment.

Balsam Peru has moved steadily upward during the month.

Opium remains very firm at recent advance.

Mitcham Oil of Peppermint is easier, but American and Japan have been firm in jobbing quantities.

Pilocarpine has risen in price.

Ergot is quoted at slightly improved prices as the drought is considered prejudicial.

Cubebis are unsaleable.

Ginger steady at increased value.

Quinine, in a little better odor, owing to speculation.

Ipecacuanha is dropping.

Oil of Sweet Almonds is a trifle cheaper.

Insect Flowers are decidedly firmer under adverse reports concerning new crop.

### Castor Oil.

Latest advices from England state that notwithstanding the large arrivals, an advance of 1-16d has been established in Liverpool. The continued advance in the price is owing to the short supply of seed which has not yet been felt to its fullest extent. In this market castor oil is firm at 7c. to 7½c. per lb. with a firm market and decidedly upward tendency in prices.

### Big Drop in Turpentine.

A drop of five cents per gallon in turpentine is announced by the Ontario Association. The step was decided upon at a meeting held a few days ago. The price is now 47c. per gallon for one to four gallon lots and 46c. a gallon for five barrels and over, freight allowed to delivery stations. At Toronto, Hamilton, London and Guelph prices are two cents a gallon below those figures. Jobbers seem to have

bought largely of the new crop, and the members of the association claim that they have put prices down to the lowest notch in order to benefit the dealer and to induce consumption. Lower prices are always in order about this time on account of the arrival of the spring stock in the South. The usual brisk demand may now be expected to spring up, trade in this line having for some months been of a hand to mouth character.

The market appears to be steady at the decline. It is thought that prices can scarcely go lower while the conditions favor a firmer market in the future. These conditions are principally an estimated shortage of 11,000 gallons in the crop, while there does not appear to be very much left over from last season.

### Projected Corner in Indiarubber.

Reports are in circulation in American rubber circles that Baron de Gondoriz is organising another syndicate to corner crude rubber. Some of the reports are that the syndicate has been actually formed and has already acquired most of the floating supply of the raw material. The syndicate is, it is said, composed of some of the largest rubber-dealers in Para, and has the support of a well-known banking firm in London, where the Baron has located the head-quarters of the movement. Some members of the trade are, however, sceptical as to the success of the new syndicate. They claim that the present deal is bound to follow the unsuccessful ones that have previously been conducted by the Baron, notably those of 1891 and 1883. The present attempt at a corner will force the American rubber trust to pay high prices for its supplies, and it is considered probable, therefore, that the trust will fight the syndicate. By the acquisition of the Woonsocket Rubber Company the trust may now be said to include all the large American companies, except the Boston Company.

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00	
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	1	50	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10		
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	1	75	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11		
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	Rum, Bay, gal.	2	25	2	50		
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3	00	3	25	3	00		
LYCOPORIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCARIN, oz.	1	25	1	50	1	50		
MACE, lb.	1	20	1	25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	13	15		
MANNA, lb.	1	00	1	75	Star, lb.	35	40	35	40		
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Burdock, lb.	30	35	30	35	
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	0	7	Canary, bag or less, lb.	0	7	0	7	
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	40	00	40	00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	10	13		
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50	1	50		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	Celery	30	35	30	35	
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	1	10	Colehium	75	80	75	80		
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	10	12	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Cumin, lb.	15	20	15	20	
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Fennel, lb.	15	17	15	17	
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	7	9	
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	3	4	
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Ground, lb.	4	5	4	5	
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6	Hemp, lb.	6	6	6	6	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	9	12	
PERCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Powdered, lb.	15	20	15	20	
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	Pumpkin	25	30	25	30	
PLASTER, Calcined, lbl cash	2	25	2	25	Quince, lb.	65	70	65	70		
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	Rape, lb.	8	9	8	9	
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	50	55	
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	Worm, lb.	22	25	22	25	
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	25	30	
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1	00	1	10	Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	10	12		
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2	3	2	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	15	16		
White, lb.	3	4	3	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	25	35		
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	12	25		
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	25	28	SPERMACEI, lb.	50	55	50	55		
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	22	25	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	75	80		
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	10	12		
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	50	75		
Blood, lb.	15	16	15	16	Yellow	40	45	40	45		
Bitter, lb.	27	30	27	30	Wool, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	5	6		
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	10	12		
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	5	6		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	5	6		
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	30	35	<b>CHEMICALS.</b>						
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	12	13		
Colecium, lb.	40	45	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	45	50		
Columbo, lb.	20	22	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	20	25		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	10	12		
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	38	40	Boracic, lb.	20	25	20	25		
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	38	30	38		
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	2	15		
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1	35	1	40		
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	65	70		
Galangal, lb.	15	18	15	18	Gallie, oz.	10	12	10	12		
Gelsenium, lb.	22	25	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	30	35		
Genitan, lb.	9	10	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1	50	1	60		
Ground, lb.	10	12	10	12	tles doz	22	25	22	25		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	3	5	3	5		
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	18	20	Muriatic, lb.	18	20	18	20		
Po., lb.	20	22	20	22	Chem, pure, lb.	10	13	10	13		
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	27	30	27	30	Nitric, lb.	25	30	25	30		
Po., lb.	30	35	30	35	Chem, pure, lb.	75	80	75	80		
Ginseng, lb.	3	00	3	25	Oleic, purified, lb.	12	13	12	13		
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	1	00	1	10		
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	13	17	13	17		
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	12	15	Dilute, lb.	35	38	35	38		
Indian Hemp	18	30	18	30	Pyrogallie, oz.	1	80	2	00		
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	3	00	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	2	2	2		
Powdered, lb.	3	10	3	20	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2	2	2	2		
Jalap, lb.	55	60	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	5	6		
Powdered, lb.	60	65	60	65	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	18	20		
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	40	90	Tannic, lb.	90	1	10	45		
Licorice, lb.	12	15	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	40	45	40	45		
Powdered, lb.	13	15	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1	00	5		
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	1	5	1	5		
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	16	40	Azum, cryst., lb.	3	4	3	4		
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	30	35	Powdered, lb.	3	4	3	4		
Powdered, lb.	40	45	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. SSO	8	10	8	10		
Paroira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	65	75		
Pink, lb.	75	80	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	12	13		
Parsley, lb.	30	35	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	35	40		
Peurary, lb.	20	25	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	40	45		
Poke, lb.	15	18	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	12	16		
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	55	60		
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	16	18		
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	50	80	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1	00	1	10		
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	40	45	ARISTOL, oz.	2	00	2	25		
Cut, lb.	50	55	50	55	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	25	30		
Senega, lb.	55	65	55	65	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	13	15		
Squill, lb.	13	15	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	35	40		
Syllingia, lb.	22	25	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	6	7		
Powdered, lb.	25	27	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oz.	7	00	8	00		
					BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	40	45		

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	25	30	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	30	33	Zinc, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	16	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....	85	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	3 00	3 25
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>			Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Auber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	7 50	8 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Ozs., oz.....	32	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
QUININE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 00	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.....	0 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1 00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>		
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.....	9	11
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	11 00	12 00	Cod Liver, N. F., gal.....	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.....	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Cortosseid, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	60	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	65	67
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.....	63	65
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.....	32	34	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 50	1 60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	25	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.....	12	13
TARTAR EMEIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPECK, gal.....	1 75	1 80
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Lemon, lb.....	2 75	3 00	TURPENTINE, gal.....	65	68

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