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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 6.

STRATHROY, AUGUST, 1894.

No. 8.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

PUBLISHER.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

EUROPEAN AGENCY:

Brock & Halifax Aldermary House, Watling St.

LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

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### Pharmaceutical Association Meetings.

This number is essentially one of reports, no less than four provincial association meetings proceedings being given. These necessarily take up a large proportion of our space and crowd out some of our usual departments. The proceedings of these associations are, however, or should be, of particular interest to pharmacists in the several provinces, whose duty it should be to keep themselves posted as to the acts of their legislators.

### Acceptable Legislation.

But few things which have been advocated by members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy could be more acceptable to the drug trade of the Province than those suggested by Messrs. Clark and Petrie at the late Council meeting, to modify the fees payable annually and to take steps to limit the infringements committed through the use of the names of members of the Medical College.

In the first instance, Mr. Clark very reasonably pointed out that the reduction of expenses, heretofore uncontrollable, for matters not purely executive or educational, would enable the College to perform its labors on the basis established for it some time ago as a self-sustaining one; and in the latter instance, Mr. Petrie has not hesitated to call a spade a spade when mentioning the essence of the difficulty he sought to overcome.

There is but little doubt that if those who would like to engage in the practice of pharmacy, in the underhand way spoken of, could have good grounds for expecting leniency on account of the shield they have chosen, the increase in cases of indirect infringement would be startling.

The Infringement Committee, in recommending that power be given them to act energetically in the matter, have once more given hope that they will act without fear or favor in attempting to secure to registered druggists the protection which they feel they are entitled to. The Committee, we are satisfied, will do its duty if druggists who are directly influenced by cases which they know to be violations will only co operate with it in prosecuting, otherwise, in so extended a territory, but little can be done. Those who need the aid should seek it, and, if they don't get it, the blame can be properly attached.

### The Prudent Business-man's Guide.

He never overloads stock.

He buys alone what he is sure to sell, and no more than he can pay for.

He gives but little credit, and that gilt-edged.

He keeps his personal credit so that it will secure him best bargains and largest discounts.

He discounts nothing, except a bor-

rower's word, and neither borrows nor lends.

He sticks to business to make it stick to him.

He never joins societies for business purposes, unless they are purely business societies.

He keeps thoroughly posted on the current market reports of interest to his business.

He makes no risks and takes none.

He lives by calculation and thrives on it.

He takes his trade paper and reads it through carefully.

He buys from the man that advertises for he knows he must be a live man.

### Process for Distilled Water.

Prof. Atfield has suggested for adoption in the next revision of the British Pharmacopœia the use of potassium permanganate and an alkali in the preparation of distilled water, the idea being to destroy nitrites and to insure the liberation of ammonia. His formula and tests read: Take of water a convenient quantity; place it in a still having an efficient condenser; add to it enough solution of permanganate of potassium, rendered strongly alkaline by caustic potassa, to communicate a permanganate purple tint; distill, and reject the distillate so long as it affords a distinct reaction with the alkaline solution of potassio mercuric iodide; then distill so long as the distillate gives no reaction with the following tests, and collect and preserve it in stoppered glass vessels free from lead. *Tests.* A fluidounce evaporated in a clean glass capsule leaves not more than a scarcely visible residue. In quantities of two or three fluidounces it is not affected by sulphuretted hydrogen either alone or after the addition of ammonia, by oxalate of ammonium, nitrate of silver, chloride of barium, solution of lime, or by a mixture of starch mucilage and iodide of potassium slightly acidified by acetic acid. It should cease to be used when a quantity of two or more fluidounces gives more than a faint yellow coloration with the solution of potassio mercuric iodide.

Dr. Bartholow recommends five to fifteen drops of spirits of Camphor for hysterical flatulence, and for flatulent colic occurring at the change of life.

## Drug Clerk's Column.

### Rules of Conduct.

A Talk to Drug Clerks from one of themselves.

DAVID ASHBURY, GALT.

The publisher of the *DRUGGIST* has kindly consented to place at the disposal of the clerks of Ontario a portion of his space, and I thought that it might not be amiss for me to start the ball a-rolling by placing before the minds of my associate-clerks some few items of advice which have come into my mind, and which have engrained themselves into my character. It will scarcely do for us clerks to use these columns for the advocacy of the forming of a Drug Clerks' Union, which shall be prepared, at a moment's call of its President, to go out on strike for a raise in wages among apprentices of half-a-cent a year; no, this would be hardly allowable. But what we can do, is to come more into touch with each other, disseminate among ourselves wholesome counsels, and permeate the drug-clerk to day with an appreciation and respect for each other which shall not be erasable even after each of those who now are clerks, have become graduates pharmacists and have gone into business for themselves.

We are all young yet and there are many things for us still to learn, and we each, of course, have the faculty of looking at the same things in different ways; summarizing them, the various views it is possible for us all to hold, we shall each be gaining a deal of information from our common discussions of subjects which should interest the drug world.

But now, to come to the words of advice I have to offer, let me concisely state them:

1. Be conscientious to the interests of your employer. This is, primarily, the reason wherefor you are working for him. Get a firm hold on this fact—you are working for him, secondarily, to profit yourself by learning the business you desire to follow. Do all you have to do for your master under the guidance of your conscience, even wipe your mortars and graduates with your conscience, not only with your hands, or more correctly with the rag in your hands. You will find it to pay to do your work on principle, because not only will it please your employer to have you do what is right, but it will make you feel more satisfied with yourself and with your work, and this is no slight consideration.

2. Get a proper estimate of your place in the affairs of the store to which you are

allied. Strive to know what place you are supposed to occupy in the carrying on of your master's business, and make a strong effort to live up to the ideal of that position. Don't go moping round without a purpose while in the store. Get to know something of what you are supposed to do while at work, and put some go into you. Anchor your brain into some steadfastness of conduct, and go about your business as though you had a little idea of what it is supposed to be. Don't wobble round in a purposeless stream! You ought to know some little about your employer's temperament, ought to strive to learn his method of looking at things, what he is likely to expect of you, and what views he holds of suitable clerkhood. Every man has, or at any rate ought to have an ideal clerk in his mind's eye, if he be a good business man and thoroughly interested in his own welfare. Now, a sharp-brained clerk will endeavor to glean his master's ideal of a clerk and will at-

him, if not because you consider him to be a gentleman, do it because you realize yourself to be one. These are only a few ideas which I have been led to gather, and if possible, at some future date, I have others I should like to bring before my fellow clerks.

### British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at Oxford, Eng., commencing July 31st. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mr. N. H. Martin, F.L.S., F.R.M.S.

Vice-Presidents—M. Carteighe, F.I.C., F.C.S., London; J. L. Ewing, Edinburgh; W. Hayes, Dublin; J. Toone, Bournemouth.

Treasurer—John Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Hon. General Secretaries—W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., F.C.S., London; F. Ransom, F.C.S., Hitchin.

Hon. Local Secretary—S. Handwick, Bournemouth.

The next place of meeting will be Bournemouth.

### Drug Clerks.

As intimated in our July issue, we have opened a department for the registration of the names and addresses of drug clerks. These names will appear *once* in our columns and then be registered in our Drug Clerks' Register, from which information may be had at any time as to the addresses of those who register with us. Any change of address should be sent in so there may be no possibility of error. This will be found to be of value both to

employers and employees and we invite all clerks in the Dominion to take advantage of it. The following register this month:

CLERK.	EMPLOYER.	AT A.
Walter Master,	Dr. A. C. Gaviller,	Granby, Quec.
A. W. W. Spinks,	Meacham & Co.,	Toronto, Ont.
Wilnot B. Nethery,	W. W. Booth,	Toronto Jct., Ont.
Alex. Lemieux,	F. E. Gauvreau,	Quebec, Quec.
C. F. McLean,	T. C. Nicholls,	Port Perry, Ont.
W. A. Colebury,	Dr. J. H. Michener,	Dunnville, Ont.
J. L. Stevens,	P. Bawden,	Ridgetown, Ont.
T. J. Stillman,	J. G. Karm,	Woodstock, Ont.
B. Davis,	J. G. Karm,	Woodstock, Ont.
J. S. Mackey,	A. Buchanan,	Kemptville, Ont.
J. F. Taylor,	J. A. Zimmerman,	Hamilton, Ont.
A. S. Reid,	B. Bachelor,	Brantford, Ont.
W. A. Carter,	H. A. Harrison,	Dunville, Ont.
A. A. Schiedel,	E. M. Devitt,	Waterloo, Ont.
M. W. Emery,	G. N. Babcock,	Oraxton, Ont.
H. McLeay,	W. P. McLeay,	Watford, Ont.

**COPRAOL.**—This is the trade-name of a solid vegetable fat, recently introduced in Germany, and recommended as a substitute for cacao-butter in making suppositories, etc. It is said to be "cocoanut fat with a high melting point." The name indicates its origin (copra signifying cocoanut). It seems to be a good article,



INTERIOR OF W. J. DYAS' RETAIL DRUG STORE, STRATHROY, ONT.

tempt to fulfil his expectations. Subtlety of judgment and tact of operation are two essential qualities in a good, sensible drug clerk.

3. Have enough in you to know your true worth, but do not stoop to being vain in mind, but less in conduct. I, for one, do not believe in allowing a boss to make a slush-bucket of his clerk, nor to do or say just what he likes to him, whether right or wrong, and a clerk will not show much manhood who consents to allow himself to be sat on by his employer just when this employer may please so to do. A master never thinks any more of any servant of his who just plays simple tool in his hands, than he does of the spoon that serves to help him feed himself. Now, don't crunch down to any man and make a fool of yourself, but on the other hand, always bear in mind the deference, justifiable and honorable, that you owe your master and be certain to let him have it. Never be other than a gentleman toward



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Gum.**

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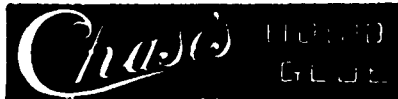
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**WM. ELLIS,**

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

The factory having been removed from Toronto.

**SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.**

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**INVALIDS & CONVALESCENTS,**  
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**WITH CEREALS**

**IS THE IDEAL FOOD.**

ITS MERITS ARE:

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SEE SAMPLES.

## Trade Notes.

The drug store of R. D. Stiles, Pictou, N. S., was destroyed by fire last month.

Henry Lumbers, patent medicine manufacturer, of Toronto, Ont., has assigned.

W. A. Rudell has now an interest in the drug business of Conway & Co., Sault St. Marie, Ont.

W. M. Harrison & Co., have opened a drug store at Arden, Man., with Mr. VanBlaricom in charge.

F. W. James has sold his drug business in Port Stanley, Ont., to Dr. Mothersill, of the Port Stanley Drug Co.

A. S. Hopkins, of Toronto, Ont., formerly with J. H. McKenzie, has bought H. A. Knowles' business on Yonge st.

A small fire occurred in one of the upper flats of W. A. Dyer's drug store, Montreal, last month. The damage was slight.

A. E. Fawcett, formerly in the drug business on King St. West, Toronto, Ont., has opened a drug store at Lander's Landing, B. C.

Miss Cora Dow, a graduate of the department of pharmacy of the Cincinnati University, is the owner of three drug stores in that city.

B. A. Mitchell, London, Ont., started there in business 48 years ago the 8th of August. Mr. Mitchell's activity to day will put many a younger man to shame.

Chas. A. Dutton, of Ingersoll, J. W. Broth's assistant, has carried off honors in the Chicago Ophthalmic College and Hospital taking 100% and degree of M.O.

R. Kneeshaw, Ingersoll, Ont., has retired from the drug business of R. Kneeshaw & Co., the business will be carried on by John Gayfer & Co., with Mr. Fred. Gayfer as manager.

W. A. Karn, Woodstock, Ont., had what might have been a very serious accident on Saturday, 4th inst. From some combustion a mixture containing nitric acid flew up in his face, fortunately none getting in his eyes. He is able to attend to business as usual.

In our July issue it was stated that Mr. Coombe, of Clinton, had opened an additional drug store in Goderich, Ont. The correspondent who furnished us with this information was not correctly informed as the business belongs solely to Chas. D. Williams.

Wm. Ellis, of London, Ont., has secured the manufacturing right and sole control of Wm. Rudam's Microbe Killer for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The business of the seventeen factories, now formed for the production of this remedy, has assumed enormous proportions the world over, and there is little doubt that under Mr. Ellis' management here a large business is assured. The factory and whole management has been removed from Toronto (where it has been conducted the past four years) to London.

## Prince Edward Island Notes.

Thos. Doyle, druggist, of Souris, died on the 2nd inst. Particulars were not to hand at time of our going to press, but it is said death was due to an over-dose of some poisonous drug. Mr. Doyle leaves a widow and one child. He learned his business at the Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, and afterwards carried on business in Victoria, P.E.I. Not succeeding here, he left the Island for a number of years, but returned this spring and opened a drug store in Souris where he died.

The Scott Act came into force in Charlottetown on the 27th ult., but up to the 3rd inst. no appointment of vendors had been made. All the Druggists have applied with the exception of two out of the eight. It is rumored that others than druggists will secure the appointment inasmuch as druggists can all sell ten ounces twice a day to the same patient upon a doctor's prescription. The absurdity of any others than druggists dispensing a physician's prescription and the inadequacy of what is permitted to the druggist are points which may not receive the consideration they deserve.

## Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Eng., July 27th, 1894.

Ever since the fatal accident by which Professor Tyndall unfortunately lost his life, there have been innumerable suggestions, more or less ingenious, for the prevention of such lamentable occurrences by the use of distinctive bottles, labels, etc. The latest production for the purpose has been invented by Mr. Orchard, chemist, of Salisbury, and consists of a small tinkling bell attached to the cork of the ordinary poison bottle, the idea being that upon touching the bottle the noise would attract attention to the dangerous nature of the contents. It is certainly ingenious and has the additional advantage of adding very little to the cost; on the other hand, many poisons are required in stoppered bottles and it is evident that the invention fails in that case. Personally, I have given a preference to the suggestion which emanated from a medical man. He suggests that poison bottles be always made on the old soda water bottle principle, that is, oval-shape, so that the bottle is always on its side. This would be such a revolution that no one could fail to recognize that the bottle was peculiar, and the cessation of this form for soda-water bottles emphasizes the distinction. A peculiar wasp-waist bottle with the word "poison" in raised white letters upon the deep blue, has been strongly recommended. There have also been recommendations for bottles adorned with a grinning skull and cross-bones.

Messrs. Warrick Bros., of Swan Lane, London, have introduced a new form of Bland's pill, which, they inform me, is protected by patent. The mass of Bland's

pill is incorporated with sufficient warm gelatine basis so that when cold it can be shaped and cut in a machine similar to that producing compressed tablets. The result is a brown soft gelatinous lozenge which, when cut in half, has the characteristic green color of Bland's pill. The mass is soft and yet preserves its color, so that it affords distinct evidence of improvement over pills. But it is rather doubtful what advantages it offers over capsules of Bland's pill, and it has not the undeniable merit of Messrs. Oppenheimer's bi-palatinoids. These bi-palatinoids of Bland's contain on one side the carbonate of potash, and on the other, separated by a septum of gelatine, the sulphate of iron. Obviously reaction cannot take place until the contents reach the stomach, and the gelatine dissolves. In spite of all these improvements in the methods of administering iron, it is remarkable what large quantities have to be taken in cases of anemia, for instance, before assimilation takes place. The amount of iron taken up by the blood is almost infinitesimal, and yet it seems absolutely necessary to give it in prodigious quantity. I may add that Messrs. Warrick call their articles by the euphonious title of "jelloids."

The publication by Mr. William Martindale, F.C.S., ex-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, of a little book entitled "Analyses of 10,000 Prescriptions" is of considerable interest, particularly in view of the next revision of the pharmacopœia. For several reasons it is rather unfortunate that Mr. Martindale, from a very praiseworthy idea of rendering his analyses more representative, should have introduced other pharmacies than his own into the list. The result has been in numerous instances to give a fictitious importance to some remedies which are only in favor in these localities. Besides his own West End Pharmacy, Mr. Martindale laid the principal pharmacy in Oxford (Mr. Druce), Aberdeen (Messrs. Davidson & Kay), Bourne-mouth (Mr. Jones), Carlisle (Mr. Foster), and Cork (Mr. Lester), under contribution. It is quite evident that if the principal prescriber in one of these towns sends all his prescriptions to the one pharmacy, which is often the case, and has some peculiar favorites, it affects the average of the other towns. An instance of this is apparent when it is noticed that the whole of the Aletris Cordial prescription emanated from one town—Bourne-mouth. Again, Carlisle is responsible for the whole number of times that belladonna spread plaster was prescribed. Whilst the affection of Oxford for Bromidia considerably affects the averages. It is of interest to note that our old friends, spirit of chloroform, tincture of opium, tincture of nux vomica, etc., are all well up in the list whilst there is a lamentable number "not once prescribed." These will probably attract most attention from Professor Atfield and the medical authorities. This list of obsolete remedies includes all the vapors, poultices and enemata. Also decoctions of pomegranate bark,

barley, poppy and Iceland moss. Some of the extracts, infusions, ointments and a few tinctures also figure in the same category. There is no reason why these should not go and if any medical man still desired to order them, he would only have to mark "1885" after the article to ensure obtaining it. Such a course is still pursued with some of the P. L. articles and even with a few of the 1861 B. P. It would be of great interest if pharmacists all over the British Empire would tabulate similar lists or even publish in their trade journals a moderate list limited to the "not once prescribed." It is common knowledge that the Committee of the Medical Council are always considerably divided upon the subject of admitting new remedies into the pharmacopœia; but this is partly due to a horror of over-crowding the work of which there would be no fear if their path were made plain by pharmacists and medical men generally. In Mr. Martindale's list we are also introduced to a limited number of specialties and proprietary preparations such as Frank Josef water, paroleine, palatinoids, liquor opii sedativus (Battley), lanoline, vaseline, etc., but the list is by no means comprehensive enough to form any guide as to the extent to which physicians prescribe these and similar preparations.

I regret to record the somewhat sudden death of Dr. C. D. Alder Wright, F. R. S., which took place on Wednesday, the 25th inst. He has for many years held the responsible position of lecturer on Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital, London, and has had charge of the laboratory there. He is known best to pharmacists by reason of his splendid researches, with Dr. A. P. Luff, upon the alkaloids of aconite, belladonna and veratrum. Indeed the more recent work of Professor Dunstan and his collaborators of the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society has been so much of the nature of confirmation of Wright & Luff's researches, that many have questioned the necessity of further investigation upon the subject. He was a frequent visitor to the meetings of the Society of Chemical Industry, and was recognised as an indefatigable worker in science, although his speeches were rather diffuse. At the last meeting he announced some of his results obtained whilst working at the subject of alloys, although the discussion was upon leather and the effect of tanning. He will be long remembered for his excellent lectures upon "Soap" before the Society of Arts—the Cantor Lectures—and he undoubtedly paved the way for super-fatted soaps. Indeed, his assistant subsequently became laboratory manager of Messrs. Blondeau et Cie. when they introduced the pioneer, Vinolia Soap.

RHINOSCLERINE is a copy of tuberculin. It is merely an extract of culture of the bacilli of chronic inflammation of the nose, and is suggested by Pawlowsky as a remedy for this disease and for rhinoscleroma.

### An Imperial Pharmacopœia.

Red Deer, Alta, July 26, 1894.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your solicitation in the July number, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, for opinions re proposed B. P., I append mine:

1. Yes.
2. I do not think any others are necessary.
3. Yes.
4. No.
5. Yes.

We do not want any more Pharmacopœia's. A union between those existing would be much more preferable, and the proposed Imperial Pharmacopœia is a step in the right direction. Wishing you success in your work, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. H. GAERTZ.

### Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held in the lecture hall of Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday, the 12th of June, 1894.

Joseph Contant, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Registrar read the annual report of the Council, also the Treasurer's annual financial statement.

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Your Council, in retiring from the duties of the year, desire to place before the members of the Association an account of their stewardship, with the feeling that whatever may have been their shortcomings, if any, they have done the best they could for the interest of the Association and its members as a whole.

The meetings of your Council, as provided by By-Law, were regularly and well attended. At the first meeting of the new Council, held on the 6th day of July, 1893, the Officers of the Association and also the Board of Examiners and Auditors were duly elected. At this meeting a communication from the American Pharmaceutical Association and the International Pharmaceutical Congress was presented, requesting your Council to name delegates, to both of these meetings, to be held in Chicago in August last, when it was unanimously resolved that the Registrar be authorized to attend these meetings in his official capacity, and as representing the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec. There were also present at these meetings as delegates, the following members of the Association, namely: Messrs. Lachance, Morrison and Carrière, and your Council are pleased to state, that your delegates were well received by the officers and members of both of these Associations, some of your delegates having received appointments in both bodies, and during

the meetings served on several Committees.

In accordance with the recommendation of the last annual meeting, acted upon by your Council at its first meeting, a bonus of one hundred dollars was voted to the Secretary-Registrar for his assiduous and untiring interest in the welfare and working of the Association.

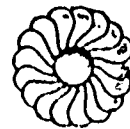
Your Council having considered it advisable, to make a change in the composition of the Board of Preliminary Examiners, have appointed two professional gentlemen (one French and one English) who now compose the Board of Preliminary Examiners, and whose duties are to prepare the examination questions and examine the candidates' written answers, their report on the result being final. In addition to these two gentlemen, one of the Quebec members of the Association acts as supervisor for the city and District of Quebec, his duties being to take charge of the candidates in Quebec, and to refer their written answers to the examiners. By this change the Association saves money and better satisfaction is given than under the former system.

Your Council beg to draw the attention of the members of the Association to the fact that the circular issued by the Registrar, some time ago, calling upon them to comply with the Pharmacy Act with regard to the employment of clerks and apprentices, has, with few exceptions been ignored. As this circular sets forth the clauses of the Act referring to such employment, and shows the responsibility which is incurred, by both employers and employees, it is hoped, that a general compliance with the requirements of the Act in this respect, will in future be made, otherwise it will be the duty of the Registrar to enforce the law against those who may contravene these regulations.

Your Council regret to state that the action mentioned in the last annual report which had been taken in the Circuit Court in Montreal, against Euclide Mathieu, for illegally associating himself with a licentiate in pharmacy himself on the drug business in the City of Montreal, was not successful, as, contrary to their expectations, judgment has been rendered against the Association. An appeal would have been taken in this case to a higher Court, as your Council did not agree with the judgment, but unfortunately no appeal can be taken from judgments given in this Court.

In the case of the Association versus Waters, of Quebec, which has been for some time in appeal, your Council regret to say that they have been unable to obtain an official report from the Attorneys of the Association in Quebec, although written to on the subject several times.

Your Council, through the Registrar, took legal proceedings against Dr. Prime, of Knowlton, for illegally allowing his apprentice during his (the Doctor's) absence from the store, to dispense a physician's prescription and sell one of the poisons mentioned in Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, contrary to the provisions of



## READ THIS

Dear Sir, St. Marys, August 3rd, 1892.  
The following may be of use to you: "A customer of mine, who keeps a butcher shop in this town, bought a 10 cent package of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days killed over a BUSHEL MEASURE OF FLIES." Yours truly,  
F. G. SANDERSON.

IT WOULD TAKE OVER  
300 SHEETS OF STICKY PAPER  
TO HOLD THIS BUSHEL OF FLIES

WILSON'S  
**FLY PADS**  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Merit always wins.



THE SALE OF

# WILSON'S FLY PADS

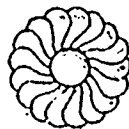
Has increased annually, and so far this year is much larger than ever before.

Nothing else kills

## FLIES

in such quantities.

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



"Imitations come and go"  
And only increase the demand for

# WILSON'S FLY PADS



They afford Retail Druggists a very large profit, and give universal satisfaction to their customers.

## FLY PADS

Are sold by all Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Houses.



# THE LATEST INVENTION.

## Skull's Patent Okonite Trusses for Hernia (Rupture)

Are in all respects the most perfect and unique instruments ever offered to the public as mechanical supports and remedial appliances for any form of rupture or internal prolapse. These trusses are of the best possible manufacture, they are self-adjusting, light and comfortable. The external surface being completely covered with a non absorbent material (Okonite) renders them absolutely impervious to moisture, perspiration, and the acid excretions of the skin, cannot rust or get out of order, cause no cutaneous irritation, will hold securely any size protusion without pain or undue pressure, has neither understraps, levers, nor cumbersome fastenings, may be washed when necessary with impunity, and can therefore be worn any length of time in any climate, without becoming offensive, as is the case with those constructed of leather, elastic, and other objectionable materials of a porous character.

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

*British Medical Journal.*—"They are scientifically constructed, and give perfect support in all cases."

*Medical Press and Circular.*—"Will do doubt come into general use."

*Illustrated Medical News.*—"We can with every confidence recommend them to all sufferers from Hernia (Rupture) and Prolapsis."

THOUSANDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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

	Common Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
<b>PRICES:--</b>	25s. 6d.	35s. 6d.	45s. 6d.
	51s.	71s.	91s.
			each single.
			each double.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED.—The entire circumference around the body two inches below the top of the hips. State if the rupture is on the right, left, or both sides of the body, or at the navel, and about the size of the protusion.

ADDRESS--

**THEODORE SKULL,**  
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,

91 Shaftesbury Avenue, LONDON, W., ENGLAND.

(ESTABLISHED 1863)

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

# FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1856 (39 YEARS.)

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

NEW YORK.

WE OFFER to the trade full lines of the following Standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not classified under any of the general heads, but fully described in our PRICE LISTS and CATALOGUES, any of which will be mailed, post-paid, on application.

**ASSAYED FLUID EXTRACTS**—Standardized and of uniform and unvarying strength.

**SOLID EXTRACTS**—Prepared with great care at a low temperature to insure the resinous and volatile principles from injury in manufacture.

**ELIXIRS, WINES, TINCTURES, OINTMENTS and CERATES.**

**PILLS—SUGAR COATED, of all tints. GELATINE COATED, extremely soluble with continuous coating, no pin holes.**  
(We have perfect facilities for turning out Pill work of all kinds, and solicit correspondence.)

**CONCENTRATED LIQUORS; DIGESTIVE FERMENTS;** Lozenges, Eff. Granular Preparations.

**CASCARA SAGRADA**—In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordials, Pills, and Granules.

**PERFUMES**—Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders.

## SPECIALTIES.

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

and alkaloids. Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains. Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, a readily assimilated and valuable form of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from stypic properties. In pounds, \$2.00 per dozen.

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

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

gentle in effect, and in addition does not grip. An ideal laxative, prescribed by physicians everywhere. Price, \$1.50 per pound, not more in cost than ordinary bitter fluid extracts.

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

### DIKE'S PEPSIN

is superior because of its high digestive power (15000 U. S. Ph. 1888). Its color is sweet and wholesome. It is soluble, and can be dispensed in prescriptions in solution. It retains its activity indefinitely. It is free from peptone and other bodies which attract moisture and make a pepsin gum up. On this account it can be combined safely with powders without special precaution.

To recapitulate:—It is reliable, odorless, sweet, beautiful, non hygroscopic Pepsin in scales, which is reasonable in price, of full strength of the U. S. Ph., is wanted, Dike's will fill the bill, and is the only pure Pepsin that will meet all these requirements.

Price, 75 cents per ounce.

### STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE

and makes customers wherever sold. \$1.50 per dozen. Kept in stock by all leading wholesale houses.

Is the best and most satisfactory preparation of the kind on the market. Sell on sight

We will be pleased to mail samples of our Specialties to any druggist or physician, on request.

said Act, and judgment for twenty-five dollars with costs was rendered in favor of the Association. Action was also taken against Ernest Prevost for illegally carrying on a drug business, he being only an apprentice, and judgment for twenty-five dollars and costs was given in favor of the Association.

Your Council having considered it advisable that legislation should be procured, with a view of amending clause 4052 and clause 4035 n of the Pharmacy Act, approached the Legislature at its last session with a short bill, containing two clauses, the first defining what should be the interpretation of the words, "wholesale dealer in drugs," &c., in article 4052, and the other asking for power to extend the provisions of article 4035 n, so that it would be made to apply to certain other cities and towns of the Province as well as Montreal and Quebec, but they regret to have to report that this bill had to be withdrawn for reasons which your Council considered sufficiently important.

Your Council regret to report the deaths during the year of the following members, namely:—Mr. R. W. Webb, Montreal; Dr. J. B. Valiquette, Farnham, and Dr. J. H. L. St. Germain, St. Hyacinthe.

The regular Board of Examiners held their semi-annual examinations as follows: In Quebec on the 17th and 18th of October, 1893, when eight candidates for the Major and eight for the Minor examinations presented themselves; of these four major and five minor candidates were successful. In Montreal, on the 17th to 19th April, 1894, when twenty-one major and twenty-three minor candidates presented themselves, and of these, nine major and six minor candidates were successful.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on the first Thursday of July, October, January and April last, when 150 candidates presented themselves, of these only twenty-nine were successful.

The Registrar reports on his registers, in good standing, the names of 197 Licentiates of Pharmacy, 60 certified clerks, 153 certified apprentices and 18 physicians, licensed under the provisions of Article 4035a of the Pharmacy Act.

The Treasurer's financial statement will be laid before you, showing a balance of cash on hand, April 30th, 1894, of \$2,619.95. The Registrar's books and Treasurer's financial statement have been duly audited by the Auditors appointed by the Council, and by them signed and certified correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. S.—Since the adoption of the draft of the Annual Report at the special meeting of the Council, held on the 5th inst., the following letter has been received:

QUEBEC, 7th June, 1894.

E. Muir, Esq., Sec'y Pharmaceutical Association, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,

RE-WATTERS & MORIS.

In this matter judgment has been rendered dismissing the appeal. Judge Blanchet who

has given the judgment, is of opinion, after consulting the other judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, that the judgment should be reversed on its merits, deciding therefore that Watters' partnership was illegal. Unfortunately he and the other judges are of opinion that the appeal given by the Federal Statute, only applies to cases taken under the authority of Acts passed by the Parliament of Canada, so that no appeal exists, neither to a judge in Chambers nor to the Court itself, unless specially provided for in said acts. "The Pharmacy Act" has no such special provisions, and the appeal had therefore to be quashed on that ground.

Yours, &c.,

CASGRAIN, ANGERS & LAVERY.

It was then moved by Mr. S. Lachance, and seconded by Mr. P. F. Rinfret, that the Report and Financial Statement be adopted and published in French and English.

The following is the Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending April 30th, 1894:

1893.	Dr.	
May 1—To Balance from last year . . .	\$2348 55	
197 Licentiate fees @ \$5 . . . . .	985 00	
60 Certified Clerks Fees @ \$1.00 . . . . .	180 00	
153 Apprentices Fees @ \$1 . . . . .	153 00	
18 Physicians Fees under Art. 4035a, \$5 . . . . .	90 00	
Preliminary Examination Fees . . . . .	209 00	
Major and Minor Examination Fees . . . . .	400 00	
Poison Books sold . . . . .	25 50	
Arrear Fees . . . . .	50 00	
Registration Fees . . . . .	10 00	
Fine and Expenses re Dr. Prime . . . . .	32 00	
Bank Interest . . . . .	94 58	
		\$1577 93
1894.	Cr.	
April 30—By Registrar's Salary . . . . .	\$ 790 00	
Members of Council Railway Fares . . . . .	49 55	
Rent, \$300; Bonus to Registrar, \$100. . . . .	400 00	
Expenses re Quebec Examinations . . . . .	21 50	
Expenses Eastern Townships Trip . . . . .	11 95	
Perrault Printing Co. . . . .	35 00	
D. Bentley & Co. . . . .	43 15	
Morton, Phillips & Co. . . . .	27 53	
Postages, \$70.75; Insurance, \$1 . . . . .	74 75	
Bell Telephone Co. \$2.15, Gazette, \$5.00 . . . . .	58 15	
Dr. Beaudry, Translating Report . . . . .	10 00	
Expenses re A. P. A. Meeting . . . . .	75 00	
Preliminary Examiners' Fees . . . . .	75 00	
Major and Minor Examiners' Fees . . . . .	288 30	
College of Pharmacy (re Syllabus) . . . . .	16 50	
Geo. Bishop & Co. . . . .	11 75	
Laval Janitor, re Examinations . . . . .	6 79	
Cab Hire . . . . .	2 00	
Type Writing . . . . .	11 10	
M. Morrison, Stenographer Guarantee Premium \$7.50, Directory \$1 . . . . .	10 50	
Exchange and Telegrams . . . . .	4 65	
Miller Bros. \$1; Examination Supplies \$2.31 . . . . .	3 31	
Law Costs re Mathieu . . . . .	15 20	
Cash in Bank . . . . .	2580 55	
Cash on hand . . . . .	39 40	
		\$4577 93

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, hereby certify that we have examined the Registrar's books, vouchers, &c., and also the Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement and have found them correct.

L. A. BERNARD,  
A. D. MASS.

May 28th, 1894.

The President then read his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—The report which the Registrar has just read gives you an idea of the work of your Council during the year which terminated on the 30th of April. As you will have remarked there has been nothing extraordinary to report, and I could hardly hope to interest you by going over it again. I will content myself in consequence by drawing your attention to a few points of interest.

Preliminary Education.

The young men who present themselves at the preliminary examination find the examiners too strict and the questions too difficult of solution. Nevertheless, you have only to examine the questions set before them on the last two or three occasions to convince yourselves that they are practical ones, and should not be found difficult by students who have just left college. It is important, however, that pharmacy students should be well educated so that they may inspire the public with the confidence which they should have in the pharmacist, and keep abreast of the students of other professions.

Our system of examination and education was highly appreciated and endorsed by the International Pharmaceutical Congress at its meeting in Chicago. Two of our delegates having been elected to office on different committees, amongst others that on education.

Law Suits.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to announce that no law suits had been instituted during the past year, but, unfortunately, I cannot do so. The Council having been elected to protect the interests of the members of the Association sentiment must be put aside, and action must be taken against those who contravene the law. We hope that the next Council will not be put to the necessity of going before the courts.

Before terminating this address I wish to thank the members of the Council for their assiduity in attending the meetings and the interest they have taken in the well being of the Association. I also offer my thanks to the Registrar, who, this year, as heretofore, has shown himself careful of our interests, and vigilant, and zealous in his work. As for myself my task has not been a difficult one, and for that I am thankful, as I would not have been able to devote the necessary time if it had been otherwise; in what I have had to do, I have tried to satisfy everyone, always with due regard to the general interests of the pharmacists of this Province.

JOSEPH CONTANT, Pres.

After which the President appointed Messrs. J. E. Tremble and J. Emile Roy as scrutineers, who immediately proceeded to count the ballots for the members of the Council. While this was being done, a resolution proposed by Mr. A. Larue and seconded by Mr. A. Robert concerning the formation of a Dominion Association was presented, and caused considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Watson, Williams, Lachance, Morin, Morrison, Robert and others, and was finally referred to the Council for consideration.

The following motions were then put and carried:

1. Moved by J. E. Morrison, seconded by S. Lachance, that the thanks of the Association be given to the authorities of Laval University for their kindness in placing one of their Lecture Halls at our disposal for the holding of the 24th annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

2. Moved by R. W. Williams, seconded by P. Mathie, that the members of this Association assembled at their annual meeting desire to express their deep regret and sympathy with the families of the following members who have died during the year, viz.: R. W. Webb, of Montreal, Dr. J. B. Valiquette, of Farnham, and Dr. J. H. L. St. Germain, of St. Hyacinthe, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to their respective families.

3. Moved by R. McNichols, seconded by Trefle Delisle, that the thanks of this association be tendered to the press for their gratuitous insertion of reports, etc., which have appeared in their respective journals. Carried.

4. Moved by L. A. Bernard, seconded by A. Robert, that the thanks of this association be tendered to the R. & O. Navigation Co., for their continued concessions to the members of this association in granting reduced fares from Montreal to Quebec and return.

5. Moved by P. F. Rinfret, seconded by James Douglas Webb, that the thanks of this Association be given to the retiring members of the Council, for their valuable services during the past year.

6. Moved by R. McNichols, seconded by L. A. Bernard, that Mr. Jos. Contant, the President, do now leave the chair and that Mr. Williams, first vice-president, take his place as presiding chairman.

7. Moved by P. F. Rinfret, seconded by David Watson, that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Joseph Contant, for the valuable services rendered by him as President during the past year, and for the able manner in which he has presided at this meeting.

Mr. Watson, in seconding this resolution, desired to express his own appreciation of Mr. Contant in his official capacity as President, assuring him, that he was quite sure, he expressed the sentiment of all the English members, and no doubt, those of his French confederates, in congratulating the Association, in having a President, who at all times has shown so

much interest in the welfare of the Association.

The scrutineers then brought in the following report:

We, the undersigned scrutineers appointed at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, having opened the ballot papers handed to us and having counted the same, find that 135 voting papers were received, of which two were rejected, the erasures being in pencil, and we find the following to have received the number of votes opposite their names and hereby declare them elected as members of the Council for 1894-95.

Jos. Contant .....	126
H. R. Gray .....	117
D. Watson .....	105
S. Lachance .....	102
W. H. Chapman .....	84
W. A. Dyer .....	76

(Signed),

J. E. TREMBLE, } Scrutineers.  
J. EMILE ROY, }

The President then announced that the following gentlemen would form the Council for the year 1894-95.

R. W. Williams, Alex. Manson, A. D. Mann, R. Carriere, A. La. Rue, C. E. Scarff, Jos. Contant, H. R. Gray, D. Watson, S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman, W. A. Dyer.

Moved by Dr. Ed. Morin, seconded by G. H. Brunet, that the thanks of this Association be tendered to the scrutineers for their arduous labors in counting the ballot papers.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned, to meet in Montreal in June, 1895.

### The Influence of Sugar and Tobacco on Muscular Effort.

In 1892 an important series of experiments were undertaken by Dr. Warren Lombard, upon the influence of tobacco on muscular effort. The same subject has been investigated by Dr. Vaughan Harley, and the results of his observations are recorded in the first part of the *Journal of Physiology* for the present year. Dr. Vaughan Harley agrees with Dr. Lombard in considering that the amount of work done by the same set of muscles at different times of the day undergoes periodical variation; so that we may accept as a fact that there is a diurnal rise and fall in the power of doing voluntary muscular work, in the same way as there is a diurnal rise and fall in bodily temperature and pulse. It is remarkable, however, that instead of the greatest amount of work being done, as might have been expected, on rising in the morning, after a good night's rest, it is found that at 9 a. m. the smallest amount of work is accomplished, the powers of doing muscular work, in Dr. Harley's case, increasing each hour up to 11 a. m.

Immediately after lunch there is a marked rise, while again an hour later, or about 3 p. m., the amount of work accomplished reaches its maximum. Then, from some unexplainable cause, there is a notable fall at 4 p. m., which is succeeded by a rise at 5 p. m., after which a pro-

gressive fall takes place during each successive hour until dinner. Even during a prolonged fast more work was capable of being executed from 11.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. than at 9 a. m. Dr. Harley admits, however, that further experiments are required to determine this point satisfactorily. It was found in his experiments of the middle finger, that, in corroboration of a well-known physiological fact, regular exercise caused increase in the size of muscles brought into play, and at the same time up to a certain point rendered them capable of performing more work. Sugar, taken internally, proved to be a muscular food, since, when taken on an empty stomach, there was on that day an increase of 25.6 per cent. in the work done by the left middle finger, while the right middle finger showed an increase of no less than 32.6 per cent. Dr. Harley varied the experiment of administering sugar in many different ways, but always with the same result. The vigor of the muscles was always augmented. The influence of tobacco was not so marked in Dr. Harley's experiments as in those of Dr. Lombard. Dr. Harley considers that moderate smoking in one accustomed to it neither increases the amount of work nor retards the approach of fatigue. It, perhaps, slightly diminishes the muscular power and hastens the onset of fatigue. Dr. Lombard holds that the use of tobacco has a powerful influence in this direction.

Such experiments as these, even when no absolutely definite result is arrived at, are of importance, and if carried out, with due precautions against error, in a large number of men would undoubtedly constitute the most satisfactory basis on which a sound system of training should be carried out.—*The Lancet*.

PURE CHLOROPHYL is prepared by Dr. Schenck (*Chem. Zeit.*) as follows: Extract fresh leaves of evergreen with boiling alcohol, filter the solution while hot, separate the crude chlorophyll precipitating on cooling, and purify by boiling with alcoholic solution of soda, filtering and precipitating by saturating with carbonic acid. Extract the precipitate with cold alcohol and precipitate by adding to the solution a saturated solution of sodium chloride. Dissolve the precipitate in boiling alcohol and evaporate the solution to dryness, whereby the sodium salt is obtained. Wash the latter with cold water, acidify with acetic acid, and then extract with ether. On evaporation the pure, amorphous green coloring matter is obtained. This is soluble in aniline, alcohol, and ether, the solution being a bluish green and exhibiting a red fluorescence.

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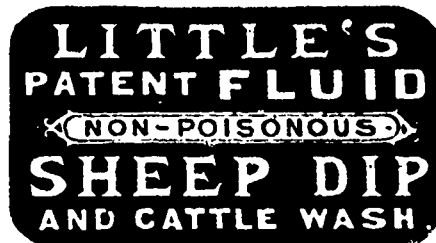
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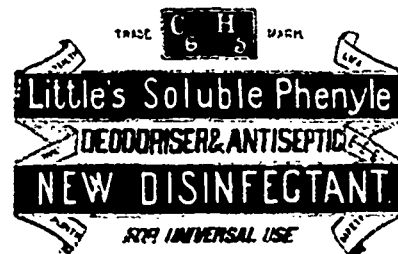
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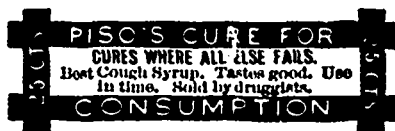
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## Treatment of the Poisoned.

Translated for the *National Druggist* from the *Journal der Pharmacie von Elsass* Lothringen.

Professor Kobert in his recently published manual of toxicology (*Lehrbuch der Intoxicationen*) divides the treatment in cases of poisoning into three classes, to-wit: physical (mechanical), antidotal and symptomatic.

### PHYSICAL TREATMENT.

This, which comes in play in bites of poisonous serpents, poisoning by subcutaneous injections, cutaneous absorption, etc., consists of—

I. Removal of residual poison from the wound, by squeezing, sucking, washing or the cautery;

II. Removal of the poison from the stomach by the pump, and subsequent washing out of the stomach, or by provoking vomiting either with emetics or mechanical tickling of the œsophagus. As a material for washing the stomach water alone may be used, or a chemical antidote may be mixed with or dissolved in it. Washing should be maintained as long as the returning fluid contains traces of the poison, either in color, smell or chemical reaction. [N. B.—Keep the wash-water for examination in the case of judicial proceedings.]

Even in the case of intoxication by hypodermical injection either of the alkalis, or their salts, the stomach should be emptied and washed out, as a large portion of the poison thus taken into the body is taken up by the stomach and may be recovered from the gastric fluids. [N. B.—In comatose conditions washing out the stomach, preferably with cold water, very frequently has an analeptic and diuretic action, and consequently is thus indirectly useful.]

To Produce Vomiting tickle the œsophagus, give luke-warm water, either alone or containing a teaspoonful of powdered mustard. These are methods to be adopted at once. On the arrival of the physician the latter can resort to hypodermic injections of hydrochlorate of apomorphine (the *readiest and surest of all emetics*, and one that can be used under any circumstances, even deep unconsciousness or coma being no bar to its effectiveness). If this be not at hand, use tartar emetic (full dose,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  grains, copper sulphate, ipecac, etc. Give warm water plentifully.

III. Removal of the poison from the stomach by purgatives and rectal injections. Keep up the latter until the discharges come away free from traces of the poison.

IV. Hindering the absorption of the poison by the use of the tourniquette, bandages or cords drawn tightly around the limb between the seat of entry of the poison and the body. This is especially useful in the case of the bites of poisonous serpents, spiders, insects, etc. [Caution:—Have a care of gangrene by leaving such appliances too long in situ.]

V. *Artificial Respiration.*—Where the respiration is failing, slow, labored, produce artificial respiration. (For the fullest directions in regard to the methods of producing artificial respiration, see *National Druggist*, November, 1893, page 118, "First Aid to Drowned.") Be careful to allow free circulation of air around, fanning the brows, etc. Draw the tongue out by seizing with the fingers protected with a napkin. If phlegm has collected in the larynx, remove it with the fingers, intubate, and as a last resort, tracheotomy must be performed.

VI. *Electricity.*—Stimulate breathing through the excitation of the phrenic nerve (especially, according to von Ziemssen, in poisoning by illuminating gas, carbonic acid, opium, morphine, chloroform, and sulphide of hydrogen) Use electricity in toxic forms of tremor (alcohol, mercurial, lead, and arsenic intoxications), toxic tetanus (strychnine, thebaic, picrotoxin poisonings, and hydrophobia) and toxic pareses and paralyses (such as lead paralysis).

VII. *Cold.*—Applied by pouring ice water over the person, compresses, the ice-bag: Useful in acute stages of narcotic poisoning, attended with sleep or coma.

VIII. *Warmth* should be applied to the extremities in those cases of poisoning attended with cold feet, hands and nose. If possible get the patient to bed, cover with blankets, apply hot bricks, bottles or bags of hot water to feet. When warmth is returning, but the senses are manifestly failing, use hot foot bath and apply cold douche or spray to the head and down the spine. Hot baths (full) are indicated in poisoning by the metals, especially mercury and lead.

IX. *Passive movement of the limbs* to excite the circulation is indicated in cases where the heart action grows feeble. This is effected by moving the legs and arms alternately and rhythmically, from the stretched (straight) to the flexed condition, making rhythmical pressure upon the abdomen at the same time. One person should attend to the legs and another to the arms. [See article in *National Druggist*, heretofore alluded to, for fullest directions for executing these movements.]

X. *Massage of the extremities and abdomen.*—This is sometimes very effective in poisoning with those substances which have a tendency to coagulate the blood, or to reduce arterial pressure in any form.

XI. *Brushing, flogging or tickling* of the extremities, especially the soles of the feet and palms of the hand. These are effective methods for the restoration of reflex activity.

XII. *Lowering the head.*—Useful especially in comatose conditions with weak, slow pulse.

XIII. *Administration of small pieces of ice.*—Useful in cases of poisoning by corrosive substances, stilling pain and retarding inflammatory action.

XIV. *Catheterization of the bladder.* To be resorted to in all cases accompanied

by retention of the urine, whether from suppression of the faculties (detrusion) or spasm of the sphincter. [N. B.—Always to be remembered and used in cases of morphine poisoning.]

XV. *Transfusion*, with subsequent transfusion of defibrinated human blood where possible, and where impossible, the infusion of weak saline solution. An amount of blood equal to from two to three per cent. of the total weight of the body may be removed in this manner. This is most useful in poisoning from mirbane oil, oxalic acid, carbonic oxide, etc. About twice as much of the solution of sodium chloride (salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent. to 100 parts of water) should be returned for every ounce of blood taken. The following is the best formula for the solution.

Common salt . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 part.
Sodium carbonate . . . . .	1 part.
Pure cane sugar . . . . .	5 parts.
Water . . . . .	100 parts.

XVI. In cases of bite from rabid animals, stings of poisonous insects or reptiles, snake bite, etc., the actual cautery or Paquelin cautery should be promptly resorted to. They are, however, of no use, and merely inflict needless suffering, unless at hand and resorted to at once, within a few minutes after the infliction of the injury.

### ANTIDOTIC TREATMENT.

A. *Physical-chemical antidotes.* These are—

I. *Inhalation of oxygen.*—To be resorted to in all cases of blood-poisons and the poisons which attack the respiratory centre.

II. *Administration of protective agents*, in poisoning with corrosives. These consist of dilute egg albumen (whites of 3 eggs to 1 quart of water, and the whole agitated together) given by cupful (vomiting is no contraindication), milk (contraindicated in poisoning by phosphorus, cantharides, and arsenic), glue, gelatin, gum arabic, tragacanth, linseed, althea root, poppy seed, starch, etc., in mucilaginous solutions.

III. *Animal charcoal*, freshly burnt. Indicated in poisoning from arsenic and sublimate. Within an hour after the administration of coal vomiting should be brought on, or the pump brought into use, and the stomach emptied and washed out.

IV. *Tannic acid.*—In cases of necessity tea, coffee, oak bark, cinchona bark, walnut leaves, etc., any and all non-poisonous tannin containing materials. Tannin is an antidote to most vegetable poisons (Hasselt), making salts with the alkaloids and throwing down the metal salts as precipitates. *Nota bene:*—Such precipitates remain insoluble only where enormous doses of the antidote are given, and in such cases the stomach will remain for weeks after the injection powerless to digest anything.

V. *Loline* (Lugol's solution), is useful in all cases where tannin is. When administered no time should be lost in the removal of the contents of the stomach,

after a few moments allowed for the reaction. *Nota bene*.—Be exceedingly careful in this respect in cases of poisoning by oxalic acid.

VI. *Chlorine* (aqua chlori, calcarea chlorata, or sodium hypochlorate). To be used externally only, and in case of bites, stings, etc., of poisonous insects, reptiles, etc.

VII. *Chromic acid* and potassium permanganate. Remarks of No. VI. are applicable to these substances.

Special antidotes, such as hydrogen peroxide against oxalic acid, sodium sulphate against barytes, etc., are treated of by Kobert in special chapters, and cannot be noted here.

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL ANTIDOTES.

Complete antagonism exists between muscarin and atropine, but while with atropine we can absolutely subdue the effects of muscarin, the latter acts incompletely as an antidote to atropine.

#### SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT.

Treatment of morphine poisoning by atropine; atropine poisoning by pilocarpin; strychnine by chloral-hydrate; treatment of collapse-producing poisons by excitants; poisoning by alkalis with acids and *vice versa*.

#### PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT.

The grubbing up and removal from around human residences of all poisonous plants, the destruction of poisonous reptiles, insects, animals. Atropine, stramonium, hyoseyminus, scopolia, digitalis, ricinus cytissus, hellebore, colchicum, cicuta, and aconite, should not be permitted to grow in gardens where children are allowed to run about.

*Spoiled foods* should be kept from exposure for sale, by police regulation. Such materials, when exposed, should be promptly confiscated.

*Poisonous colors.* Among these are those produced from arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, uranium, wolfram, antimony, crocus martius, etc. Clothing, carpets, playthings, and all containers for food, etc., tinted with these colors, should come under police regulation.

*Unhealthy dwellings,* buildings and out-buildings. Poisonous gases are liable to proceed from such buildings, especially from those used in the manufacture of quicksilver and similarly poisonous articles.

*Unhealthy surroundings.* Manure piles, waste heaps, etc., should be brought to the attention of the authorities. In short,

The Physician must act on all occasions as the guide and adviser, the guardian of public and private health. He should never miss the opportunity of impressing upon the heads of families, especially the wives and mothers, the dangers of cooking in copper vessels, the use of tainted meats and vegetables, of leaky gas pipes, and all the perils which surround families of little children from poisonous plants, herbs, etc.—*National Druggist*.

## Pharmaceutical Notes.

BY CLEMENT B. LOWE.\*

*Terebentum* or *Terebene* has come into somewhat extensive use as a remedy for chronic bronchitis, and it is frequently an ingredient of cough mixtures, or is prescribed by itself.

On account of its slight solubility in water, and its somewhat unpleasant taste, it is best given in an emulsion.

The emulsion should be made by the addition of one drachm of powdered gum arabic for each fluid drachm of terebene.

The primary emulsion, consisting of gum and water, should first be carefully prepared and then the terebene should be slowly and carefully added.

The emulsion will be found quite a difficult one to make, the terebene being easily thrown out of solution.

*Mustard Plasters.*—The mustard plaster is one of the most important remedies kept in our pharmacies, and yet as far as I know none of the manufacturers have included in their directions that of wetting the plasters before using with only tepid water.

The acrid or volatile oils of mustard do not pre-exist as such in the seed, but are produced by the splitting up of the glucosides sinalbin or sinigrin, by the action upon them in the presence of moisture of the ferment called myrosin.

It is a fact that should be better known that myrosin is coagulated by water of a temperature of 140° F., and rendered incapable of action.

I have found that many people are under the impression that the plaster will be made the more active by dipping it into hot water, but the reverse is the case.

*Syrup of Acacia.*—It seems strange that the Pharmacopœia should have continued unchanged the formula for Syrup of Acacia.

In the Pharmacopœia of 1870 the syrup was made directly from the gum, and we had a fairly stable preparation.

In the last two Pharmacopœias it is ordered to be prepared from the mucilage, which spoils quickly, and the syrup thus made would ferment in a few hours, unless the mucilage was freshly prepared.

The formula of Mucilage of Acacia can be improved upon by the use of chloroform water of the strength given in the British Pharmacopœia.

If the chloroform is objectionable from a therapeutical standpoint, a few minutes' exposure to heat will thoroughly dissipate it.

The most convenient way of dissolving the gum is by means of a dialyser.

*Adulteration of Belladonna Root.*—This last winter, on examining some belladonna root, I was surprised to find present a number of large pieces of poke root.

As the former root is indigenous to Europe and the latter to the United

States, and as the structure of them is entirely different, it could hardly have been an accidental adulteration.

The cork layer of the belladonna is of a very light brown gray color, while that of the poke root is of a yellowish brown gray and marked by very characteristic transversely elongated corky warts of a lighter color.

The transverse section of the former shows a fine black cambium line, and the woodwedges, when present, are of a light yellow color, radially arranged; in the poke the wood tissue is whitish, and shows a decidedly concentric arrangement.

*Camphor.*—I have pleasure in calling to your attention an excellent article of camphor, made at the Sumitomo Refinery, Kobe, Japan, and imported by Smith, Kline & French Company.

It comes in boxes very neatly made of wood, pasteboard lined, containing one pound net by actual weight.

The style of package prevents evaporation, and being divided into ounce cakes there is no loss in retailing.

It is less translucent and crystalline than ordinary refined camphor, and is probably made by submitting powdered camphor to powerful pressure.

One part is perfectly soluble in 0.7 parts of alcohol, and sublimes without leaving any residue.

It seems probable that in many industries Japan is going to be an active competitor, not only with European nations, but also with our own.

*Fluid Extract Triticum Repens.*—The question is asked in Query 'S, "What is the cause of the active effervescence which takes place when Fluid Extract Triticum Repens is added to a carbonate?"

If active effervescence occurs, I should think it due to fermentation having taken place.

The fluid extract is made by first percolating with boiling water, afterwards evaporating and adding 25 per cent of alcohol.

As the medicinal constituents consist of three sugars, two of them directly fermentable, if too much time be taken in percolating and evaporating, there is apt to be some fermentation before the alcohol is added.

*Bicycling.*—I was much interested in an article on "The Bicycle in its Relation to the Physician," by Dr. S. Egbert, and think it worthy of a wide circulation.

I was pleased to find that his professional investigation of the subject coincided with my personal experience.

He claims that "if the wheel is properly adjusted to the rider, as far as weight, saddle, handle-bar and pedals are concerned, and above all an erect posture maintained, that cycling is one of the best forms of exercise attainable, developing the chest, increasing the lung capacity, and bringing into play the most important muscles of the body.

If bicycling is so beneficial to the physician, who ordinarily gets much more out-door exercise than the pharmacist;

\*Read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, June 14, 1891.

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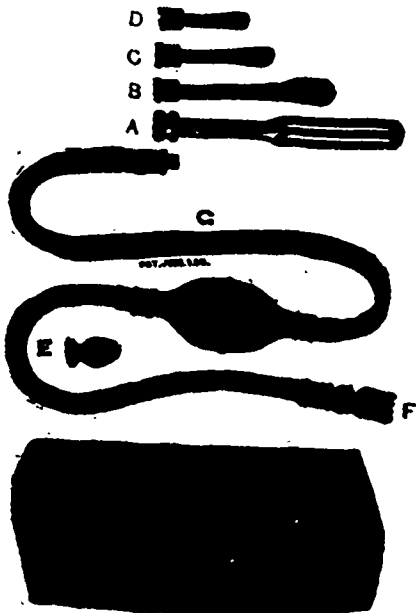
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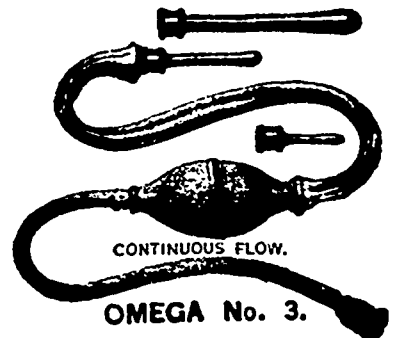
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No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the *Crab Apple Blossom Perfume* and the *Crown Lavender Salts*. They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

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

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

**The Montreal Optical & Jewellery Company**

(LIMITED)

*The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians  
 in the Dominion.*

**Prescription Work a Specialty.**

*Country orders filled with care and promptitude.*

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

**EXCELSIOR**

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

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED

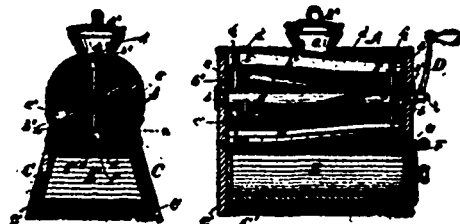
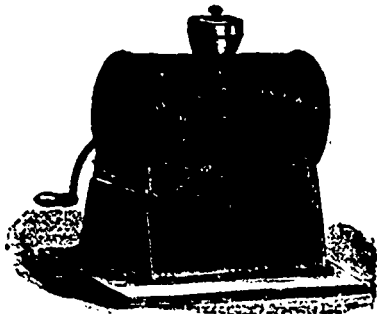
**For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Etc.**

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

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

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

Easily  
 Cleaned  
 and  
 no Wood  
 to Scent.



Dust  
 Proof  
 and  
 Changeable  
 Sieves.

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

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

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

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

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

will it not be of greater value to the latter?

A well-known apothecary of Philadelphia, who has suffered since a lad from an injury to one of his legs, claims that in all those years he has never been absolutely free from pain until he took to riding a bicycle.

A prominent clergyman of the same city, who is quite a student, says "that the more he studies the more he has to ride to equalize matters," and further says, "who would for a moment ride in a carriage if possible to ride on a wheel?"

Some advice may be of value, especially to beginners.

Don't let your bump of self-esteem out-grow your bump of caution.

A clerk of mine learned to ride fairly well in one afternoon; on his second trip he did so well that he thought every one was looking at him, but, having to pass a wagon that provokingly kept in the middle of the road, he got nervous, wobbled ran into the hind wheel, took a header, cut his leg to the bone, and was laid up for repairs for three weeks.

Don't overdo it, especially at the start; you will hear so much about century runs that you will be tempted to ride further than your strength will allow, and so will become exhausted instead of invigorated. Unless a daily rider, 15 to 25 miles of an afternoon will be amply sufficient.—*Amer. J. Pharmacy.*

### Solution Zinc Chloride.

H. E. D. BESTHORN, PH. G.

Read at a Meeting of the California Pharmaceutical Society.

Solution of zinc chloride, although not an important pharmacopœial preparation, yet when made according to the process given in the Pharmacopœia, gives considerable trouble with danger of fracturing the vessel, the latter especially, when making it in large quantities.

The principal trouble and risk of fracturing the vessel arises when the iron present in the solution is to be removed, which necessitates the addition of nitric acid to oxidize the ferrous chloride by evaporating the solution to dryness and heating the dry mass to fusion.

I had occasion to prepare a large lot of the solution of zinc chloride, and to do away with the evaporation and the heating of the dry mass to fusion, it occurred to me, why not try solution of hydrogen peroxide instead of nitric acid as the oxidizing agent? As the amount of iron is small, it would require but very little, besides it does not give off disagreeable by-products, and could be made in the store with out any objection.

To those that make the solution from the salt, I will say that by following the directions given below it requires very little more trouble, and could be made considerably cheaper.

The following formula will make the pharmacopœial quantity:

Zinc .....	240 gm.
Hydrochloric acid .....	840 gm.
Solution hydrogen peroxide .....	20 C.C.
Zinc carbonate prec .....	16 gm.
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.	

To the zinc, contained in a glass or porcelain vessel, add, gradually, the hydrochloric acid. When the solution is cold, strain, add the solution of hydrogen peroxide, let stand several hours, then add the zinc carbonate and heat on a water bath about half an hour, then add sufficient distilled water to make the product weigh one thousand grammes (1000 gms.), set it aside for twenty-four hours and filter through white paper.

Drescher recommended peroxide of hydrogen instead of nitric acid in making solution of ferric chloride, but the amount necessary would be objectionable on account of its cost.

### Beech Tar and Pine Tar Their Differentiation.

It is frequently very essential to know for a certainty the sources of tar used in pharmacy. The subject has been investigated by Hirschsohn, who recommends the following process for the differentiation of beech tar and fir tar: At 20° C. (68° F.), beech tar has a specific gravity of 0.925-0.945; while pine (fir) tar, at the same temperature, is 1.02 to 1.05, the one floating in water, while the other will sink if entirely freed of air. Beech tar, agitated with 10 volumes of water, abandons none of its coloring matter, though the water, while remaining perfectly colorless, acquires a markedly acid reaction. The addition of perchloride of iron to the water produces a green color reaction. If 2 drops of anilin and 4 drops of hydrochloric acid be added to 5 ccm. of the water, a yellow color reaction results. If 1 volume of beech tar be agitated with 20 volumes of petroleum ether and filtered, a clear, brownish yellow liquid is obtained, which does not become green when agitated with a diluted solution of copper acetate.

The aqueous extract of fir tar is, on the contrary, colored a marked yellow, if of acid reaction, but becomes red on the addition of Fe Cl<sub>3</sub> (instead of green). Treated with anilin and HCl, the color passes to red. The petroleum solution, agitated with copper, becomes green. Finally, when pine (fir) tar and alcohol are agitated together, the former takes up no color. If there is any muddiness, or even cloudiness, you may be certain that the tar is contaminated with beech tar, kerosene products, coal tar, etc.—*Nat. Druggist.*

### Oleocresote.

This is a new non-toxic, anti-phthisic remedy, and is obtained by combining cresote with oleic acid. In this way an oleic ether of cresote is formed.

This compound is a yellowish oily substance, containing 33 per cent. of cresote (or guaiaco), having a characteristic flavor.

reminding one of cresote, but having no caustic action on the tongue. It is insoluble in water, and only slightly soluble in alcohol, but dissolves in ether, chloroform, etc., and in fatty oils.

Numerous experiments on rats, rabbits, etc., lead to the conclusion that oleocresote can be tolerated in larger doses than cresote simply dissolved in oil, the toxic properties of oleocresote being so much less intense than those of cresote dissolved in oil. Injected under the skin, or given by the mouth, it is decomposed in the system and is eliminated by the kidneys, cresote soon appearing in the urine.—*Medical Summary.*

### Iceland Moss Two New Preparations.

Oefele gives the following formula for the preparation of Iceland moss, which is again coming into repute in the treatment of phthisis, anemia, and other wasting diseases:

#### INFUSION OF ICELAND MOSS.

Iceland moss .....	20 parts.
Ammonium carbonate .....	1 part.
Boiling water .....	200 parts.

Mix and macerate for thirty minutes, then bring to a boil, strain, and to the coluto add 70 parts of absolute alcohol. Let stand until settled, then decant and add to the clear liquid 30 parts of liquorice juice. The dose is from one to two tablespoonfuls thrice daily.

#### TINCTURE OF ICELAND MOSS.

Iceland moss .....	20 parts.
Ammonium carbonate .....	1 part.
Absolute alcohol .....	100 parts.

Mix and macerate for twenty-four hours, then bring to the point of ebullition, strain while hot, let stand until cold, and finally filter. Dose, 1-2 teaspoonfuls thrice daily.—*National Druggist.*

### New.

The centre support is a simple device put in the bottom of every Tanglefoot Holder. It is a simple mechanism, calculated to raise and support the centre of the paper in the holder. A sheet thus raised will catch flies much faster than if it lies flat. The support can be lowered readily when desired to place the holders in piles.

Ten holders are placed in every case (one in each box) and are intended for presenting with every first liberal sale of Tanglefoot from the box.

Every time you sell a case of Tanglefoot you have an opportunity to please ten customers by giving them gratis just what they care for when buying fly paper. The careful dealer takes advantage of this.

The holders are protected by letters patent.

Dr. Bartholow recommends five to fifteen drops of spirits of camphor for hysterical flatulence, and for flatulent colic occurring at the change of life.

# Canadian Druggist

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

AUGUST 15TH, 1894.

## The Business Outlook.

It would be folly for an observant student of commercial matters to claim that times are prosperous, that money is plentiful and easily obtainable, or that the immediate future has good things in store for us, yet, grumble as we may, there is a bright lining to the cloud if we only care to search for it. Canada is to-day and has ever been largely dependent upon her agricultural resources; all other commercial pursuits draw their subsistence directly or indirectly from this and rise and fall according to the agricultural outlook. During the past three years the grain produced by Canada has been exceptionally good and plentiful, and, had prices been in a fair proportion to the increased yield, the business welfare of the country would have been assured. The special care given to the production of cheese and butter for export has secured for Canada an unenviable place on the most critical market in the world, and the attention drawn to Canadian produce in foreign countries in these lines has induced an inquiry for other staples which is bound to be to our advantage if we are careful to cater to it by shipping the best and the best only of what we are capable of producing.

The farmers of our country are beginning to assert an interest in their own affairs in an associate way which cannot fail to concentrate attention upon the special labors which they are called upon to perform and to evolve something to their material benefit, and, incidentally, to all those speculating on their prospects of successful toil. A stirring up of any sort is often desirable, as it shows that our resources are within ourselves largely and that we have the inherent power to generate our own destiny; and, if the farmer is in this instance the first operator, he is not likely to be the last and the only one.

Noting the immediate prospects for this year we find on all sides most encouraging reports of a bountiful harvest of grain crops,—root crops being a fair average. Manitoba and the Western Territories again promise to furnish food for the millions, and even more distant parts in our big but unsettled country join in the general rejoicing over nature's fatness. Turning to our large cities we find that retrenchment has been the order of the day, that booms and boomsters have suffered somewhat, that extravagant loan companies are unable to pay big dividends on stock which has been crippled by over-generous advances on margin; but, that close-calculating and conservative institutions are as strong as ever. The banks, while not making money as rapidly as usual, are still firm and safe, and money is free enough when the security demand-

ing its use is undoubted. Business failures do not show any appreciable increase and commercial paper is usually well met. Owing to the need for the exercise of economical and careful management of business enterprises, manufacturers and dealers have shown more care in giving credit and in accepting and discounting customer's paper, with the result that those who would venture to unsafe depths have been held in check by the sound judgment of more experienced heads. Buying has been done with greater care, merchants only ordering what has been absolutely necessary to keep up staple stock. In this way any speculative tendency of the market has been averted and a greater sense of security in business dealings has been evolved. In the building line operations are assuming a solid rather than a speculative basis, and substantial and expensive structures are being reared as steadily as ever. Central business localities are keenly sought after and good suburban residential districts are being rapidly built up with palatial homes. Taking a wider view of the whole situation the commercial outlook for extensive inter-colonial trade is very promising, and the interest manifested by the Government in framing treaties with independent countries augurs well for a development which a few years ago was unthought of. We are steadily showing that we possess an influence largely beyond what might be expected from the limited population we possess, and that this will work to our advantage in freeing us from the business depression which pessimistic spirits think is here to stay, we have no doubt.

A greater degree of confidence in ourselves and in our resources is all we require to enable us to see brighter and better times ahead, and to ensure us coming out with a good balance to our credit.

## Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held in the city of St. John, June 19th, 1894. The meeting was called to order by the President, J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, at 10 a. m.

Members present: H. J. Dick, Struan Robertson, W. B. Smith, C. W. Parker, R. E. Coupe, R. W. McCarty, Clinton Brown, S. MacDiarmid, W. H. Mowatt, Thos. Crockett, and Geo. A. Moore, St. John; Winslow, Tilley, St. Marys; Dr. McLean, St. John North; J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham; C. P. Clarke and M. V. Paddocks, St. John.

After the reading of the minutes of last meeting by Secretary Paddock, and same being confirmed by the meeting, Dr. McLean spoke of the poor appearance of the certificate now in use by the Society. The subject was allowed to stand over to be brought up again under the head of new business. The report of the Council was then called for.

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

St. John, N. B., June 19, 1894.

To the President, Officers and Members of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society:

GENTLEMEN, - During the past year your Council has held eleven meetings, at which the attendance has not been over-good. Some of the members elected to the Council last June have not attended a single meeting. The following is a synopsis of the most important business transacted: In October last the copies of the Pharmacy Act and By-laws being exhausted, a committee was having more printed with the last amendments to the Act. This has been done and members can be supplied with copies of the amended Act after the close of this meeting by applying either to the Secretary or to the Registrar. There have been two prosecutions for non-payment of dues, Messrs. Geo. C. Allen, of Moncton, and A. H. Holstead, of the same place; judgment was obtained in both cases. A. H. Holstead has paid up his dues with costs of suit. The Registrar has, however, been unable to get either dues or costs of suit out of Allen, and this has been left for the new Council to deal with. There is also another suit for which evidence has been obtained and is ready to be placed in a lawyer's hands; this is the Johnstone, of Newcastle, case, which is being run contrary to the Act.

In December last the term of the examiners for the Society being completed, Messrs. C. W. Clarke, M. V. Paddock and W. H. Mowatt were appointed examiners by the Council, Messrs. Coupe and Dr. Allison by the Government. Two examinations have been held. In January last 15 candidates presented themselves for the preliminary, and four for the final examinations. The fifteen all passed the preliminary and two of the four passed the final. On the 12th of this month 18 candidates presented themselves, nine each for the preliminary and final. Five passed the preliminary and three the final. The names of those who have passed the final during the year and are now registered, are:

Wm. Wilson, St. John.  
Geo. O. Spencer, Moncton.  
E. A. Shatpe, St. John.  
P. J. Donahoe, St. John.  
Thos. Wran, St. John.

In December last Messrs. MacDiarmid, Coupe and M. V. Paddock, were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a series of lectures on chemistry and materia medica. A report of this committee has been handed to the Council and, in this connection, I may say that although this matter does not come strictly within the jurisdiction of this Society, and has no connection in any way, shape or form with the funds of this body, and the Council wish this to be distinctly understood, yet, as the lectures have been gotten up in a manner under its auspices, this seems a fitting time to announce what has been done, more especially as the scheme was started by the generous offer of Mr. Henry Barker on behalf of himself and his father, Mr. T. B. Barker, of this city, at the annual meeting of the Society some years back, viz., \$100 a year for three years in aid of a School of Pharmacy. The report shows that of this money \$50 has been collected, \$50 subscribed by the St. John druggists, and \$35 paid by the students for lecture fees at a nominal figure of \$2.50 for each subject. After deducting all expenses for fitting up room, &c., and \$24 for lectures, Messrs. Mowatt and McIntyre on Materia Medica and Chemistry each kindly delivering twelve lectures for the nominal sum of \$12 per course, leaving a balance of \$96 to the credit of the Pharmacy School. Another course of lectures will be delivered in the fall should a sufficient number of students present themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

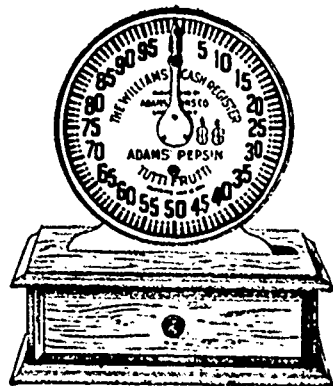
M. V. PADDOCK, Sec'y.

On motion of R. W. McCarty, seconded by C. W. Parker, the above report was received and entered on the minutes.

C. P. Clarke—Who has charge of the

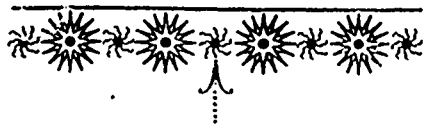


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ADAMS'

# Tutti-Frutti Cash Register.



A substantial and reliable article.  
Send for descriptive circular.

ADAMS & SONS CO.,

11 and 13 Jarvis Street,  
TORONTO, ONT.

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.



## Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice

*Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor.*

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

For sale in barrels, demijohns, and twenty-four ounce bottles, by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, and WINNIPEG.

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

## Phenyo-Caffein

*Is an acknowledged leader among the HEADACHE and NEURALGIA Remedies.*

Its special advantages are safety, efficiency, convenience of form for carrying and taking.

Our policy is to serve the regular drug trade exclusively by thorough, persistent and judicious advertising.

We believe we can benefit ourselves by benefiting you.

Correspondence solicited regarding the goods, method of advertising, &c., &c.

Home Office, Worcester, Mass.

Dominion Office, Toronto, Ont.

Direct all Dominion correspondence to

**JOHN C. GERRY, Dominion Agent, Toronto, Ont.**

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

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

The most substantial  
sensitive  
Thermometer ever  
offered to the  
Medical Profession.



PATENTED MARCH 25, 1890.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Antikamnia**

**APPLIED TO PAIN**

CODEINE · QUININE · SALOL

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

**A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.**

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

**Radlauer's Somnal.**

**AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.**

(REGISTERED)

**THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.**

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

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

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario.

**Radlauer's Antinervin.**

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

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 3 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

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

**MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.**

Wholesale Agent for Canada.

**MUNN'S**

GENUINE

**Cod Liver Oil**

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

Sold in 15 and 20 Gallon Kegs.

**HAS THE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION.**

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

**STEWART MUNN & CO., = Board of Trade Building, = Montreal.**

AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

**MUNN'S**

CELEBRATED NEWFOUNDLAND

**Liquid Fish Glue**

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

1 and 2 oz. Bottles.

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

money received by the Lecturo Committee?

Secretary Paddock—Mr. Coupe, one of the members of the committee, has charge of it at present.

Mr. MacDiarmid here suggested that the money should be handed to the Treasurer of the Society and placed in the bank.

Mr. C. W. Parker—The funds of the Pharmacy School should not be mixed up with those of the Society. The Secretary stated in the Council report that it is most necessary they should be kept apart. Outside druggists through the Province think that everything comes out of the funds of the Society, even the expenso of the annual dinner. I should be for keeping the lecturo funds entirely separate from those of the Society.

The President here reminded the speakers that this matter would be brought up again under the head of new business.

The Treasurer's report was then read:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society in account with Struan Robertson, Treasurer:

'93, June 20—By balance in bank, New Brunswick .....	\$158 73
'94, June 18—Cash from Registrar during year ending June..	341 00
	<u>\$499 73</u>

1893.	CR.	
Sep. 16—Maritime Lithographic Co, Diplomas .....	\$	65 00
Dec. 20—Sun Pub. Co., advertising examinations, June '93 ..		3 20
—Telegraph Pub. Co., advertising examinations, June '93 ..		3 20
1894. —Historical Soc'y, rent of room ..		3 50
Feb. 9—L. C. Allison, examiner's fee ..		10 00
—C. W. Clarke, " ..		10 00
—W. H. Mowatt, " ..		10 00
—M. V. Paddock, " ..		10 00
—R. E. Coupe, " ..		10 00
—Everett & Miller, hire of tables ..		1 50
Mar. 3 Printing by laws, G. W. Day ..		22 80
June 9—Sun Pub. Co., advertising examinations, Jan'y '94 ..		4 50
—Telegraph Pub. Co., advertising examinations, Jan'y '94 ..		4 50
—Geo. E. Fenety, Royal Gazette ..		14 40
—Geo. W. Day, printing postal cards ..		2 00
18—Curry & Vincent, legal advice ..		10 00
—Everett & Miller, hire of tables ..		90
—Sun Pub. Co., advertising examinations, June '94 ..		4 50
—Telegraph Pub. Co., advertising examinations, June '94 ..		4 50
—L. C. Allison, examiner's fee ..		10 00
—C. W. Clarke, " ..		10 00
—R. E. Coupe, " ..		10 00
—M. V. Paddock, " ..		10 00
—W. H. Mowatt, " ..		10 00
—C. W. Parker, Registrar ..		50 00
—M. V. Paddock, Secretary ..		25 00
— " postage and stationery ..		4 93
—C. W. Parker, travelling expenses ..		10 79
—Mrs. FitzSimmons, scrubbing ..		1 25
—Cash in Bank of New Brunswick ..		163 20
		<u>\$499 73</u>

STRUAN ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

St. John, N. B., June 18th, 1894.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society in account with C. W. Parker, Registrar:

1894. .	DR.	
By fees from 99 members at \$2.00 .....		\$180 00

Four diplomas .....	20 00
25 examination fees .....	125 00
A. H. Holstead, Moncton ..	14 00
	<u>\$ 339 00</u>

CR.

Amount paid S. Robertson, Treasurer ..	\$339 00
" overpaid Treasurer ..	2 00

St. John, N. B., June 16, 1894

Report of the Registrar of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society for year ending June, 1894.

The total membership of the Society at the present date is one hundred and twenty-two, an increase of one over last year.

The membership is made up as follows:

Business qualification .....	56
Servitude .....	10
Physicians .....	12
Diploma holders .....	44
	<u>122</u>

Four members have been added to the Society during the past year, having qualified by passing the examinations, viz.:

- E. A. Moore,
- S. A. R. MacDonald, Fredericton.
- Geo. O. Spencer, Moncton.
- W. C. Wilson, St. John.

Four have retired from the Society, as follows:

- Geo. H. Davis, Fredericton.
- A. S. Garden, Woodstock.
- Jas. P. Hannington, Montreal.
- Thos. Watt, Kintore, N. B.

Two persons are doing business illegally, viz.:

- Geo. C. Allen, Moncton.
- H. H. Johnstone, Newcastle.

Both of these cases are in such a condition that the parties can be immediately proceeded against by the incoming Council, and should receive their immediate attention. With these exceptions our Society seems to be working in a harmonious and satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. W. PARKER, Registrar.

St. John, N. B., June 16th, 1894.

Mr. Parker here stated that the expenditure this year was nearly \$90.00 heavier than usual on account of two items, Maritime Lithograph Co., \$65.00, Diplomas, and printing By-laws, \$22.80.

Report of the Auditors of New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society for the year ending June, 1894.

We have examined the accounts and vouchers submitted to us and find them correct excepting the account of the Registrar who has overpaid the Treasurer two dollars.

H. L. GANTER, } Auditors.  
GEO. A. MOORE, }

Mr. R. W. McCarty moved that the above reports be received and entered on the minutes, seconded by C. P. Clark. Carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. C. W. Parker, for committee for printing certificates, stated that he had seen nothing of Mr. F. Smith, of St. Stephen, the other member of this committee, since their appointment. He had written him several times but had received no reply. The only certificate he had seen which would meet the present requirements was that in use in Nova Scotia. The question was whether to have them lithographed or printed. About two hundred copies would be required, and would cost lithographed at

least \$65.00. The present supply is exhausted and something must be done today. This is all I can report at present meeting.

Mr. C. P. Clark—A much cheaper and equally artistic certificate could be had from the Globe Printing Office.

It was moved by Mr. R. W. McCarty, seconded by Mr. M. V. Paddock, that the report be received and entered on the minutes. Carried.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

The following members were nominated: R. E. Coupe, R. W. McCarty, Winslowe Tilley, C. H. Fairweather, C. W. Parker, W. H. Mowatt, Struan Robertson, D. MacLean, M. V. Paddock, H. J. Dick, W. B. Smith, Geo. A. Moore, E. J. Mahoney, W. C. R. Allen, H. Ganter, J. W. Clarke, S. MacDiarmid.

Mr. MacDiarmid asked to be excused from serving on Council this year.

Messrs. R. W. McCarty and Thomas Crockett were appointed scrutineers. After counting the ballot, the following were declared elected for the ensuing year:

Messrs. R. E. Coupe, C. W. Parker, Struan Robertson, M. V. Paddock, R. W. McCarty, Winslowe Tilley, W. B. Smith, Geo. A. Moore, C. H. Fairweather, H. J. Dick, J. W. Clarke, W. H. Mowatt.

President MacKenzie—We now come to new business.

R. E. Coupe—There is one thing the President seems to have forgotten, and that is called "the President's address."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Officers and Members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society:

GENTLEMEN,—The rules of the Society prescribe that as the time draws nigh when the presiding officer retires from the chair he shall present an address, but, as the reports of the Registrar and Secretary have been so complete, little remains for me to say. However, I congratulate you on the healthy state of the Society and the harmony which prevails among the members. Notwithstanding the increased expenditure last year, the balance on hand is larger now than ever before, the number of applicants for examination during the past year was far in excess of any year since the formation of the Society, which, to my mind, goes clearly to show that the work of the Society is being appreciated by the profession at large. The Association is now fairly launched and capable of taking a place among the best pharmaceutical societies on the continent, and the objects of the Society are being each year more and more sustained. One of the objects, if you will go back to the first meeting, held in the Board of Trade rooms, was to afford protection to legitimate pharmacy in this Province. This has been to a large extent realized, there being only two unqualified persons doing business in the Province, so far as the Council is aware. As evidence has been procured against these parties you may look for a speedy settlement of their case, the disposal of which I would specially recommend to the incoming Council.

Another object was to further the education of those young men who are learning the art; this has also been largely realized. Every one will admit that the Society has been the means of more thoroughly educating the drug clerks of the Province during the last few years. I was witness to this fact in being present at one of the lectures given to the students. Both Mr. Mowatt and Mr. MacIntyre have benefited the clerks and others who have attended the course of lectures during the past season, thereby helping to elevate the character of the profession, which should be one of the first aims of right-minded druggists and which will ultimately be the means of confining the sale of medicines to persons qualified to practice pharmacy. In elevating the character of the profession I mean the druggists should be compounders and manufacturers of drugs and medicines and not merely distributors. The cry of "drugs for the druggist" is a good and wise cry, but only when founded on the druggist's knowledge of the medicines he dispenses. I refer now to the scientific side of the question and not the monetary. These things are among the good works of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society, but it has also been the means of bringing the druggists of the Province more into fellowship and creating a better feeling among the profession everywhere. In conclusion I assure you, gentlemen, I feel grateful for the honor you conferred on me by placing me a second term in the chair, all the more grateful as I know I did not fulfil my duties as I ought, but in the person of the Vice-President you had one who attended faithfully and well to the duties the President left undone, and to whom I now return my very sincere thanks. The other members of the Council who so promptly gave their valuable time to the business of the year, I also wish to thank, as knowing that the business was going on in a prompt manner, I felt easy as to the result. Thanking you all, gentlemen, for your courtesy and kindness, I am

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. B. Mackenzie, Pres't.

It was moved by Mr. C. W. Parker, seconded by Mr. R. W. McCarty, that the President's Address be received and entered on the minutes. Carried.

In the matter of the Lecture Course Funds Mr. M. V. Paddock moved, That a committee to look after the business of the lecture course and to take charge of the funds connected therewith be named by the Council, to serve one year and report at the last meeting of the Council before following annual meeting. Seconded by Mr. C. P. Clarke. Carried.

Mr. C. W. Parker moved that a committee be appointed to obtain a proper certificate to act in conjunction with the Council. Seconded by Mr. S. MacDiarmid. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. C. W. Parker, Struan Robertson and M. V. Paddock to above committee. The cer-

tificates to be permanent ones, good from year to year, such as the druggists may have framed and hung up in their stores, a yearly receipt for payment of dues to be also given without which above certificate will be illegal.

Mr. R. W. McCarty thought the society was to be congratulated on the present condition of its affairs.

Mr. C. W. Parker—We have now forty-four graduates, fifteen of whom are in business, and we have under way twenty-two who will be graduates in a few years.

Mr. C. P. Clarke, thought that a report of this meeting should be printed also showing lecture report.

Moved by Mr. C. P. Clarke, seconded by Mr. M. V. Paddock. Carried.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened at 2.30 o'clock on Tuesday, August 7th, 1894, in the Council Chamber in the College Building, Gerrard-st., East Toronto. The members present were President A. B. Petrie, (Guelph); vice president J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; J. A. Clark, Hamilton; N. C. Polson, Kingston; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; Henry Watters, Ottawa; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; John McKee, Peterboro; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; and J. M. Hargraves, Paisley; the latter gentleman taking his seat for the first time in the place of Mr. Jordan resigned.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been taken as read, the Registrar presented the usual voluminous bundle of correspondence. This included, in addition to several letters from apprentices applying for various exceptional legislation, three or four requests from druggists who had gone into business at various periods running from 15 days to two months prior to the beginning of the official year in May, that a rebate in registration fees be allowed them,

The registrar of the Louisville College of Pharmacy wrote to inform the council that the college had decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy upon its graduates, instead of Ph. G. as heretofore, and asked the Ontario College to join in an act of justice to the young men of our college that has been too long delayed.

A lengthy epistle was read from W. E. Anderson, Pickering, complaining bitterly of the local postmaster, who also ran a general store, and was selling patent medicine, at 68c. on the dollar, and doing everything in his power to draw away trade from the legitimate dealers. The letter was referred to the Committee on infringements, though the members admitted that there was nothing complained of that the Council could take cognizance of.

An invitation was received from the American Pharmaceutical Association to the Council, to send a delegate or dele-

gates to the convention to be held next month at Asheville, N.C.

A vote of thanks was past to Whittall, Tatum & Co., New York, for donation of apparatus to the college.

Under the head of general business the President feelingly referred to the death of J. J. Hall, a past president of the council and a member of the council, at the time of his death, last spring. Messrs. Mackenzie, Walters, Clark, Daniel, D'Avignon, and the President, were appointed a committee to draft an appropriate resolution in the matter, and a brief adjournment was made to enable this committee to report. On reassembling the following report was presented:

Your Committee appointed to draft a resolution of condolence with the family of the late John J. Hall, our respected former member and president, beg to suggest the following resolution as expressing the feeling of this Council on the loss sustained by it in his death, and our appreciation of his services to the cause of Pharmacy in this Province, and that a copy of this resolution be engrossed and forwarded to Mrs. Hall.

"This Council desires to record the loss it has sustained in the lamented death of our late member and former president, John J. Hall. We feel that in his death the entire trade loses one of its brightest and most upright members. We have found him at all times a sound counsellor and an earnest and fearless advocate of that which he believed was in our interest. As a man his many traits of character displayed called for commendation. He was a most lovable and ardent friend, his nature was a most unselfish one, and we have always found him straightforward, honorable and frank in all his dealings.

"We desire to extend to Mrs. Hall our heartfelt sympathy in the much greater blow to her and her family, sustained by the irreparable loss of a worthy husband and father."

In supporting the report Mr. D'Avignon referred to the fact that he had often differed from the deceased gentleman in matters before the Board, but he had always recognized in him a generous opponent, an upright counsellor and an honest man.

Mr. Polson also admitted to being often on opposing sides with the late Mr. Hall, but he had always felt strong personal friendship and regard for him.

Vice-president Mackenzie referred with feeling to the long and close friendship which had existed between Mr. Hall and himself for many years. He had been in communication with him on college business only a couple of days before his unexpected demise and his sudden death had come as a great personal shock to him.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Polson a committee composed of Messrs. Watters, D'Avignon, Mackenzie, and McKee was appointed to draft a minute relative to the recent

death of G. S. Hobart of Kingston a former member of the Council.

A letter was read from the committee of representatives of educational institutions who are arranging for the invitation of the British Association for the advancement of Science to visit Toronto in 1897 and after brief discussion was referred to committee for report.

The Registrar-Secretary presented his half-yearly report as follows.—

Toronto, August 1st, 1894.

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that since the 1st of February, 1894, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration, viz.: F. G. E. Pearson, Weston; W. S. Black, Oakville; John M. Forbes, Caledonia. A. B. Singleton, Lyndhurst; John Noble, Toronto; H. J. Meiklejohn, Sterling; M. J. Beeman, Newburgh; D. J. McIntosh, Vanhook Hill; Geo. W. Gould, Colborne; Henry H. Reeve, Toledo; Thos. Wickoth, Crediton; and E. W. Gemmill, Pakenham (in abeyance). The number of applications of apprentices for registration has been 86, few of whom are in abeyance for the Council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since the 1st day of Feb., 1894, were as follows: 1 for 1888, 1 for 1889, 2 for 1890, 5 for 1891, 6 for 1892, 2 for 1893, and 509 for 1894; total 544.

The detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the last six months showed total receipts amounting to \$8,544.63, of which the principal items were: Balance in hand Feb. 1st, \$5,260.67; renewal fees, \$2,176; apprentices' registration fees, \$86; M. D.'s registration fees, \$48; teaching department fees, \$349.90; examination fees, less disbursements, \$566.13. The contra account showed disbursements amounting to \$8,147.30, leaving a credit balance on hand of \$397.33. The principal items of disbursements were current expenses of maintenance, \$220.96; interest, \$452.89; Council meeting expenses, \$253.34; paid off mortgage, apparatus and appliances, \$217.32; Supplies, \$284.06; internal fittings, \$87.12; salaries, \$3,995.90; *Pharmaceutical Journal*, \$186; deposit fees, \$420; laboratory apparatus, \$110.33; coal, water and gas, \$139; law expenses, 26.48; deposit and special mortgage account, \$1,000.

The auditor's report presented the following financial statement:

ASSETS.	
College building .....	\$3351 52
Furniture, apparatus & appliances .....	11000 00
College lot .....	5000 00
Outstanding fees, estimated .....	1300 00
Supplies estimated .....	300 00
Poison and Liquor Books .....	230 85
Cash balance .....	59 90
Bank balance .....	357 43
Special deposit .....	1000 00
	<hr/>
	\$52780 00
LIABILITIES.	
Mortgage, the Synod .....	\$16000 00
Interest to date .....	146 67
Salary account .....	125 00
Library fund .....	112 45
Sundry account .....	765 31
Balance .....	35630 57
	<hr/>
	\$52780 00

These reports were ordered to be handed to the Executive and Finance Committee.

The report of the Board of Examiners was as follows:

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN, Your Board of Examiners beg to report that at the forty-seventh semi-annual examination held at the College Building from the 7th to the 14th May last 83 candidates pro-

scuted themselves, 3 on part subjects, and 85 on the whole.

After giving the results in detail the report continues:

Your examiners beg to recommend that for the time during which the present regulations governing apprentices as to term of service and college course remains in force, the following or some modifications of it be adopted.

That apprentices who have commenced their apprenticeship subsequent to the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1889 may attend the junior course at the College at any time during their apprenticeship period, and that such time shall count as a part of such service, and that the senior course may be attended within a period of four years and five months from the date of registration as an apprentice, and at the course nearest to the termination of such period and prior to the Council Examination which they may attend, provided that those who may pass this examination shall have their certificate withheld until the termination of the full period covered by the four years of service in addition to the time in attendance at the senior course.

Your Examiners are of opinion that the term courses as now constituted are too short to enable the staff to impart thoroughly the instruction designed to be given, and would therefore recommend an early extension of the course.

We recommend that in future Council Examinations be held in the College Building, unless the attendance exceeds one hundred, the Registrar to be empowered to secure the Medical or other building when necessary.

We recommend that an appropriation be made to provide the requisite weights and scales to complete the Pharmaceutical Laboratory for dispensing examination purposes and that the time for such examination be extended to three hours.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. Hutchinson, Chairman.

The report was passed on to the Committee on Education.

Moved by John A. Clark, seconded by J. McKee, that it is desirable, and the time has now arrived that a substantial reduction should be made in the annual fees paid by the druggists of the province; and that the sum of \$2 per annum is all that the druggists should be required to pay towards carrying out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and it is desirable that such a reduction be made in the near future, and that this resolution be referred to the Executive and Finance Committee to report to the Council with a view of a reduction for the year 1895-6.

In support of his motion Mr. Clark submitted many figures from which he desired to show that the proposed reduction would be warranted at the present juncture. A report prepared six months ago, he said, showed that during the past three years the assets of the College had increased \$3000 a year, while in the future, several items of expenditure might be curtailed. They could save \$760 which had been paid to subsidize a journal, \$2,000 had been paid off the mortgage and another \$1,000 could be paid before the proposed reduction would come into force, leaving a mortgage of only \$14,000 to carry. The College fittings were about complete now, and at least \$100 would be saved on that item next year, supplies were pretty well up and would cost \$150 to \$200 less next year than last, another \$100 could be saved in law expenses, making in all at least \$1300 which would be saved to offset the

\$1700 deficit caused by reducing the fees as proposed. There was no likelihood of any reduction in the receipts from school fees, or other sources of income, so that, on the present basis of income, there was a very small deficit to be made up. It was true the Act required the College to collect \$1 each from the druggists, but it did not say that none of this could be returned to their members. An objection might be made that the mortgagees would object to this proposal, as it would lessen their security, but he was satisfied there was all the security needed in the lot and buildings.

Mr. D'Avignon said that Mr. Polson and himself had advocated a similar reduction a year ago, but at that time Mr. Clark strongly opposed it on the ground that the mortgagees would not consent. In any event legislation would be necessary to enable them to put such a proposal in operation.

Mr. Polson was greatly surprised at the change in Mr. Clark's attitude on this question. Long ago he attempted to bring about this reform and had found Mr. Clark one of its strongest opponents and now he came along and was attempting to steal his thunder. No doubt Mr. Clark was in the secrets of the inner circle, was indeed the high priest of the new regime, but—

Mr. Clark—I object to that expression and ask Mr. Polson to withdraw it.

Mr. Polson continuing—but he cared not from whom the proposal came, he would support it, believing it was a right one.

Mr. Mackenzie was not certain whether he would support the proposal or not, until he had looked more closely into the financial condition of the college at the present time. He advised the Council to make haste slowly, and avoid promoting legislation which would antagonise any section of the community.

Mr. McGregor was willing to see the fees reduced to \$2, but did not think the time had arrived for the change. There were other things to be considered, the salaries they were paying the staff were very meagre, and he thought they were in honor bound, to consider whether some improvement could be made in that direction before reducing their income. Then the druggists wanted a journal that would honestly protect the interests of the retail trade and he was sure they would gladly pay \$1, if it ensured the publication of a paper that would conserve their interest properly. Mr. Clark's figures were splendid in theory, but it was unwise to count their chickens before they were hatched.

Mr. Clark replied to the objection raised, after which the resolution was passed on to the Executive Committee.

The matter of filling the vacancy in the representation in No. 10 district caused by the death of Mr. Hall, was next taken up and the names of W. A. Karn, of Woodstock, and R. A. Duncan, of Embro, suggested, the former by Messrs. McKee and Mackenzie, and the



latter by Messrs. McGregor and Watters. After some discussion both names were withdrawn and a ballot taken without formal nomination. The vote stood, Mr. Karn 6, Mr. Duncan 2, blank 1. Mr. Karn was accordingly declared elected, and the registrar was instructed to wire him to that effect.

The Council then adjourned.

#### SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Council reassembled for business at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon having been devoted to committee work and all the members present on the first day were again in attendance, and in addition Mr. Shuff was in his seat at the Council Board.

Under the head of communications a letter was read from Messrs. Hooper & Co., Toronto, stating that their firm consisted of two members, both registered members of the College, and they owned two stores, one in charge of each member, but that the Registrar had charged them \$1 each on the principal store and \$1 in addition on the branch store, making \$12 in all. They considered they should only be charged \$8 in all. The Council, however, was unanimous in supporting the Registrar, as the adoption of the following resolution will indicate:

On the motion of Messrs. Polson and McGregor, it was resolved, That inasmuch as each member of the College is liable for the payment of the annual fee of \$1, and branch stores for an equal amount, this Council has no option but to sustain the Registrar in his demand from Hooper & Co., Toronto, for the above mentioned fees for principal and branch stores as provided for in the Act, Sec. XVIII.

Mr. McGregor presented the following report of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation:

1. Referring to the letter of Geo. H. Countryman, we recommend that the Registrar be instructed to reply that the Council have already decided that all time served before certificate of educational qualification is obtained by an apprentice, cannot be allowed.

2. That the application of Ellory E. Rawlings be granted, apprenticeship to date from April 1st, 1893.

3. That Thos. R. Bryan's request cannot be granted, there being no proof that his apprenticeship began prior to March 22nd, 1891.

4. That Duncan Alexander McAlpine be allowed to register only from date of certificate of qualification, Feb. 13th, 1891.

5. That Clark J. Elder be allowed to register from November 5th, 1891.

6. That the application of Miss Alice Simpson be granted, apprenticeship to date from Aug. 10th, 1892.

7. That the applications of John Clement Dunn, Percy W. McGill, Freeman Lane, Oswald Forrest and Norman E. A. Sherrin be granted.

8. In the case of A. W. Woodburn, we would recommend that his application be not granted.

9. That the application of Geo. A. Reed be granted on presentation of educational qualification and proof of service with a registered druggist other than his first employer.

10. That the application of E. J. Thom be granted on presentation to the Registrar of the necessary qualification papers, and proof of service.

11. We would recommend that the certificate marked No. 1 be forwarded to L. H. Clark on payment of \$2.

12. Regarding the application of N. McDowell, we would recommend that he be allowed to go up for examination in May, 1893, and if successful must put in the balance of his apprenticeship before receiving his diploma; time served outside of the Province cannot be allowed.

13. Your committee regret that they find they cannot grant the request of Allan & Wilson, it being contrary to the Act.

14. We would recommend that Mr. Lewis refer F. G. Malley, and James B. McLeod to Section 18 of the Act.

15. We would recommend that the applications of John A. Conkey and James A. Anderson be granted, on condition that, if successful, they shall complete their service of apprenticeship before their certificates are issued.

16. We would recommend that the application of Thos. Cruttenlen be not granted.

17. We would recommend that the application of Arthur J. Rayson be not granted and that the papers, together with the fees, be returned to him.

C. K. MCGREGOR, Chairman.

The report was read and on motion of Mr. Clark the Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider it, with Mr. Hargreaves in the chair.

The report was taken clause by clause and eventually adopted without amendment, but a lengthy discussion took place over clauses 12 and 15 in which the Committee recommended that the applicants be allowed to sit for their final before completing their full four years service. Messrs. Clark and Petrie opposed the recommendation as a dangerous innovation and a distinct reversal of previous discussions but it was claimed by the chairman of committee and others that the students must complete their term to the last day before securing their diploma though they might lack a few days or weeks when writing on the exam. The clauses were adopted on a division Messrs. Petrie and Clark opposing.

Mr. D'Avignon presented the following report of the Special Committee appointed to draft a minute in reference to the death of Mr. G. S. Hobart, of Kingston. Your committee appointed to draft a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. G. S. Hobart, beg to suggest the following, and would recommend that a copy of the same be forwarded to his family:

This Council regrets, that since its last meeting, one of the oldest members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and a former member of this Council, has been removed by the hand of death, in the person of the late Mr. G. S. Hobart, one who, by his kind, gentlemanly, unassuming disposition, endeared himself to all who were favored with his friendship, and whose upright, honorable conduct, won for him the respect and esteem of the community in which the greater part of his life was passed, and also of his business confreres throughout the Province.

The members of this Council desire to express to the family of our late member their sympathy with them in their affliction.

J. E. D'AVIGNON, Chairman.

The report was unanimously adopted. This concluded the day's business as far as the agenda paper was concerned, but before calling for a motion to adjourn, the President made the following statement. He said:

I would ask the Committee on Infringements to consider the desirability of

calling the attention of the Colloge of Physicians and Surgeons to drug stores being carried on in Ontario by unqualified men, under the name of a physician who, for a nominal amount, permits the use of his name, and devotes no time to the oversight of the business, which is a great injustice to the members of this College, and does not give the protection to the general public which the educational qualification required under our Act, gives them.

In support of this statement Mr. Petrie reminded the Council of the evidence which came out before the Public Accounts Committee of the Local Legislature last session in reference to Dr. Mallory, of Peterboro, who admitted under oath, that while a drug business was carried on under his name, yet he devoted no attention to it, and did not even say whether he owned the business or not. This evil was increasing, the President added, and in most cases the circumstances were similar to this, and he thought therefore that the matter should be referred to the Committee on Infringements.

Mr. Watters objected that the reference to a pecuniary consideration was too strong, at least it was not so in Ottawa. He believed the doctors did this out of kindness to some young man whom they wished to help.

Mr. Polson thought the previous speaker was right, and added that it would not be policy to make too straight a charge.

Mr. Clark admitted there might be instances where the doctors had acted out of kindness, but he knew of other cases where money had been paid.

Mr. McGregor said that doubtless they often got a quid pro quo, cheap drugs and long credit perhaps.

Mr. Polson pointed out that they could not force legislation in the matter; he was satisfied that if they went to the Medical Council, and pointed out the injustice, they would obtain redress. He had sufficient faith in the physicians to believe they would do what was right.

The President said he was anxious to state the truth so far as he was acquainted with the facts because he felt the druggists were laboring under a great hardship, and he believed the more clearly the case was stated to the general public and to the physicians the sooner they would get redress. He thought the College had been in existence long enough now for them not to be afraid to call a spade a spade.

Mr. D'Avignon informed the Council that in the Province of Quebec a man was not allowed to practise both professions, but had to choose one or the other, and he did not see why, when applying for amendments to the Act, they could not secure the same provision here.

The discussion was continued along the same lines for some time longer, after which the matter passed on to the Infringement Committee and the Council adjourned.

(Continued on page 207.)

# SUN

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1710.

INSURANCE  
OFFICE.

# FIRE

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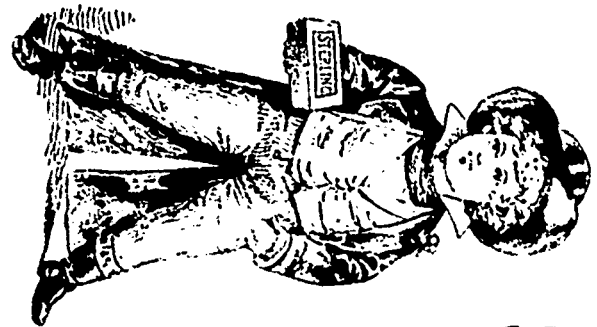
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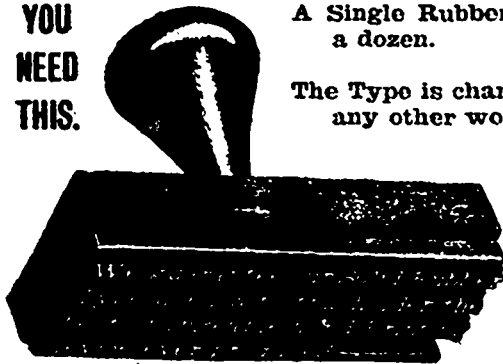
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**British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.**

The Association convened in the Board of Trade Rooms, Victoria, B. C., at 8.30 p. m., and was called to order by President McDowell, the following members being present:—

President, H. McDowell; Vice-President, T. M. Henderson; Councillors, Messrs. T. Shotbolt, J. Cochrane, T. E. Atkins, Registrar C. Nelson, and Messrs. D. E. Campbell, C. E. Jones, J. N. Henderson, J. L. White, J. Teppoorten, F. Williams, E. H. Hiscocks and J. H. Emery, members of the Association. Mr. Wright, of Montreal, by request, joined the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Secretary read the ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL—YEAR 1893-94.

*To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the usual custom I beg to lay before you a summary of the work done by your Council Board for the past year.

The first meeting was held immediately after the annual meeting at New Westminster.

The Secretary reported the result of the ballot to be the election of T. Shotbolt, H. McDowell and J. Cochrane to fill the vacant seats of the retiring councillors, Messrs. Shotbolt, McDowell and Pinbury.

The Council thereupon elected Mr. H. McDowell, President, and Mr. T. M. Henderson, Vice-President, for the ensuing year, and also appointed Mr. Chas. Nelson Secretary-Treasurer-Registrar, in place of Mr. Blanchard who resigned that combined office.

The examiners were then re-appointed, leaving the Board as before—Messrs. Henderson, Watson and Nelson.

On September 14th the Council again met, this time at Vancouver. H. McDowell, President, and Messrs. Atkins, Shotbolt, Cochrane and Curtis being present. The minutes of the previous meetings being adopted, accounts passed, and correspondents dealt with.

The Registrar was directed to enquire from the *Chemist and Druggist*, London, England, the standing of the Assistants' Diploma of the Apothecaries Hall, England.

The Treasurer's Quarterly Statement was presented; adopted and filed.

A number of delinquent members were fined, and the Registrar, on motion, was directed to rigidly enforce clauses of the Act being violated.

Messrs. Bowser and Lavell were appointed Solicitors to the Association. Mr. Cochrane was appointed a committee to prepare an additional list of poisons.

The Registrar was directed to obtain samples Poison Books and also estimates for printing same, also to correspond with the *Druggist's Circular*, *Chemist and Druggist*, *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*, and *Pharmaceutical Journal*, with a view to supplying each licentiate in business with one of these annually.

The Council adjourned at 2.15 p. m., after several hours discussion of matters important to the welfare of the Association.

On November 15th the Council were called together by the President "by request."

The reason was, to consider the advisability of amending the Pharmacy Act, 1891. The Solicitor, Mr. Bowser, was present and reported to the Council on the result of the prosecutions, stating, that the Association had got convictions in all the prosecutions, on some of the counts, and where we had failed, it was through the incompleteness of the Act. After some hours' discussion it was decided to have amendments drawn up and put through the Legislature at this Session if possible.

The next regular meeting was held at Nanaimo on December 14th, all the members being present, except Mr. Henderson who was on the sick list.

Numerous communications in reference to the prosecutions were read and acted upon.

At this meeting your council considered the communication from the Honorary Secretary of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association relative to combined action in establishing a Dominion Association and Canadian Pharmacopœia, and the following resolution was moved and carried.

"That the Registrar reply to the Secretary of the Quebec Association assuring them that this Association will be pleased to co-operate as suggested and will be glad to receive further information as to steps taken to procure same."

The communications of the *Chemist and Druggist*, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, *Druggist's Circular* and *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*, were read, discussed, and filed, it being decided to bring the matter up at the General Meeting in June.

The Committee on Poisons (Mr. Cochrane), reported and after considerable discussion it was decided to add Rough on Rats, Rat Poisons, Oil of Tansy, Cantharides, and Chloral Hydrate to Schedule A, and that these additions, along with the amendments, be got through the House at its next session. Messrs. Cochrane, Henderson and Shotbolt being appointed to push the good work.

A tender for 50 Poison Books was accepted and ordered printed and bound and are now in the hands of the Registrar.

Victoria, on March 8th, saw the Council again together when the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act was the chief subject for discussion. From the reports in, it was expected that these would become law, but our hopes were not realized, the Legislature dismissing them at the second reading, partly through ignorance and lack of interest in the welfare of the general public, but we are in hopes that the next house will be more favorable.

The demands of Thos. Hardy, of Nanaimo, for registration came in for a lengthened discussion. After fully searching all previous correspondence, proofs, etc., it was decided to register him. Messrs. T. R. Morrow and J. F. Jacek were appointed auditors.

The next and last meeting of your Council was held on Wednesday, the 13th, at 8 p. m., in Victoria, President McDowell being in the chair and Messrs. Shotbolt, Cochrane, Henderson, Atkins and the Registrar present.

After the minutes were adopted, the additions to the list of Poisons, Schedule A, were adopted and ordered to be put through, as per section 17 of the Act. The Board of Examiners reported one examination for Licentiate and three for Apprentices. Several matters were referred to the incoming Council, among them being the resignation of the Sec.-Treas.-Registrar.

The Annual Report of the Council was adopted, as read by the Registrar. The Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Yours respectfully,  
CHAS. NELSON, Registrar.

**REGISTRAR'S ANNUAL REPORT.**

*To the Officers and Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:*

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting to you my report of the business transacted, and work done, on your behalf, I do not doubt but that every member will notice the growing importance of our Association; no one, outside of the Council, has any idea of the amount of correspondence, and work that it entails; when it is stated that no less than 250 communications have been received and answered, between five and six hundred circulars, notices and certificates sent out, five examinations arranged for and held, (two for Licentiate and three Preliminary), three trips across the Gulf in the most tempestuous weather, and the appearing on subpoena before the court several times (very reluctantly) during the prosecutions, and innumerable other work, I say that every member cannot help but notice the growing importance and usefulness of our Association, and the work that consequently devolves upon the Sec.-Registrar, and I here wish to bespeak for my successor that spirit of

good-will and sympathy which he deserves and requires.

The total number of Licentiates at present on the register is 60, of these 45 are in business on their own account, and 21 are registered as clerks, as follows:

Victoria	18 in business and	11 clerks.
Vancouver	13	6
New Westminster	5	2
Nanaimo	3	0
Chilliwack	1	0
Kamloops	1	0
Esquimaux	0	1
Vernon	1	1
Nelson	1	0
Revelstoke	1	0
Kaslo	1	0

There are eleven apprentices registered as follows:

Victoria	4
Vancouver	3
New Westminster	1
Nanaimo	3

The call for more interest in the Association from its members by the Council, and the pointed notices of the Registrar have met with a hearty response from a majority of the members as the voting papers will show, but there is still room for more, and your Council require it to do the Association justice; very few of the members know how the Council have, at much inconvenience and, in many instances, expense to themselves, attended to the business and meetings of the Association, and every member of the Council deserves the heartiest good will and thanks of the members of the Association. I might here mention it is the opinion of several members, who are not here to night, that if the Council were paid either mileage or a specific sum per day, as well as travelling expenses, more of the members would stand for election. Out of 26 members nominated for the incoming Council, only seven allowed their names to stand.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Yours respectfully,  
CHAS. NELSON, Registrar.

**TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.**

Current year ending May 31st, 1894.  
CASH RECEIVED 1893-4.

1893.	Balance on hand	\$782 70
June 1	To Cash, Poison Books	12 00
	" Examination fees	46 00
	" Annual fees	712 00
	" Checks (not cashed)	10 00
	" Overpaid to bank	50
	" Fines	10 00
		\$1,603 20

**CASH DISBURSED.**

By Cash, Examinations, including advertising	\$104 00
" Council meetings	130 75
" Solicitor's fees	205 00
" Detective fees	67 40
Printing, including New Diplomas and Poison Books	114 17
" Advertising	9 75
" Postage Stamps	13 00
" Sundries	5 75
" Refunds, fees & fines	57 00
" Registrar's salary	125 50
" Seal	8 00
" Stationery	10 00
" Analysis	15 00
" P. O. Box	3 75
	\$ 869 07

June 1, 1894 Balance \$ 734 13

Balance in Bank of B. C., according to pass-book \$ 734 13  
CHAS. NELSON, Sec.-Treas.

**AUDITORS' REPORT.**

We, the underigned, beg to state we have examined the books of the British Columbia

Pharmaceutical Association, and compared same with the vouchers and found them to be correct.

T. R. MORROW, } Auditors.  
J. F. JARCK, }

These reports all being read and adopted, the President, Mr. McDowell, then delivered his address as follows :

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN :—

It is with some diffidence I arise to impose on you a short address at this, the close of my term as President of this Association.

Having to follow a gentleman of such ability and experience as our late President, Mr. Shotbolt, who I am glad to see with us to night, is somewhat a rash undertaking for one with so little experience and ability in this line as myself. However, I will do my best and you must overlook my shortcomings and take the will for the deed.

The year just past has been one of considerable experience to us as an Association. We have learned several things we were not cognizant of a year ago, especially regarding our Act of Association, which I regret to say we have discovered is not nearly so perfect as we thought it was. The lesson has been a somewhat expensive one, but I think it is much better for us to be made clearly aware of where we stand in this respect, than for us to continue on in fancied security only to be rudely awakened at some later day.

As you are aware your Council took steps to have the Act amended to more fully meet the views of our Association, but without success.

It appears to me that our Legislators must have a very bad opinion of the members of our profession, they seem so loath to give us that protection to which we think we are justly entitled, and which is granted to us by every other Province in the Dominion as well as in almost every other civilized country.

It took us three long years to get our present Act and when it finally passed, we could hardly recognize the child as the same we so meekly submitted to the tender mercies and approval of our Legislature. We had, however, to accept it as the best we could get, and had fond hopes, in the then future of having it so amended as to be more in accord with our views, but now these fond hopes have been rudely dashed to the ground, but, I trust, only to rise again with renewed strength and vigor. Our thanks are due to Dr. Watt who so ably championed our cause before the House and did everything in his power for us, but as I said before, without avail.

So much for what is past and gone ; this we cannot now change, but it must be ours to use our best endeavors, profiting by the mistakes and shortcomings of the past to do better in the future and to keep eternally at it until we get an Act of Association that will give the public and ourselves that protection to which we are entitled.

But enough of legislating and legislators which is always very precarious work but

doubly so on the eve of a general election.

The past year has been an extremely trying one, commercially speaking, but I think we, as an Association, may be justly proud of the showing of our members after, as I trust and believe, the worst of the ordeal is over.

But we have not escaped entirely unharmed. Some of us were somewhat scorched and singed, but I am happy to say we are, I believe, all still on deck. I think it speaks highly for the business ability of our members, that they have passed through the year almost, if not, entirely, unharmed.

There are a few thoughts I would like to direct your attention to for a few minutes with the object of having them discussed here to-night, and I think you will agree with me that they are questions which require some attention from us. I have been careful to abstain from expressing an opinion on them in this address, my object being, as I said, to introduce them so that we may have a friendly and general discussion of them, and I would ask you all to give expression to your views on them fully, freely and fairly, looking not so much to personal aggrandisement as to the general good of our Association, and I feel sure if you will approach them in this spirit that good will come of it for all.

The first question is one which has been frequently brought to my mind, and I doubt not, to the minds of most of you here to-night, and is this : "The advisability of our taking steps to secure uniformity in prices, more especially of prescriptions and proprietary medicines."

The second question is : "The growing evil of the payment of commissions to physicians on prescriptions." This, I know, is what might be termed a chestnut, still I think we will admit it is an evil and I would like to have the views of those here to-night as to whether it is advisable or not to endeavor to root it out. Other associations are agitating the same question and it will do no harm for us to have a little discussion of it.

The third and last course on my "Bill of Fare" is one which I have been spoken to about several times recently and is this : "The advisability of our making some reduction in the Annual Fees of the Association." The Council would like to have the views of the members of the Association on this matter and would, I feel sure be only too willing to meet your views and so amend the By-laws, which amendment would, of course, have to be approved by a majority of the members of this Association and also by the Lieutenant Governor in Council before it would have any effect.

As to what your Council has been doing the past year, that has been clearly laid before you in the report of our Secretary, so there is no occasion for me to recur to it.

I must not close this address to night without paying a well deserved tribute to our Secretary-Registrar, Mr. Nelson, who has so ably performed the duties of his

position during the past year, duties which I am sure were sometimes far from pleasant, but which, I think you will agree with me in saying, Mr. Nelson has performed, fairly and justly. I know he has been accused by some of being the instigator of the late prosecutions for infractions of the Pharmacy Act, but I say here, and all the other members of the Council will bear me out, that Mr. Nelson was only carrying out the instructions of the Council, passed at the meeting held in Vancouver last September, and I, for one, think he carried out those instructions in the proper manner.

And now, gentlemen, wishing you all every success in your various undertakings, and that the Sun of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association may continue to shine more and more brightly unto the perfect day, of a more perfect Pharmacy Act, I will close.

Mr. Emery moved, and J. L. White seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the President, which, on being put by the Vice-President, was carried unanimously.

Messrs. D. E. Campbell and J. A. Te-poorten were then appointed Scrutineers of the election, and the sealed ballots were then placed in their hands, which, on examination and count, proved that Messrs. T. E. Atkins, J. A. Muir and T. M. Henderson were the elect of a large majority of the members. Messrs. T. E. Atkins and T. M. Henderson thanked the members for the re-election, as also did Mr. C. E. Jones for not electing him.

A discussion then arose relative to the questions mentioned in the President's address ; the first one, "The Uniform Price List," received full discussion. Messrs. Cochrane, Henderson, Atkins and Nelson all spoke at length, the general opinion prevailing that, judging from past experience, both in Vancouver and Victoria, the idea was impracticable.

The second question, that of "Commissioning Physicians on their Prescriptions," raised a heated debate, Messrs. Cochrane, Shotbolt, Henderson and Nelson, speaking to the question. Mr. Cochrane thought it ought to be left to the individuals to judge for themselves. Mr. Shotbolt and Mr. Henderson thought little of it was done, and rather sat on the system, whilst Mr. Nelson strongly deprecated this unprofessional scheme and thought it a disgrace to both professions.

The third question, "The Proposed Reduction of the Annual Fee." A motion, moved by Mr. Emery and seconded by Mr. Williams, "That the Council be recommended to reduce the Annual Fee and he would suggest the fee be made \$7.50 for Licentiate in Business, \$3 for Licentiate Clerks, and \$1 for Apprentices," was, after some discussion, carried.

This ended the discussion, and various votes of thanks followed. D. S. Curtis, retiring Councillor, the President, Council and Registrar coming in for the same.

Nothing further transpiring for the good of the profession, the meeting adjourned, to meet in Vancouver, June, 1895.

CHAS. NELSON, Sec.-Registrar.

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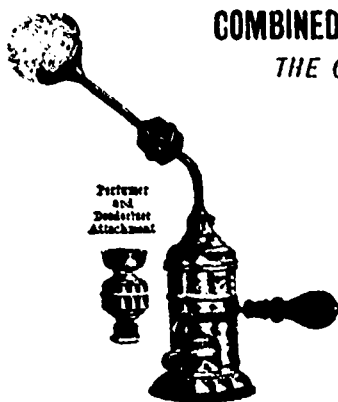
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Rose leaves, cut moderately coarse ..... 32 ounces  
Diluted alcohol, 68 per cent. 180 fl. ounces  
Glycerin ..... sufficient

Pour the diluted alcohol on the rose leaves and allow it to stand at 15 to 20 degrees C. (60 to 68 degrees F.) for twenty-four hours, express and evaporate the resulting fluid (16 ounces). Allow the evaporated extract to stand for 24 hours at the room temperature, filter and evaporate the filtrate to a syrupy consistence. Then add sufficient glycerin to bring the whole up to 8 ounces. Of this extract, which is clearly soluble, 6 drachms is sufficient to make one kilo of honey of rose (mel. rosatum.)

### COCOA-BUTTER MILK.

Powdered borax ..... ʒiiss.  
Powdered castile soap ..... ʒiv.  
Powdered cocoa butter ..... ʒiiss.  
Coconut oil ..... ʒiv.  
Water ..... ʒij.

Rub together in a warm mortar for ten minutes, then dilute very gradually with—

Rose-water, at 40° C ..... ʒxxxvj.

Shake the mixture well and perfume with—

Oil of bergamot ..... gtt. xx.  
Oil of neroli ..... gtt. v.  
Oil of orris ..... gtt. j.  
Vanilla sugar ..... ʒiiss.

Previously rubbed together.

### COCOA MILK.

Powdered borax ..... ʒiiss.  
Powdered castile soap ..... ʒv.  
Coconut oil ..... ʒij. ʒij.  
Water ..... ʒij.  
Rose-water at 40° C ..... ʒxxxvj.  
Oil of bergamot ..... gtt. x.  
Oil of neroli ..... gtt. v.  
Oil of wintergreen ..... gtt. ij.  
Oil of ylang-ylang ..... gtt. j.  
Oil of bitter almonds ..... gtt. j.

Prepare in the same manner as cocoa-butter milk.

### LANOLIN MILK.

Powdered borax ..... ʒiiss.  
Powdered castile soap ..... ʒv.  
Water ..... ʒiiss.  
Coconut oil ..... ʒij.  
Lanolin ..... ʒiiss.  
Rose-water at 40° C ..... ʒxxxvj.  
Oil of bergamot ..... gtt. x.  
Oil of neroli ..... gtt. v.  
Oil of rose ..... gtt. v.  
Oil of wintergreen ..... gtt. j.  
Oil of orris ..... gtt. j.

Prepare in the same manner as cocoa-butter milk.—*Dieterich's Manual*.

### ALMOND MEAL.

Ground bitter almonds from which oil is extracted.... 6 ounces  
Oris root, powdered..... 4 ounces  
Wheat flour..... 4 ounces  
Borax, powdered..... 1 ounce  
Oil of bitter almonds..... 10 drops  
Oil of bergamot ..... 2 fl. drams  
Tincture of musk ..... 1 dram

Mix thoroughly and pass the mixture through a fine sieve.

### ODONTODOL.—TOOTHACHE DROPS.

This, according to *El Memorandum*, has the following composition:

Cocaine hydrochlorate..... 1 part  
Essence of cherry laurel..... 1 part  
Tincture of arnica ..... 10 parts

Mix. If the pain proceeds from a caries, impregnate a bit of absorbent cotton in the mixture and pack it into the cavity. If inflammation of the pulp be the cause, rinse the mouth frequently with a mixture consisting of 30 drops of odontodol, in an ounce and a half of tepid decoction of linseed. If the entire jaw is painful, and the pain is not relieved by rinsing as directed, rub the surface of the affected part thoroughly with pure odontodol.

### PEPSIN MIXTURE.

The following is official in the Berlin Formulary:

Pepsin ..... 5 parts.  
Hydrochloric acid ..... 1 part  
Tincture of bitter orange peel. 5 parts  
Simple syrup ..... 20 parts  
Distilled water ..... 469 parts

Mix.

### OINTMENT FOR BED SORES.

Balsam. Peruvian ..... ʒij.  
Ung. elemi ..... ʒiiss.  
Ung. resina ..... ʒij.

To be applied daily.—*Practitioner*.

### MOSQUITO LOTION.

An effective application to horses for keeping off flies and mosquitoes is:

Carbolic acid ..... 2 fl. ozs.  
Oil of pennyroyal ..... 4 fl. ozs.  
Spirit of camphor..... 4 fl. ozs.  
Oil of tar..... 8 fl. ozs.  
Glycerin ..... 4 fl. ozs.  
Lard oil ..... 8 fl. ozs.

Mix.

To PREPARE IODOFORMED SPONGES.—The *Revue de Pharmacie de Gaul* gives the following: Select fine soft sponges of a proper size, boil them for a few moments and then place them in a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid. Leave them in the acid for five days, then wash in clear water and dry them. Finally soak them in an ethereal solution of iodoform (75 parts iodoform to 1000 parts of ether), remove, dry and preserve in hermetically sealed vessels.

To RENDER GUMS, ETC., SOLUBLE.—Difficultly soluble gums, according to Kochlin, are rendered easily soluble by heating them for two or three hours to 100° C., along with peroxide of hydrogen. Kochlin's formula is 10 parts of the gum, 50 parts of water, and 3 parts of a 12 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide.

## Fixateurs—Moustacho Pomades.

The *Seifenfabrikant* gives the following formulæ for *fixateurs sur fins*, or "super-fine beard and moustacho fixers:

### VIOLET.

Violet fat ..... 2000 parts  
Cassia fat ..... 500 parts  
Jasmin fat ..... 200 parts  
Orange fat ..... 100 parts  
Cassia oil ..... 1000 parts  
Jasmin oil ..... 800 parts  
White wax ..... 1500 parts  
Yellow wax ..... 500 parts  
Yellow ceresin (mineral wax) 400 parts  
Cacao butter ..... 200 parts  
Peru balsam ..... 5 parts  
Oil of geranium (essential) . 5 parts

Mix.

### ORANGE.

Orange fat ..... 1500 parts  
Cassia fat ..... 500 parts  
Orange oil (washed) ..... 500 parts  
White wax ..... 1500 parts  
White vaselin ..... 1000 parts  
Cacao butter ..... 300 parts  
Geranium oil (essential) . 3 parts  
Orange oil (neroli) ..... 3 parts

Mix.

### ROSE.

Rose fat ..... 2200 parts  
Cassia oil ..... 200 parts  
White wax ..... 1000 parts  
White vaselin ..... 1000 parts  
Cacao butter ..... 200 parts  
White ceresin ..... 100 parts  
Geranium oil (essential) .... 5 parts

Mix.

### HELIOTROPE.

Cassia fat ..... 2000 parts  
Vanilla fat ..... 2000 parts  
Rose fat ..... 500 parts  
White wax ..... 2000 parts  
White vaselin ..... 1000 parts  
Cacao butter ..... 300 parts  
Geranium oil (essential) . 3 parts  
Heliotropin ..... 1 part

Mix.

### MAY-BELLS.

Rose fat ..... 2000 parts  
Cassia fat ..... 600 parts  
Orange fat ..... 600 parts  
Jasmin oil ..... 100 parts  
White wax ..... 1000 parts  
Ceresin, white ..... 100 parts  
Vaselin, white ..... 1000 parts  
Cacao butter ..... 300 parts  
Linala oil ..... 5 parts  
Coriander oil ..... 2 parts  
Oil of mace (essential) ..... 1 part

Mix.

### YLANG-YLANG.

Rose fat ..... 1000 parts  
Vanilla fat ..... 600 parts  
White wax ..... 600 parts  
Yellow ceresin ..... 100 parts  
Cacao butter ..... 300 parts  
Attar of ylang-ylang ..... 3 parts

Mix.

The general rule is to melt the fats and fixed oils together, with the lowest possible amount of heat, and add the essential oils immediately after taking from the fire. Stir in thoroughly and then pour into moulds or directly into the containers. The latter, if of glass, should be warmed sufficiently to prevent breaking from the sudden application of heat.—*National Druggist*.



## Photographic Notes

### Some Recent Advances in Photographic Chemistry.

(Concluded from last month.)

There is only one other matter that I will refer to at present, and that but briefly, namely, the getting rid of the hyposulphite from the negative. Experience appears to indicate that if a negative is of a satisfactory density, the small amount of hyposulphite left in it after from two to four hours' washing does no harm. But if the negative is to be intensified, any hyposulphite will cause a precipitate of mercury salt and so give a false deposit. This would, as a rule, matter but little but for the fact that a gelatin negative is always difficult to wash evenly, and such a false deposit will, therefore, almost always occur in patches. If the gelatin film is of exactly the same thickness throughout, equal washing all over is difficult, but in most plates there are variations in the thickness of the film that make it impossible, unless it is so prolonged as to be practically perfect in the thickest parts. What we want is a reagent that will oxidise the small residue of hyposulphite into sulphate, which is quite inert, without affecting the image or attacking the gelatine. I do not know of any reagent that will do this. Peroxide of hydrogen, as described, appears to be excellent, the general idea being that it produces sodium sulphate and sulphuric acid from the remaining hyposulphite, but this is a mistake. It produces no acid, and only about one-third of the sulphur is oxidised to sulphate. By mixing sodium hyposulphite with a large excess of the peroxide, and allowing them to remain together for three days, less than half the sulphur was changed to sulphate, and whatever change had been produced it was of little, if any, use, for the solution still gave a precipitate with mercuric chloride. Peroxide of hydrogen appears, therefore, to be of no avail; but even if it were, it would be a very unsafe reagent in the hands of ordinary photographers, because its strength is very liable to decline. It may in a few months be only one-tenth of its original strength, and a bottle, freshly opened, though originally without doubt of full strength, may be found to contain only a third of the stated quantity; and these changes lead to no alteration in the appearance of the liquid, and can only be recognized by a direct test. These uncertainties render it of very little use in the hands of those who are unable to determine its strength. Alum and acids decompose sodium hyposulphite, but a mixture of alum and hydrochloric acid acts very slowly upon a weak solution of it, so slowly that one might be tempted to say that it also was useless. I find, however, that a fairly well washed negative is made more fit for intensification by treating it with an acid solution or an acidified alum solution, and washing

again, and I fancy that the improvement is not due merely to the extra washing that it gets. Whatever may be the actual change brought about by this treatment, I find that it is advantageous from a practical point of view, and that it is a desirable precaution to take.—*Phar. JI. and Trans.*

### A Clean and Economical Pyro Developer.

A demonstration given before the Society of Amateur Photographers of New York.

A. Moreno, of the Society, developed a number of plates, some exposed by him and some by other members of the Society, using a Pyro developer compounded as follows:

- No. 1. Saturated solution of sulphite of soda.
- No. 2. Saturated solution of carbonate of soda.
- No. 3. Saturated solution of sulphite of soda, 6 oz.; dry pyro, 2 oz.

For a normal developer take

- No. 1.....8 oz.
- No. 2.....4 oz.
- No. 3.....2 oz.

Mr. Moreno said that he had used this developer for the last six years developing with it from fifty to one hundred plates every day, and that it was the cleanest and most economical developer he had ever used. It will keep for a long time and even the developer which has been used will keep and should be preserved. This old developer is best for over exposed plates, and, if that is not sufficient, more of the pyro solution, No. 3, should be added. For a plate having a very short exposure he used less of the pyro solution and more of No. 2, the carbonate of soda solution. For normal exposures the developer works best when equal parts of old and new developer are mixed. Bromide of ammonia or potash can be used, but in that case the developer will not keep and should be thrown away. With a little practice, however, the operator has entire control of the development without the use of a bromide. Mr. Moreno said that since he had been using this developer he had never had occasion to employ a bromide as a restrainer.

The plates developed before the Society were first immersed in a developer that had been used; if they did not come up as rapidly as Mr. Moreno wished they were put in a tray containing fresh developer and afterwards returned to the old developer to acquire density. The plates developed very quickly and made fine soft negatives with plenty of detail and sufficient density.—*Can. Photo. JI.*

### Developer for Flash-light Negatives.

One of the best English photographers uses the following solution for developing flash-light exposures. With this formula were made some of the celebrated exhibition pictures which were so much admired at the late joint exhibition. It will be

noticed that there is some considerable modification of the developer as used for normal exposures:

- A—Pyrogallie acid (Schering) .. 1 ounce
- Bromide ammonium ..... ½ ounce
- or
- Bromide of potassium ..... ½ ounce
- Water ..... 7 ounces
- B—Ammonia..... 1 ounce
- Water ..... 40 ounces
- C—Ammonia..... 1 ounce
- Water ..... 20 ounces

To develop, take equal parts of B and C, which will, in ordinary cases, ensure a soft and well-graduated negative, although different proportions of B and C will be required for under-exposed plates, or for subjects introducing white draperies, or dead black dresses, etc. The judgment of the operator will, in most cases, tell him what proportions are required, and if the first appearance of the image should prove he has miscalculated, he should not try to improve the solution he is using, but throw it away and commence again with fresh.—*Amer. JI. Photo.*

### Aristotype Papers in Summer.

The *Amateur Photographer* advises that during the hot weather the prints should before toning be steeped for five minutes in a saturated solution of alum; then after a thorough washing be toned in the following bath:

- Sulpho-cyanide of ammonium .. 5 grams
- Water ..... 100 grams
- Chloride of gold, at 10 for 100 . 10 c.cm.

When the desired tone is obtained, wash prints slightly before fixing them in

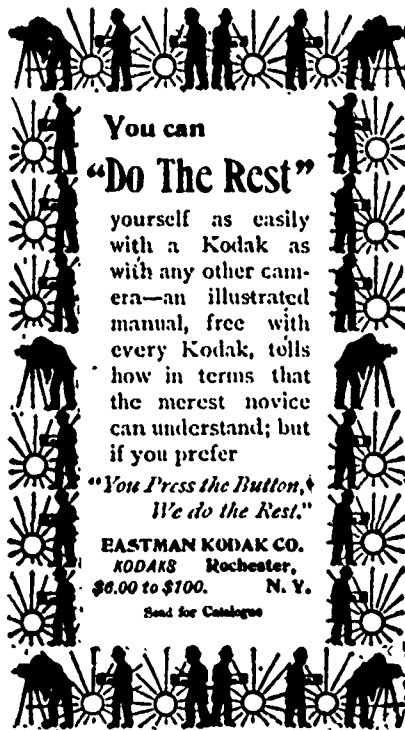
- Hypo ..... 12 parts
- Water ..... 100 parts

The alum solution rapidly becomes turbid by the presence of silver salt contained in the gelatine coating. It should therefore be rejected after about ten prints have been used.

### Snowflake Pictures.

Anthony's *Bulletin* says that a Mr. Sigson has photographed snowflakes as follows: A Zeiss microscope, fitted to a long camera, was placed at a considerable angle in the attic of a house, near to the window. To gather the flakes separately, a thick cloth was laid in that part of the window where but few flakes fell. After selecting a flake by the aid of the microscope, it was placed in a net made by gumming cotton thread across a hole cut in a card, this card being placed in position under the microscope. The lighting should be from the side, and should be arranged beforehand, so that half of the field is lighted. With a magnification of 15 times, an exposure of 2 to 5 seconds was found necessary. To prevent the snowflake being melted by the breath of the operator breathing must be carried on through a curved tube.

Valerianate of zinc or ammonia is recommended by Dr. Sidney Ringer for controlling the paroxysms of whooping cough and involuntary movements of eliores.



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## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from page 202.)

### THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met again on Thursday morning at 11.15 with the same members present.

Under the head of inquiries, a question was asked as to the position of the John Roberts bequest, and Mr. Mackenzie stated that the Executive Committee were prepared to hand over the money to the Educational Committee to carry out the terms of the bequest therewith.

Mr. Watters, stated that Mr. Allen, the Executor, was prepared to modify the conditions, so as to restrict the benefits to students of the O. C. P. who take two courses of lectures, and obtain 75 per cent. of the marks in one examination.

The Infringement Committee reported as follows :

Your Committee recommend that the suggestion of the President in reference to physicians lending their names to unqualified persons to carry on business, contrary to the Pharmacy Act, be given the form of a communication to the President of the Medical Council, from the Chairman of the Infringement Committee, setting forth the evil and injustice of the practice, and soliciting the influence of the medical profession to secure a remedy; and that the members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, use their influence with the members of the Medical Council in their districts, representing to them the justice of assisting druggists to combat this evil. Your Committee would ask for authority to take any other steps that may be deemed necessary to promote the object of this undertaking.

Your Committee would report that in the case of T. Cruttenden, legal proceedings were taken against him and a fine of fifty dollars was imposed.

Your Committee would ask that the sum of \$200 be placed at the disposal of the Chairman.

HENRY WATTERS, Chairman.

The report was adopted without discussion.

Chairman C. D. Daniel presented the following report from the Committee on Education :

Your Committee beg to report matters under its care to be in a very satisfactory condition, and the Council and Faculty are to be congratulated upon the very efficient manner in which the last session of the College was conducted. The number of students in attendance was large at both senior and junior courses, but the accommodation was ample, and the Faculty was able to carry out the plan as laid down in the announcement without any difficulty. The equipment of the College is as complete as the finances of the College will permit, and ample for some time to come. The Dean and Faculty have been very faithful in the discharge of their duties, and to this fact is due the very successful termination of the course and the remarkably good showing of the students at the final examination in May last.

The Board of Examiners have submitted their report which is appended, containing names of students who have successfully passed the examination entitling them to the College diploma, and your Committee recommend that these gentlemen be granted the diploma.

With reference to the recommendation of the Board of Examiners concerning students who have not completed their four years prior to the commencement of the senior course, your Committee recommend that the Council, in deciding all such cases, take the suggestion of the Board

of Examiners, as a basis for their recommendations.

Your Committee are in sympathy with the recommendation of the Examiners, concerning the length of the senior course, and suggest that at the February meeting a plan be submitted whereby the length of the term may be increased, to enable the Faculty to more thoroughly impart the necessary instruction to the students.

Your Committee agree with the suggestion that all the examinations be held in the College building, except in the event of the number exceeding 100, in which case the registrar be empowered to arrange with the Medical Council for their examination room.

Your Committee are of opinion that the purchase of additional scales for examination should be deferred until February.

Your Committee strongly recommend that the time for examination in dispensing be extended to three hours, as the students cannot do justice to themselves in the present time, two hours.

With reference to the communication from the Secretary of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, re degree "Doctor of Pharmacy," your committee have nothing to report, as that matter is in the hands of the University authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. DANIEL, Chairman.

The report was adopted nem. con. and the Council adjourned for lunch.

On reassembling at 2 o'clock reports of committees were further considered.

The report of the Executive and Finance Committee, presented by Mr. Mackenzie, recommended the payment of accounts amounting to \$706.36, and advised that fresh tenders be received for oiling the College floors. Continuing the report ran:—

Your Committee beg to report upon the request of Alan Macdonald, Secretary of the Canadian Institute, respecting the proposal to extend an invitation to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to visit and hold its annual meeting in Toronto in 1897. That we heartily approve of the suggestion, but at the present time cannot recommend any pecuniary aid to the said object.

We hereby return to your Council the reports of the Registrar-Treasurer, and auditors, and recommend their adoption.

Your Committee find that the John Roberts Scholarship Fund now amounts to \$3099.21, and would refer the matter to the Educational Committee for their consideration and action.

Your Committee recommend that the President be appointed as an accredited delegate to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association to be held at Asheville, N.C., Sept. 3, 1894, and any other member of the College who may desire to attend the meeting, and that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized upon notice of the same to furnish credentials.

Your Committee beg to report upon the resolution referred to them respecting the reduction of the annual renewal fee commencing for the year 1895-6: That they have given this matter careful consideration and feel they are warranted in recommending the adoption of the resolution. After a review of the finances of the College for the past four years your Committee are of opinion that the annual revenues of the College can be approximated at \$11,730, while the expenditure can be kept within the sum of \$10,000. The termination of the Journal contract by the Council effects a saving of an annual expenditure of \$760. The reduction in the mortgage debt of the College, together with the thorough and fairly complete equipment, now possessed by the College, enable your Committee to approve of such a course, and we recommend that all members of the College who shall pay their annual renewal fee on or before the 1st day of May in each year, receive a rebate of \$2, commencing with the year 1895-6; the fee not being paid on or before the 1st day of May in each year, no rebate shall be allowed, and further, should the publication of a journal in the in-

terests of the members of the College, be deemed necessary, so large a rebate upon the annual renewal fee could not be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. MACKENZIE, Chairman,  
JOHN A. CLARK,  
JAS. M. HARRISON,  
C. K. MCGREGOR.

This report having been received some discussion arose upon the motion to adopt it.

Mr. Polson remarked that he certainly would object to nothing in that report, but he would like to say that if the reduction of fees was justifiable, now it was justifiable a year ago, when he had proposed it. However, better late than never, and the druggists would save \$2 each, while the Council would be compelled to deal more economically with the finances of the College.

Mr. Mackenzie, while appreciating Mr. Polson's efforts in the cause of reduction and economy, denied his assertion that this abatement could have been safely adopted before. They had no journal now to subsidise, the College was fully equipped and the building complete. The security they now had to offer the mortgagees too, was better to-day than ever before. As to necessity of economy, Mr. Mackenzie maintained that the funds of the institution had been most carefully husbanded in the past.

Mr. Polson asked how it was proposed to evade the act which required the collection of \$1 from each member.

Mr. Mackenzie replied that there was no idea of evading the act, and as long as a mortgage remained on the building, the full fee would be chargeable as security, but it was perfectly allowable to remit a portion in the form of a discount for prompt payment, though he hoped the time was not far distant when they could permanently bring it down to \$2.

Mr. Clark observed that Mr. Polson had asked why they could make the charge now, and not when he proposed it a year ago. He would remind Mr. Polson that the credit of the proposal certainly did not belong to him, for R. W. Elliot had proposed it in 1887 before the famous ballot stuffing election.

Mr. McGregor said Mr. Polson wanted to take the credit of the reduction, while the reverse was the fact. They were there in the interests of the retail druggists, but Mr. Polson had brought the matter forward simply to make himself popular at that time. It had always been the desire of members of the board to bring about the change as early as possible. Yesterday he was not himself, prepared to support the change but since then he had looked into matter, and was satisfied it would be a safe move.

Mr. Polson retorted that he was glad to know that there were men like Mr. McGregor who never talked for popularity, and were such a strong contrast to himself, whose motives were never disinterested. In spite of all that had been said, however, he (the speaker) still felt his action in the past had been warranted and he had the satisfaction of know-

ing that once again his views, unpopular though they were at first, eventually were adopted and became the policy of the Council. He repeated that he was delighted to know that the evil influence of such men as himself was more than counteracted by the pure motives and disinterestedness of Mr. McGregor and his friends.

The President — "Now gentlemen, we've had enough personalities, suppose we get down to business; what will you do with this report?"

This closed the discussion and the report was adopted.

Mr. Clarke submitted the following report of the Committee *re* the Journal:

Your Committee beg leave to report that in accordance with the instructions of the Council, the proceedings necessary for the cancellation of the journal contract were carried out, of which due notice was sent to all the members of the college by circular.

Your Committee have been unable, so far, to make satisfactory arrangements for publication of a journal, such as they deem to be commensurate with the position that the Ontario College of Pharmacy holds in this Province.

Your Committee would recommend that the minutes of this meeting of council be printed in pamphlet form, and a copy mailed to each member of the college and that the registrar is hereby authorized to carry out this recommendation and that any other notices requiring publication by the college be incorporated in this pamphlet.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. CLARK, Chairman pro. tem.

In presenting the report, Mr. Clarke explained that an estimate had been obtained for printing, wrapping and mailing an eight-page pamphlet, and it would cost \$23 each issue. The College of Physicians and Surgeons and other bodies adopted this means of supplying their members with the minutes of their meetings.

Mr. Polson asked whether the Council was to infer that the minutes were the only thing in the trade journal that were worth having. Were the prices current and papers, &c., of no account?

Mr. Mackenzie replied that there was no ground for assuming anything of that kind. The committee did not desire to interfere in any way with private enterprise, and offered no obstacle to the trade journals obtaining full reports of the Council proceedings.

Mr. Polson thought, then, that they should first let private enterprise have a chance and not squander \$50 until they knew whether the drug journals would rise to the occasion or not.

Mr. Mackenzie was glad to hear Mr. Polson take that position, for it was not so very long ago that he was supporting the arrangement by which \$760 was "squandered" on an official journal. Speaking to the report, Mr. Mackenzie added that the members of the College were entitled to the correct official minutes, and should not have to rely upon the synopsis which appeared in the press or the journals.

Mr. Polson—Has there ever been any exception taken to the trade journal reports?

Mr. Mackenzie replied that there had been no insinuation made, that the extended reports published in the *Druggist* or the *Journal*, or in the press, were inaccurate, and accused Mr. Polson of endeavoring to make the press representatives then present believe that the Council hadn't confidence in them, when such was not the case.

Mr. Polson denied any such intention.

Mr. D'Avignon said that both the drug journals had always published full reports of the Council proceedings and he was satisfied they would continue to do so. Business rivalry would not allow them to retrograde. He had an amendment to offer, seconded by Mr. Polson, which was as follows: "That as the proceedings of Council will probably be published in the two drug journals of Ontario, the pamphlet proposed in the report be not published."

Mr. Clark objected that the Council could not expect the journals to publish as full reports as the minutes would give.

Mr. Polson still contended that they might at least make the experiment and give the trade papers a chance before "rushing into this fresh trouble and expense."

Mr. Mackenzie—"Well, if you keep us here till to-morrow talking, you will cost the College enough to pay for half a dozen pamphlets."

Mr. Polson retorted that he proposed to say what he wanted to if he kept them a week.

Mr. Daniel was in full sympathy with the report, and hoped the Council would give the suggestion contained therein a trial.

A vote was then taken on the amendment which resulted as follows:

AYE—Messrs. D'Avignon and Polson—2.

NAV—Messrs. Mackenzie, McKee, Clarke, Watters, McGregor, Daniel, Shuff, Hargreaves and the President—9.

The amendment was declared lost and the report was adopted on the same division, the ayes and nays being recorded in the minutes.

Mr. Daniel called attention to the matter of covering the steam pipes throughout the building with asbestos to economize the heat, and urged the necessity of taking action declaring that the boiler was not equal to the requirements of the building and was rapidly wearing out. At his suggestion Mr. Young, the janitor, was called in and explained to the Board the necessities of the case. Mr. Daniel thereupon moved, seconded by Mr. Polson, that the steam pipes used for this building be covered with asbestos or other covering, and that a committee, consisting of the chairman of the Executive and Building Committees with the Registrar, be appointed to get estimates, and provide the same.

The motion carried without further debate.

On motion of Messrs. McGregor and McKee, it was resolved, That this Council desires to tender their thanks to the

druggists of Ontario who materially assisted the Executive and Special Committee in successfully opposing the legislation proposed at the last meeting of the Provincial Legislature.

In introducing the above Mr. McGregor said he thought it was only right to recognize the fact that at least seventy-five druggists had come down and had materially strengthened their hands before the Committee of the Legislature. He had never seen such unanimity among the members of the profession.

Mr. Polson—"Drowning men, you know, will grasp at a straw."

This was the last item of business before the Council and the members forthwith adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in February, 1895, or earlier, if necessary, at the call of the chair.

LACTOL.—This is also known as lactonaphthol, and is a lactic ester of beta naphthol, a body resembling in its composition benzonaphthol. In the intestines it is decomposed into lactic acid and naphthol, and may be safely used in all cases where the disinfection of the intestines by means of naphthol is desired. Lactol is entirely tasteless.

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

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If you have

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Will you kindly notify us, and we will have your Wholesale Druggist send you one FREE.

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**AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE:**  
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offense to Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.  
**RIPANS TABLETS**  
act readily yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, for 10 cents, 5c. Package (4 boxes), 2c.  
For free sample address  
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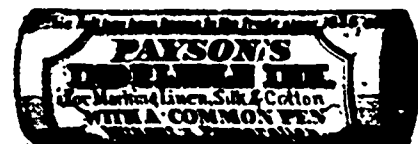
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# RADLAUER'S ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance, Non-poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

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

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

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

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

### METHOD OF APPLICATION :

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

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*Seely's*  
TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP  
**HEIGHT OF PERFECTION**  
SOFTENS & PURIFIES THE SKIN  
**ABSOLUTELY PURE NO ALKALI**  
SPECIALLY ADAPTED  
FOR USE IN BATHING INFANTS  
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Should you need an assortment of Seely's Perfumes before our representative calls upon you, mail your order to one of the above mentioned firms, or send direct to us, and they will receive prompt attention. Thanking our friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of them, we remain,

Yours very truly,

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

## Forgotten Friends, or Good Remedies Out of Fashion Reintroduced to Pharmacy.

DR. J. R. BLACKHAM, IS BRITISH AND COLONIAL DRUGGIST.

(Concluded from page 180, July No., 1894.)

**SOLOMON'S SEAL.**—Although the rhizome of the *Polygonatum vulgare*, that common representative of the Lily tribe, has practically disappeared from the modern pharmacy, it is still one of the herbalist's favorite remedies. It is used in the form of a coarse powder as a stimulating poultice to congested bruises, in which relation Gerarde says of it:—"It taketh away, in one or two nights, any bruse, blacke or blew spots, gotten by falls, or woman's wilfulness in stumbling on their hastic husbands' fists."

**SPIGELIA.**—The well-known garden flower, Carolina or Indian pink (*Spigelia Marylandica*, natural order *Loganiaceae*) has long been known to possess anthelmintic and laxative properties. In the light of extensive experiments it bids fair to rival or excel santonin in the expulsion of the *ascaris lumbricoides* (round worm), and given in teaspoonful doses of the fluid extract (1 in 1), with an equal quantity of syrup of senna, it constitutes an efficient and pleasant remedy, possessing none of the evil effects of santonin, such as yellow vision, flavuria (yellow urine), and cystic irritability. In the author's opinion this beautiful plant has a great therapeutic future before it.

**SUCCINUM.**—(See *Origannum*.)—Oil of amber is one of the oldest rubefacients we have, constituting an ingredient in a famous embrocation. In the *British Medical Journal* for April 1st, 1893, Dr. Murrell recommends oil of amber as a rubefacient in whooping cough, and points out that on the Continent it is applied to the chest in incipient phthisis, and administered internally in flatulent dyspepsia and hysteria.

**TANACETUM VULGARE.**—Tansy is a composite plant, constituting one of the sheet anchors of the British herbalist and rural *savante* in the treatment of dyspepsia, debility and intestinal worms of every variety. Tansy tea (1 in 20) is certainly quite as reliable a bitter tonic as many of the official preparations credited with this property.

**TERRHINTHINA VENETA.**—Venice turpentine is a cheap and reliable substitute for elemi and resin ointments. Internally, it is a useful diuretic and resolvent in doses of 3 to 5 grains.

**TERRHINTHINA CHIO.**—The resinous exudation from the bark of the *Pistacia terebinthus* (natural order, *Anacardiaceae*), has the honor of being referred to in the current edition of Treve's "Surgery" as a remedy for cancer. Dr. Butlin says: "I am not aware of any internal remedy that will cure cancer, but I think I may say that I have seen patients improved by the administration of Chian turpentine.

The tumor, or ulcer, has lessened in size or partly healed under its influence, and the general health has improved. In no instance, however, have I seen a permanent cure effected, although I have seen several patients who have been treated by the originator of the treatment." Chian turpentine is also a valuable diuretic in certain forms of kidney disease. The dose of the drug, which should be fresh, is 10 to 30 grains in pills or bolus.

**TORMENTILLA.**—The dried root of the *Potentilla tormentilla*, natural order *Rosaceae*, is still a popular remedy among the Irish members of the profession in the treatment of the diarrhoea of phthisis, chronic dysentery, and the watery stools of summer diarrhoea. My uncle, a venerable member of the profession, used to invariably give his poorer patients afflicted with this malady a handful of the drug, and tell them to boil it in milk and take a wineglassful of the decoction every hour, with a pinch of black pepper.

**TRITICUM REPENS.**—This valuable remedy has fallen into disuse through ignorance on the part of dispensers, who invariably use the dried herb, which is almost inert. The fresh grass, including the root, should always be used, when it will be found to be a therapeutic agent of infinite value in the treatment of cystitis following gonorrhoea, and in all chronic inflammatory conditions of the bladder.

**TUSSILAGO.**—The decoction of Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara* natural order *Compositae*), prepared by boiling 1 oz. of the herb in a pint of water for 10 minutes, is an excellent basis for cough mixtures.

**ULMUS.**—The decoction of the dried inner bark of the *Ulmus campestris* (natural order *Ulmaceae*) was official in the 1867 B. P. In my hands it has yielded results quite equal to *Parcira brava*, but then the *Chondodendron tomentosum* has the advantage of coming from Brazil, while the elm is merely a homely English remedy.

**VERATRUM ALBUM.**—The White Hellebore (natural order *Melanthaceae*) is a potent remedial agent. In small doses it is a prompt cathartic, and produces speedy emesis in slightly larger doses. It is a powerful local anodyne, and applied to the nasal mucous membrane acts as a powerful emrhine. Like black hellebore, it is said to act as an emetic or abortive. The dose of the powdered rhizome is  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grs., but, owing to its extreme potency and the very considerable irregularity in its action on different people, it is hardly likely to ever become a popular remedy.

**VERNASUM THAPSUS.**—The Mullein plant has long been a popular remedy among the Irish peasantry in phthisis, emphysema and chronic bronchitis. They boil four ounces of the fresh plant in a pint of fresh milk for ten minutes, and drink the whole quantity thrice daily. It is the menstruum and not the basis of this preparation that, in my opinion, possess the therapeutic value; but Dr. Quinlan, who has experimented extensively

with and without the milk, is satisfied of the nutritive value of mullein when given alone. I have, however, tried it in five well-marked cases without any beneficial results, except the subjected improvement which a tubercular patient always experiences on trying a new drug. Cigarettes prepared from the leaves I can, however, strongly recommend in asthma and the hacking cough of phthisis.

**VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.**—The well-known Black Haw yields an extract which frequently relieves painful menstruation when nothing else will, and is a valuable preventative of abortion.

**XANTHORRHIZA.**—The Black Bay gum, a balsamic resin obtained from the bark of the *Xanthorrhiza hastilis*, a member of the lily order, is highly prized by the aborigines of Australia and New Zealand as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis, and, in fact, all chest diseases. It is now rare, and difficult to obtain in this country, but Australian subscribers should try it as a substitute for benzoin.

**XANTHOMALON.** The Prickly Ash (*Xanthoxylon fraxineum*, natural order *Xanthoxylaceae*) is another arrow from the well-filled quiver of the Indian medicine man's therapeutic armamentarium. It is one of his thousand and one remedies against his inveterate foe, syphilis, but, unlike many others, seems to possess undoubted powers in combating the inroads of the disease. It is also used against the Indian braves' two other chief maladies—rheumatism and cholera. Two ounces of a one-in-twenty infusion of the bark may be taken thrice daily, or two drachms of a one-in-ten tincture of the fruit every three hours.

And now I think I have referred to most of the old remedies which are worthy of being introduced to the craft as "Forgotten Friends," and although with the limited space at my disposal my sketches of the utility of the individual drugs are of necessity crude, imperfect, and incomplete, I can say they are at least accurate and, I trust, sufficient to prove that there are many old-world remedies which we have abandoned to the herbalist and rural *savante* well worthy of holding honorable positions on the jealously-guarded shelves of our modern pharmacies and surgeries. I have purposely confined my attention to the organic kingdom, as I consider that every member of the vegetable materia medica can claim antiquity to which the history of our oldest mineral remedies is but as yesterday. There can be little doubt that many of the drugs referred to in this article were in the hands of primitive physicians when the Pyramids were new; when Troy fell; when the foundations of Rome were laid; when Christ was crucified; when the Conqueror created the British Empire, when Columbus sailed, and when the massacre at Lexington was "news." They are grappling with disease to-day, and will probably remain the faithful servants of mankind when much of our modern science shall have sunk down the afternoon of history and the twilight of tradition, and been



swallowed up in the thick night of oblivion. It is, no doubt, a very fine thing to introduce a new synthetical compound under an attractive fancy name with a few half-proven good qualities and a hundred faults, but, in the opinion of the earnest therapist, he does most service to pharmacy, medicine and mankind who introduces one of these sound old remedies, with known qualities and recognized faults to some new sphere of usefulness in the service of suffering humanity.

### Security Against Imposition.

This heading is suggested by and is particularly applicable to the new advertisement of the Antikamnia Chemical Company which appears in this issue. Antikamnia, while not suffering anything like other standard preparations from substitution, has still found it in some few instances. To the end, therefore, that there may not be even the breath of suspicion against Antikamnia, as well as to give every doctor the fullest confidence, the company has gone to the expense of withdrawing all the old stock from the market and replacing it with new. In the new form the drug is identically the same chemically and medicinally as it always has been, but every tablet bears imprinted upon it a monogram. (See advertisement.) Ever package of Powder or Tablets is so wrapped and sealed, and resealed as to render counterfeiting impossible. The entire profession should insist upon the safeguards provided, and there can be no question but that this action will be regarded with great favor by them.

The latest edition "Antikamnia and Codeine" tablets, can be obtained direct or from your jobber. Each tablet contains  $4\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Antikamnia and  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. Codeine.

**AROMATIN.**—Under this name a hop substitute has been put on the market recently, and, as is usual with such preparations, a certificate of analysis by a Dresden chemist is being circulated on its behalf. The alcoholic, ethereal and watery extracts, nitrogen, woody fibre, &c., are all carefully stated in the third place of decimals, and comparisons drawn between hops and the proposed substitute on these useless figures. Schweifinger states, and apparently with reason, that this body is nothing but coarsely powdered gentian root. Aromatin costs about 12s. per lb., gentian root about 4d.—*Apotheker Zeit.*

Annual Announcements have been received this month from Montreal College of Pharmacy, Montreal; St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville College of Pharmacy, Louisville, Ky.

The Canadian Specialty Co. have been appointed Dominion agents for the Royal Remedy and Extract Co., of Dayton, O., U. S., for their Chewing Gums. They are of first-class quality and the Canadian Specialty Co. show one of the finest assortments which is in the market. Write them for price lists.

## Books & Magazines.

### Books, Etc.

*Descriptive Catalogue of Essential Oils and Organic Chemical Preparations:* Frederick B. Power, Ph. G. Ph. D. This work deals not only with the official and ordinary essential oils, but also a number of rarer products of which but comparatively little is known. The work is alphabetically arranged and divided into three parts, comprising 1 Official Essential Oils, 2 Non-official Essential Oils, 3 Organic Chemical Preparations, the latter including such bodies as carvol, eucalyptol, eugenol, menthol, thymol, &c. It is a valuable reference book for pharmacists. Price \$1. B. Westermann & Co., 812 Broadway, New York, are sole agents for America.

*The Medicinal Plants of Tennessee*, published under the direction of the Commission of Agriculture, and compiled by A. Gattinger, M.D., exhibits the commercial value and other useful information in reference to the plants of this State.

An exceedingly unique and original advertisement has been issued in the form of a supplemental advertisement in the *Chemist and Druggist*, by Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., (Limited), 14 Worship St., E. C., London. The monograph is an elegant sample of the lithographer's art and consists of a history of Roman medicine of A. D. 79 which has been recorded on stone tablets; it is illustrated by vases, bottles and apparatus used in that period, and there are also drawings of a number of surgical instruments in use by the Romans at that time.

### Magazines.

#### Scribner's Magazine.

*Scribner's Magazine* for August is a Fiction Number, as has been the custom for seven years. It contains six complete short stories, by H. C. Banner, T. R. Sullivan, William H. Shelton, W. Grayly Hewitt, Octavo Uzanne, and Harrison Robertson, the author of one of the most famous stories ever published in *Scribner's*, "How the Derby was Won." All these stories are distinguished by an individuality and delicate fancy that make them of unusual quality, even for the high standard of short fiction in American magazines.

#### A Midsummer Magazine.

How girls were courted in the old Puritan days, and the difficulties, now unknown, to marriage are delightfully described by Alice Morse Earle in the August *Ladies' Home Journal*, which article is put next to a snake story by Max O'Rell, reminiscent of his life in the bush of Australia, and which he calls "My First Snake." Julia Bond Valentino's charming story, "The Whistling Girl," is the subject of two most exquisite illustrations, by Irving R. Wiles, Sketches, with portraits, of "Four Famous Young

Authors," Richard Harding Davis, Rudyard Kipling, John Kendrick Bangs and Jerome K. Jerome, comprise the biography of the number.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August.

"Road Coaching is pre-eminently the sport of millionaires; and few of their many sports are better worth encouragement," writes Martha McCulloch Williams, in a splendidly illustrated paper on "Road Coaching in America," which is the leading article in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for August. Besides this seasonable contribution, there are, amongst the pictorially embellished features of this number, "Silver," by Robert W. Sloan; "Closing Scenes of the French Revolution," by M. J. Jordan; "Jules Cheret and his Parisian Posters," by Robert H. Sherard. "Isle of the Dead," by Edward B. McDowell; "Chess and Chess Players," by that eminent expert, G. H. D. Gossip, accompanied with portraits of Messrs. Lasker and Steinitz, and Mrs. Showalter.

#### Review of Reviews.

Canadians will find the August number of the *American Review of Reviews* of more than ordinary interest. The articles by Mr. Wm. B. Wallace on the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, by Attorney-General Longley on "Canada's Political Conditions," and by Dr. Albert Shaw on "Toronto as a Municipal Object Lesson," form the most important contributions to an understanding of Dominion interests and policies that has recently appeared in periodical literature.

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## 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.

THE ENTIRE

# Drug Trade of Canada

May be effectually reached,  
And business secured,  
By advertising in



## THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Manufacturers and Dealers, who are alive to their own interests, should secure space in the issue of

September 15th

in order to get the full benefit of fall orders. Advertising rates on application,

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

Strathroy, Canada.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 10th, 1894.

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

ALCOHOL, gal. ....	\$4 05	\$4 25	CASIN, 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. ....	75	80
· Powdered, lb. ....	15	17	· Prepared, lb. ....	5	6	· Powdered, lb. ....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz. ....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. . .	4	5	· Sorts, lb. ....	45	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. . .	50	55	· Willow, powdered, lb. ....	20	25	· Thus, lb. ....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. ....	45	50	CLOVE, lb. ....	25	30	HEM, Althea, lb. ....	27	30
· St. Vincent, lb. ....	15	18	· Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb. ....	27	30
ALSAM, Fir, lb. ....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb. ....	40	45	Burdock, lb. ....	16	18
Copaiba, lb. ....	65	75	COLLODION, lb. ....	75	80	Bouquet, ozs., lb. ....	15	17
Peru, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	· Cantharidal, lb. ....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs., lb. ....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb. ....	75	80	CONFERTON, Senna, lb. ....	25	30	Chiretta, lb. ....	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb. ....	22	25	· Cresote, Wood, lb. ....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb. ....	20	38
· Bayberry, lb. ....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. ....	25	30	Feverfew, ozs., lb. ....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb. ....	15	17	DEXTRENE, lb. ....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb. ....	45	50
Caucella, lb. ....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb. ....	1 50	1 60	Hearhound, ozs., lb. ....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada. ....	25	30	ERGOT, 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	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz. ....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb. ....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb. ....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb. . . .	13	14	Lobelia, ozs., lb. ....	15	20
· Powdered, lb. ....	65	70	· Pounds, lb. ....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs., lb. ....	20	22
· Yellow, lb. ....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. ....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb. ....	17	20
· Pale, lb. ....	40	45	· Calendula, lb. ....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb. ....	18	20
Eln, selected, lb. ....	16	18	· Chamomile, Roman, lb. ....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs., lb. ....	21	25
· Ground, lb. ....	17	20	· German, lb. ....	40	45	Rue, ozs., lb. ....	30	35
· Powdered, lb. ....	20	28	Elder, lb. ....	29	22	Sage, ozs., lb. ....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb. ....	18	20	Lavender, lb. ....	12	15	Spearmint, lb. ....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb. ....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb. ....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs., lb. ....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb. ....	15	16	Rosemary, lb. ....	25	30	Tansy, ozs., lb. ....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb. ....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb. ....	65	70	Wormwood, oz. ....	20	22
Sassafras, lb. ....	15	16	· Spanish, Val'a, oz. ....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb. ....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb. ....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb. ....	75	80	HONEY, lb. ....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb. ....	13	15	· French, white, lb. ....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb. ....	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb. ....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb. ....	16	18	INDIGO, Madras, lb. ....	75	80
· Tonka, lb. ....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA. ....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb. ....	25	28
· Vanilla, lb. ....	7 50	8 50	· Powdered, lb. ....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. ....	2 00	2 10
BERBERIS, Cubeb, sifted, lb. ....	75	80	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb. ....	18	20	· Russian, true, lb. ....	6 00	6 50
· powdered, lb. ....	85	90	· Barlados, lb. ....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb. ....	25	30
Juniper, lb. ....	10	12	Socotrino, lb. ....	65	70	· Bay, lb. ....	18	20
· Ground, lb. ....	12	14	Assafoetida, lb. ....	25	28	Belladonna, lb. ....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb. ....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb. ....	65	70	Buchu, long, lb. ....	50	55
BUPS, Balm of Gilead, lb. ....	55	60	· Powdered, lb. ....	75	85	· Short, lb. ....	22	25
· Cassia, lb. ....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb. ....	40	45	Coca, lb. ....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb. ....	75	80	· Sorts, lb. ....	25	30	Digitalis, lb. ....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb. ....	65	68	Benzoin, lb. ....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb. ....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. ....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb. ....	9	20	Hyoseyamus. ....	25	30
· Powdered, lb. ....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb. ....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb. ....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb. ....	25	30	Guaiac, lb. ....	75	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb. ....	25	30
· Powdered, lb. ....	30	35	· Powdered, lb. ....	95	1 20	· Tinnevely, lb. ....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. ....	16	18	Kino, true, lb. ....	45	48	Stramonium, lb. ....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz. ....	40	50	Myrrh, lb. ....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb. ....	15	18
			· Powdered, lb. ....	55	60	LECITHES, Swedish, doz. ....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb. ....	4 25	4 50	LICORICE, Solazzi. ....	45	50
			· Powdered, lb. ....	6 00	6 50	Pignatelli. ....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb. ....	12 80	13 00	GRASS. ....	30	35
			Shallac, lb. ....	40	45	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

X & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
" Purity, 500 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	Salicylate, oz.	30	35
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Subnitrate, lb.	1 90	2 00
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BORAX, lb.	9	10
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	Powdered, lb.	10	11
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	45	50
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	75	80	CHINOLINE, oz.	15	18
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Croton, oz.	75	80
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CHLOROPHORM, lb.	65	2 00
ointment, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
Citric, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	6 25	8 00
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	5	6	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	11	12	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODINE, lb.	5 00	5 50
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IODOPHORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
White, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	15	25	Sacch., lb.	35	40
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	SPERMACELE, lb.	50	55	Chloride, lb.	45	55
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	Sol., lb.	13	16
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	<b>CHEMICALS.</b>					
Colchic, Black, lb.	15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Syrup, lb.	40	45
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boracic, lb.	20	25	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Confrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	18	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Cureuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	Excised, lb.	8	10
Elocampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	50	55	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gullic, oz.	10	12	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1 50	1 60	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Ground, lb.	10	12	cles doz	22	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	Red, lb.	7	9
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
Pa., lb.	20	22	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	In packages, lb.	6	7
Jamaica, bichd., lb.	27	30	Nitric, lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Pa., lb.	30	35	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Carbonate, (c.	30	35
Ginseng, lb.	3 00	3 25	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Golden Seal, lb.	75	90	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	65	60
Indian Hemp	18	30	Pyrogallic, oz.	35	38	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Ipecac, lb.	2 65	2 75	Salicylic, white, lb.	1 60	1 80	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Powdered, lb.	2 80	3 00	Sulphuric, carb., lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	MENTHOL, oz.	45	50
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	90	1 10	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	35	40	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACTANIL, lb.	90	1 00	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Calomel, lb.	1 15	1 20
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	With Chalk, lb.	60	65
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Powdered, lb.	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. 880.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Bin., oz.	25	30
Parcira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Parasy, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	30	35
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	2 00	2 10
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Muriate, oz.	2 00	2 10
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	Sulphate, oz.	1 80	1 90
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTINERVIN, oz.	85	00	PHENACETINE, oz.	35	38
Sarsaparilla, Hond., lb.	40	45	ANTIFRYN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PHILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	18	20
Cut, lb.	50	55	ARISTOL, oz.	2 00	2 25	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Senega, lb.	55	65	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
Squill, lb.	13	15	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Powdered, lb.	25	27	White, lb.	6	7	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
			ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bichromate, lb.	14	15
						Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	30

### "The Druggist's Fight for Privilege."

Under this heading, the *Whitehall Review* of July 28th last, publishes the following pertinent article on a matter of great moment to chemists and druggists at the present time:—

In all ages, and in most parts of the world, there has always been two classes of humanity more or less at war with each other. The first represents those who, through the labour of themselves or their forefathers, possess something of current value; the other is composed of men not so fortunate. An opposition of interests, resulting from these facts, is productive of an everlasting contention, which exhibits its resources in, and by, methods as multitudinous as the numberless exigencies accruing to a state of civilization. This postulate has been illustrated by a recent case, thrice fought out, with identical results, in our courts of law. We have all heard of Derby; but to admit a rooted knowledge of the existence of an individual named Armson of that place is quite another matter. Yet he lives, he sells, he fights. We have heard no hint of a pugilistic encounter, and yet the pother is all around a box of pills. Why should a grocer not sell pills? Some people may find it hard to swallow the bolus; but the Local Court, the Divisional Court, and the Court of Appeal all say that a patent pill, if possessing a poisonous potion, should only be procured from a pharmacist. This is the momentous question just decided for the third time of asking. Thus the chemist, for once, have scored a conquest.

Now, apart from all facetious surroundings and considerations, there is a great principle of government connected with this contest. It re-opens the problem of class privilege. In the good old days, when trade guilds held paramount sway in their several restricted spheres, it would have been practically impossible for a bricklayer to become a tailor. And even now, amongst a very different part of the community, such an artist of the humorous as Toole is not considered capable of assuming the tactical responsibilities of an Evelyn Wood. Through the decades of the past a judicious division of labor has developed the majestic resources of our glorious empire. But it may be that the growth of freedom has enfeebled the roots of freedom, from which prosperity evolves. And this aphorism seems to be becoming manifest amongst those persons who are sometimes contemptuously called middlemen—such distributors of the necessaries of life as chemists and grocers.

Now, a chemist is more or less educated man who has passed through the ordeal of an examination, and obtained the license of the State to deal in physic and deadly drugs. With him knowledge and business are co-ordinate factors of existence. He studies for the purposes of business, and he subjugates business to

the end of acquiring a better knowledge of his semi-profession. But a grocer is usually quite a different kind of individual. He orders sugar by the ton, and mixes tea by rule, and the one simple problem with which he continually grapples is how to multiply, or, at any rate, preserve intact, the capital with which he commenced business. Such a man is not qualified to vend poisons and medicine—not even patent physic. Yet, assuming that the grocer is competent to sell a tin of lozenges, not knowing or caring of what deleterious substances they may be composed, it is not equity to transfer easy business from the chemist to the grocer, and leave the former to exist as best he may upon the diminished scope of mutilated privilege.

It may appear trivial to maintain that a grocer is not likely to be sufficient master of a chemist's special knowledge to become his legalised competitor, but it is not customary in time of war for generals and admirals to exchange duties. It is very questionable if the transference of a part of the liquor traffic from publicans to grocers has been a beneficial proceeding, and it seems equally undesirable to allow "universal providers" to dispense mechanically, by weight or measure, any medicinal substance, whether patented or not, of the chemical qualities of which they are almost necessarily ignorant.

So far, then, as the particular matter in question is concerned, it appears to be in accordance with the fitness of things that chemists should be allowed to appropriate a monopoly in the sale of drugs. But this reflection suggests a consideration of one of the fundamentals of political economy. While the liberty of the subject necessitates a scope for the exercise of individualism, the protection of the subject requires a socialistic restriction of desultory action—we mean to say that there is, was, and will be, a certain socialism of classes, by which lawyers, doctors, plumbers, and most other trades and professions, combine for the maintenance of their particular privileges, to the exclusion of all other men, to a very great extent, from the advantages of their various combinations. This conservative socialism is good, because it has a tendency to develop efficiency.

It may be hard for a man who has not been articleed or apprenticed to find it difficult to make headway in life, but a "Jack-of-all-trades," without a thorough knowledge of anything in particular, can never be a producer of the best work, whether mechanical or professional. There are indications on all hands, notwithstanding the prevalence of Liberal and Radical ideas, that greater value will be given to the almost obsolete plan of apprenticeship and the motto of "every man to his trade." Such a reverting to old-fashioned methods is desirable, as being calculated to promote that stability of government which results from a consciousness in men that the State is protecting their individual privileges and well earned prosperity.

*Phar. J. and Trans.*

### Home Made Extract of Boof.

JACOB PUCE, M. D., West Chester, Pa.

A reliable and palatable extract of beef, that can be quickly prepared, and at less cost than most of the preparations of this class upon the market, is an important desideratum. I have found such an extract made in the following manner very satisfactory. It is somewhat in the line of Liebig's original formula.

Take of official hydrochloric acid  $\text{f } \overline{\text{v}} \text{ i}$ ; essence of pepsin (Fairchild's, I have commonly used),  $\text{f } \overline{\text{v}} \text{ ij}$ , and mix them. Of this mixture three teaspoonfuls are to be added to one pound of finely minced lean beef and placed in a quart jar, which is to be nearly filled with cold water. The jar should be tightly covered, the mixture well shaken, and the shaking repeated every half hour. It must be kept cool in hot weather on ice. After two hours it will be ready for use.

The amount ordinarily taken at one time would be about  $\text{f } \overline{\text{v}} \text{ ij}$ . This should be salted to taste, and five drops of tincture of capsicum added. Where there is much objection to the taste, a little Burgundy wine may be added.

These directions may appear to some to include an amount of unnecessary detail, but in the preparation of such an extract, as in most other matters in medicine and surgery, it is careful attention to detail that alone insures success. Frequently it is necessary to especially emphasize the instructions as to shaking, and the avoidance of boiling or in any way heating the preparation. The beef should be allowed to remain in the jar till all is used that can be taken up with a spoon; then considerably more of the extract can be obtained by turning the beef out into a strong linen towel and twisting it firmly.

Such a concentrated, partly digested food is particularly indicted in cases of gastric catarrh, and in other conditions, acute or chronic, attended with deficiency of the normal secretions of the stomach. I also depend very much upon it in cases of typhoid fever and pneumonia. It is more readily assimilated than any other article of food that I know of.—*Phil. Poly. Jour.*

TO DISTINGUISH GALLIC AND TANNIC ACIDS. Frederick Davis, in a note to the *Chemist and Druggist*, says. The following is a distinguishing test for gallic and tannic acids respectively, hitherto, I believe unknown and unpublished. Tannic acid. To a solution of tannic acid add solution of potash and solution of chloride of barium, a pink precipitate results, gradually darkening. Gallic acid: To a solution of gallic acid add solution of potash and solution of chloride of barium, a blue precipitate results.

DAPHNIPHYLLINE is a cardiac poison, possessing strong narcotic powers over the central nervous system. It is an extract of *Daphniphyllum bancanum*.

Bromide, lb.	55	60	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Lemon, lb.	2 25	2 50
Carbonate, lb.	14	16	PHYSOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	55	60	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60
Chlorate, Eng, lb.	23	30	VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65
Powdered, lb.	30	33	ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00
Cyanide, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Origanum, lb.	65	70
Iodide, lb.	4 00	4 10	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Pomyroyal, lb.	3 00	3 25
Permanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Peppermint, lb.	4 25	4 50
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>			Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Rhodium, oz.	80	85
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rose, oz.	7 50	10 00
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
PROPYLEAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rec't, lb.	65	70	Rue, oz.	25	30
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	30	32	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
Ozs., oz.	35	38	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sassafras, lb.	75	80
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	4 00	4 25	Savin, lb.	1 60	1 75
SALICIN, lb.	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Spearmint, lb.	0 00	0 25
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spruce, lb.	65	70
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	90	1 00	Capaicum, oz.	60	65	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 30	1 40	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	1 30	1 40	<b>FIXED OILS.</b>		
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	2 25	2 40	CASTOR, lb.	9	11
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	COD LIVER, N. E., gal.	1 15	1 25
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	2 50	2 75	Norwegian, gal.	1 50	1 60
Salicylate, lb.	1 60	1 80	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Eucalyron, oz.	20	25	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	65	67
SODIUM, oz.	85	90	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	Raw, gal.	63	65
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	60	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 00	1 10
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	OLIVE, gal.	1 30	1 35
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 00	1 10	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40
SULFONAL, oz.	34	35	Wood, lb.	70	75	PALM, lb.	12	13
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	23	4	Lavender, Chivis. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	SPEARMINT, gal.	1 75	1 80
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.	60	65

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## Drug Reports.

### Canada.

Business moves along quietly. Fair demand for parcels for immediate use.

Coriander Seeds will be higher.

Pilocarpino has trebled in price.

Bismuth and its preparations have been causing some excitement for a few weeks. The first drop of 30c. was followed in about a week of a further drop of 30c. Quite a number stocked on first intimation of a drop in value. The whole trouble, we understand, was caused by a break in the combination, this we learn, has since been renewed, and old values are looked for.

Quinine shows every indication of stiffening in value. Price has advanced in London and New York.

Carbolic Acid is lower in price, due probably to competition and cheaper grades of acid.

Camphor shows an upward tendency. It is about 3d. higher abroad. Outlook uncertain.

It is a deplorable fact, that in these days of keen competition, many pay more attention to price than quality. There never was a time in the history of the drug business when this caution was more necessary.

Some jobbing houses are, we understand, offering as an inducement to get trade, free freight and free boxes. Any one conversant with profits in this line, knows it is a case of paying these legitimate charges without seeing them on the invoice and freight bill.

### England.

London, July 27th, 1894.

The Chemical and Drug Markets have been distinctly on the down grade during the month and business is reported dull in every quarter. The auctions have been lifeless for the most part, owing to the absence of demand, and although there is a little firmer tendency at the close, it is by no means general.

Opium continues to sag, and many wholesalers report reductions amounting to nearly 25 per cent in value.

Quinine is firm without much advance; whilst Camphor, at the time of writing, is without quotation, owing to the rumors of declared war between China and Japan.

Rhubarb will, of course, be affected and stocks in London are by no means large.

Borax is down again, and a corresponding reduction has taken place in Boric

Acid. Makers have also made a slight reduction in Bromides.

Nitrate of Silver is very low and Glycerine has receded.

On the other hand Oil of Aniseed, Staphisagria Seeds and Hyposulphite of Soda have advanced.

### Duty on Bonded Goods.

One of the late rulings of the Customs Department will affect the price of a number of articles handled by the drug trade, that is, any article bought in bond in any country have to pay a duty on the duty that would have to be paid in that country if not bought in bond, as well as the duty on the cost of the goods. As we have not time to go into the matter thoroughly before going to press it is hard to tell how many articles this will affect, but it will make Atkinson's, Grossmith's, Crown Perfumery Co.'s and Rimmel's goods higher, and any goods bought in bond anywhere. What was the cause of such a seemingly unjust ruling is so far unknown to the trade. What the tariff generally will lead to is uncertain, as even the Officers of the Customs differ very much in the classification of many articles belonging to the drug trade, which, in many cases makes quite a difference in duty.